

ROYAL
COLONIAL INSTITUTE



REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

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Royal Empire Society

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

Edited by the Secretary

VOLUME THE SEVENTEENTH.

1885-6.

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London:

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE & RIVINGTON,
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J. S. O'HALLORAN,
Secretary.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,
Northumberland Avenue,
July, 28, 1886.

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THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.

FOUNDED 1868.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1882.

MOTTO—"UNITED EMPIRE."

Objects.

"To provide a place of meeting for all Gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India, and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a Reading Room and Library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a Museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of Papers, and for holding Discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary, and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no Paper shall be read, or any Discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give to the Institute a party character." (Rule I.)

Membership.

There are two classes of Fellows, Resident and Non-Resident, both elected by the Council on the nomination of two Fellows, one of whom at least must sign on personal knowledge. The former pay an entrance fee of £3, and an annual subscription of £2; the latter an entrance fee of £1 1s., and an annual subscription of £1 1s. (which is increased to £2 when temporarily visiting the United Kingdom). Resident Fellows can compound for the annual subscription by the payment of £20, or after five years' annual subscription on payment of £15; and Non-Resident Fellows can compound for the *Non-Resident* annual subscription on payment of £10.

Privileges of Fellows whose Subscriptions are not in Arrear.

The privileges of Fellows, whose subscriptions are not in arrear, include the use of Rooms, Papers, and Library. All Fellows, whether residing in England or the Colonies, have a report of each Meeting, and the Annual Volume of Proceedings forwarded to them.

To be present at the Evening Meetings, and to introduce one visitor.
To be present at the Annual Conversazione, and to introduce a lady.

The support of all British subjects, whether residing in the United Kingdom or the Colonies—for the Institute is intended for both—is earnestly desired in promoting the great objects of extending knowledge respecting the various portions of the Empire, and in promoting the cause of its permanent unity.

Contributions to the Library and Museum will be thankfully received.

J. S. O'HALLORAN,
Secretary.

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LIST OF FELLOWS.

(Those marked * are Honorary Fellows.)
(Those marked † have compounded for life.)

Year of Election.	RESIDENT FELLOWS.
1872	ABRAHAM, AUGUSTUS B., <i>Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1886	† ACLAND, CAPTAIN WILLIAM A. D., R.N., <i>Broad Street, Oxford; and Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i>
1886	ADAM, SIR CHARLES E., BART., <i>Brooks's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.; and Blair-Adam, Kinross-shire, N.B.</i>
1885	ADAMS, HARRY, 8, <i>College Chambers, 249, High Holborn, W.C.</i>
5 1877	A'DEANE, JOHN, 57, <i>Belsize Park, N.W.</i>
1874	ADDERLEY, SIR AUGUSTUS J., K.C.M.G., <i>Davenport, Bridgenorth, Salop.</i>
1886	ADLER, ISIDOR HENRY, 39, <i>Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.; and 15, Coleman Street, E.C.</i>
1879	AITCHISON, DAVID, 5, <i>Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W.</i>
1879	AITKEN, ALEXANDER M., 3, <i>Temple Gardens, E.C.</i>
10 1886	ALCOCK, JOHN, 111, <i>Cambridge Gardens, North Kensington, W.</i>
1885	† ALDENHOVE N, JOSEPH FRANK, 49, <i>Highbury New Park, N.</i>
1878	ALEXANDER, JAMES, 14, <i>Astwood Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1869	ALLEN, CHARLES H., 13, <i>Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1883	† ALLEN, JAMES, B.A., 24, <i>Notting Hill Square, W.; and Milton, Evercreech, Bath.</i>
15 1880	ALLPORT, W. M., <i>Coombe Lodge, 129, Coldharbour Lane, Camberwell, S.E.</i>
1885	ALLSUP, WILLIAM JAMES, F.R.A.S., 14, <i>Finsbury Circus, E.C.</i>
1879	ANDERSON, A. W., <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1875	† ANDERSON, EDWARD R., <i>The British and New Zealand Mortgage and Agency Company (Limited), 1, Great Winchester Street, E.C.</i>
1884	ANDERSON, SIR JAMES, <i>Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, Winchester House, 50, Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
20 1886	ANDERSON, JAMES H, 37, <i>Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; and Russettings, Streatham, S.W.</i>
1875	ANDERSON, W. J., 34, <i>Westbourne Terrace, W.</i>
1886	APPLEBY, CHARLES, 89, <i>Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
1873	ARBUTHNOT, LIEUT.-COLONEL G., R.A., 5, <i>Belgrave Place, S.W.; and Carlton Club, S.W.</i>
1881	ARCHER, THOMAS, C.M.G., <i>St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.</i>

25	1868	ARGYLL, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., K.T., <i>Argyll Lodge, Campden Hill, Kensington, W.</i>
	1883	ARMITAGE, JAMES ROBERTSON, 79, <i>St. George's Road, S.W.</i>
	1873	ARMYTAGE, GEORGE, 59, <i>Queen's Gate, S.W.</i>
	1885	ASHBURY, JAMES, <i>Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W. ; and 6, Eastern Terrace, Brighton.</i>
	1874	ASHLEY, HON. EVELYN, 61, <i>Cadogan Place, S.W. ; and 2, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.</i>
30	1879	ASHWOOD, JOHN, <i>care of Messrs. Cox & Co., Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.W.</i>
	1874	†ATKINSON, CHARLES E., <i>Algoa Lodge, Beckenham, Kent.</i>
	1879	ATTLEE, HENRY, 10, <i>Billiter Square, E.C.</i>
	1885	AUBERTIN, JOHN JAMES, 33, <i>Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.</i>
	1883	BACON, EDWARD, <i>Blount's Court, Henley-on-Thames ; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
35	1880	BADCOCK, PHILIP, 4, <i>Aldridge Road, Bayswater, W.</i>
	1879	BADEN-POWELL, GEORGE, C.M.G., M.P., M.A., F.R.A.S., F.S.S., 8, <i>St. George's Place, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.</i>
	1883	BAILEY, FRANK, 59, <i>Mark Lane, E.C.</i>
	1882	†BAILWARD, A. W., 3, <i>Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.</i>
	1885	†BALDWIN, ALFRED, <i>Widden House, near Stourport.</i>
40	1878	BALFOUR, JOHN, 13, <i>Queen's Gate Place, S.W.</i>
	1884	BALFOUR, B. R., <i>Townley Hall, Drogheda, Ireland.</i>
	1885	BALME, CHARLES, 61, <i>Basinghall Street, E.C.</i>
	1881	†BANKS, EDWIN HODGE, <i>High Moor, Wigton, Cumberland.</i>
	1878	BANNER, EDWARD G., <i>Wessex House, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.</i>
45	1880	BAECLAY, COLVILLE A. D., C.M.G., 11, <i>Rue Francois, 1^{er} Champs Elysees, Paris.</i>
	1874	BARCLAY, SIR DAVID W., BART., 42, <i>Holland Road, Kensington, W.</i>
	1883	BARKER, RICHARD, <i>Morialta, Forest Hill, S.E.</i>
	1877	BARKLY, SIR HENRY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., 1, <i>Bina Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1884	BARNARD, H. WYNDHAM, 9, <i>Radnor Place, Hyde Park, W.</i>
50	1868	BARR, E. G., 76, <i>Holland Park, Kensington, W.</i>
	1883	BARRATT, WALTER, 8, <i>Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park, W.</i>
	1884	BAXTER, CHARLES E., 24, <i>Ryder Street, S.W.</i>
	1885	BAZLEY, GARDNER SEBASTIAN, <i>Magdalen College, Oxford ; and Hatherop Castle, Fairford, Gloucestershire.</i>
	1879	BEALEY, SAMUEL, 97, <i>Addison Road, Kensington, W.</i>
55	1885	†BEANEY, HON. JAMES GEORGE, M.D., M.P., <i>Collins Street East, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886	BEAUCHAMP, HORATIO, 37, <i>Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
	1884	BEDWELL, COMMANDER E. P., R.N., <i>Westbourne, Selhurst Road, South Norwood, S.E.</i>
	1876	BEETON, HENRY C. (Agent-General for British Columbia), 2, <i>Adamson Road, South Hampstead, N.W. ; and 33, Finsbury Circus, E.C.</i>
	1882	BEGG, ALEXANDER, <i>Canadian Pacific Railway Offices, 88, Cannon St., E.C.</i>
60	1886	BEIT, JOHN, 77, <i>Avenue Road, Regent's Park, N.W.</i>
	1882	BELCHER, REV. BRYMER, <i>Bodiam Vicarage, Hawkhurst.</i>

Year of
Election.

1883	BELFIELD, HERBERT, 2, Hanbury Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1879	†BELL, D. W., Woodberry House, Woodberry Down, N.; and 14, Milton Street, E.C.
1883	BELL, SIR FRANCIS DILLON, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for New Zealand), 7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.
65 1882	BELL, GEORGE MEREDITH, New Zealand Agricultural Co., Dashwood House, Old Broad Street, E.C.
1885	BELL, H. T. MACKENZIE, 4, Cleveland Road, Ealing, W.; and National Liberal Club, S.W.
1878	BELL, JOHN, 13, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
1884	BELL, MARMADUKE, Fort St. George, Stroud, Gloucestershire.
1886	†BELL, THOMAS, 14, Milton Street, E.C.
70 1883	BELL, MAJOR WILLIAM MORREISON, 40, Pall Mall, S.W.
1874	BENJAMIN, LOUIS ALFRED, 75, Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, W.
1883	BETHELL, CHARLES, Ellesmere House, Haroldstone Road, South Kensington, S.W.
1884	BEVAN, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS, 59, Princes Gate, S.W.
1881	BEVAN, WILLIAM ARMIN, 95, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
75 1886	BIDDISCOMBE, J. R., Messrs. Sanderson, Bros. & Co., Limited, 35, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1885	BILL, CHARLES, J.P., Farley Hall, near Cheadle, Staffordshire.
1868	BIRCH, Sir ARTHUR N., K.C.M.G., Bank of England, Burlington Gardens, W.
1878	BISCHOFF, CHARLES, 23, Westbourne Square, W.
1868	BLACHFORD, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., Athenæum Club, S.W.; and Blachford, Ivybridge, Devon.
80 1883	BLACKWOOD, JOHN H., 15, Seymour Street, Portman Square, W.
1868	BLAINE, D. P., 10, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
1868	BLAINE, HENRY, Knysna Lodge, Ewell Road, Surbiton.
1883	BLECKLY, CHARLES ARNOLD, 61, King William Street, E.C.
1877	BLYTH, SIR ARTHUR, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for South Australia), 8, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W.
85 1885	BLYTH, WILLIAM, 8, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
1885	BOHM, WILLIAM, 23, Old Jewry, E.C.
1882	BOLLING, FRANCIS, 2, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
1882	BOMPAS, HENRY MASON, Q.C., M.A., LL.B., Abingdon House, Greenhill Road, Hampstead, N.W.
1883	BONNEY, FREDERIC, Colton House, near Rugeley; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
90 1873	BONWICK, JAMES, Yarra Yarra, South Vale, Upper Norwood, S.E.
1883	BORTHWICK, SIR ALGERNON, M.P., 139, Piccadilly, W.
1883	†BORTON, REV. N. A. B., M.A., Burwell Vicarage, Cambridge.
1886	BOULT, WM. HOLKE, 23, Great St. Helen's, E.C.
1882	†BOULTON, HAROLD E., M.A., Copped Hall, Totteridge, Herts.
95 1882	†BOULTON, S. B., Copped Hall, Totteridge, Herts.
1872	BOURNE, C. W., 32, Breakspears Road, Brockley, S.E.
1881	BOURNE, HENRY, Rosemount, Mead Vale, Redhill, Surrey.
1878	BOURNE, STEPHEN, F.S.S., Wallington, Surrey.
1868	BOUTCHER, EMANUEL, 36, Hyde Park Gardens, W.
100 1881	BOYD, JAMES R., Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.

	Year of Election.	
1881	BOYLE, LIONEL R. C., 80, Lombard Street, E.C.; and Army and Navy Club.	
1883	BRADDELL, THOMAS, C.M.G., 17, Glazbury Road, West Kensington, W.	
1884	BRADFORD, FRANCIS RICHARD.	
1885	BRANDON, HENRY, Endsleigh, Carlton Road, Putney, S.W.	
105 1878	BRASSEY, SIR THOMAS, K.C.B., 24, Park Lane, W.	
1886	BRERETON, WILLIAM H., 52, Nevern Square, S.W.	
1885	BREWSTER, REV. JOHN, 2, Maitland Park, Haverstock Hill, N.W.	
1881	BREX, JOHN GEORGE, 59, Gresham Street, E.C.	
1883	BRIDGER, REV. JOHN, St. Nicholas, Liverpool.	
110 1881	BRIDGES, COMMANDER WALTER BOYD, R.N., care of Messrs. Woodhead & Co., 44, Charing Cross, S.W.; and United Service Club, S.W.	
1869	BRIGGS, THOMAS, Bela House, Alleyne Park, West Dulwich, S.E.	
1884	BRIGHT, CHARLES E., C.M.G., 16, Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.; and Wyndham Club, S.W.	
1882	BRIGHT, SAMUEL, 5, Huskisson Street, Liverpool; and Raleigh Club, Regent Street, S.W.	
1884	BRISTOW, H. J., West Lodge, Bexley Heath.	
115 1869	BROAD, CHARLES HENRY, Castle View, Weybridge, Surrey.	
1880	BROADHURST, JOHN, 161, Plymouth Grove, Manchester.	
1874	BROGDEN, JAMES, Seabank House, Porthcawl, near Bridgend, Glamorganshire.	
1884	BROOKE, COLONEL EDWARD, R.E., 25, Trafalgar Place, Devonport.	
1880	BROOKS, HENRY, Mount Grove, Greenhill Road, Hampstead, N.W.	
120 1879	† BROOKS, HERBERT, 9, Hyde Park Square, W.; and St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.	
1881	† BROOKES, T. W. (late M.L.C., Bengal), The Grange, Nightingale Lane, Clapham, S.W.	
1884	BROWN ARTHUR, St. Elmo, Calverley Park Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.	
1881	BROWN ALFRED H., St. Elmo, Calverley Park Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.	
1882	BROWN, A. M., M.D., 29, Keppel Street, Russell Square, W.C.	
125 1874	BROWN, CHARLES, 135, Wool Exchange, Coleman Street, E.C.	
1886	BROWN, GEORGE, London and South African Exploration Co., Limited, 19, Finsbury Circus, E.C.; and Brentwood.	
1869	BROWN, J. B., F.R.G.S., 90, Cannon Street, E.C.; and Bromley, Kent.	
1885	BROWN, OSWALD, C.E., 27, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.	
1881	BROWN, THOMAS, 51, Cochrane Street, Glasgow.	
130 1884	BROWN, THOMAS, 89, Holland Park, W.	
1886	BROWNE, BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, 2, Granville Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	
1883	BROWNE, JOHN HARRIS, Lauriston, Hollington Park, St. Leonards-on-Sea.	
1882	BROWNE, HUTCHINSON H., J.P., Moor Close, Binfield, Berks.	
1876	BROWNE, COLONEL SIR T. GORE, K.C.M.G., C.B., 7, Kensington Square, W.	
135 1879	BROWNE, W. J., St. Stephen's House, 74, Gloucester Road, S.W.; and Buckland Filleigh, Highampton, North Devon.	
1883	BROWNING, ARTHUR GIRAUD, Assoc. Inst. C.E., 8, Victoria Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.	
1877	BROWNING, S. B., 68, Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, W.	
1876	BRUCE, J., 79, Seymour Street, Hyde Park, W.	
1884	BUCHANAN, BENJAMIN, Messrs. Mort & Co., 155, Fenchurch Street, E.C.	
140 1868	BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, G.C.S.I., Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.	

Year of Election.	
1884	BUCKLER, C. DUGALD, "Emigrant and Colonists' Aid Corporation," 36, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
1878	BUGLE, MICHAEL, <i>Kaieteur</i> , Hollington Park, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.
1886	BULL, HENRY, 92, Westbourne Terrace, W.
1885	BUNCH, ROBERT STAUNTON, 5, Warwick Road, Earl's Court, S.W.
145 1871	BURGESS, EDWARD J., Pittville House, 40, St. James's Road, Brixton, S.W.
1886	BURGOYNE, PETER B., 6, Dowgate Hill, E.C.
1885	BURN, MATTHEW JAMES, 9 and 10, Pancras Lane, Bucklersbury, E.C.
1868	BURY, THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, K.C.M.G., 65, Prince's Gate, S.W.
1882	BUTCHART, ROBERT G., 6, Petersham Terrace, South Kensington, S.W.
150 1878	BUXTON, SIR T. FOWELL, BART., 14, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.
1881	CADDY, PASCOE, <i>Holly Lodge</i> , Elmer's End, Kent.
1880	CAIRD, R. HENRYSON, 6, Petersham Terrace, South Kensington, S.W.
1886	CALDECOTT, REV. ALFRED, M.A., 12, Fairford Road, Croydon.
1881	†CAMPBELL, ALLAN, 43, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.
155 1880	CAMPBELL, FINLAY, <i>Brantridge Park</i> , Balecombe, Sussex.
1869	CAMPBELL, ROBERT, <i>Buscot Park</i> , Faringdon, Berks; & 31, Lowndes Sq., S.W.
1882	†CAMPBELL, WILLIAM, 36, Holland Park, W.
1884	†CAMPBELL, W. MIDDLETON, 23, Rood Lane, E.C.
1874	CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, A. R., F.R.S., F.R.G.S., 84, St. George's Square, S.W.
160 1885	CAPPER, ROBERT, A. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S., Westbrook, Swansea.
1877	CARGILL, EDWARD BOWES, 1, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
1880	CARGILL, W. W., <i>Lancaster Lodge</i> , Campden Hill, Kensington, W.
1868	†CARLINGFORD, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, K.P., 4, Hamilton Place, W.
1868	CARNAEVON, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 43, Portman Square, W.
165 1886	CARNEGY, PATRICK, C.I.E., <i>Ellery Court</i> , Upper Norwood, S.E.
1875	CARPENTER, MAJOR C., R.A., <i>Army and Navy Club</i> , Pall Mall, S.W.
1883	CARSON, EDWARD J., <i>Rydal</i> , Surbiton Hill Park, Surbiton.
1880	CARTER, WILLIAM H., B.A., 30, Bush Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.
1884	CARTWRIGHT, WILLIAM CORNWALLIS, 56, Eaton Place, S.W.; and <i>Athenæum Club</i> , Pall Mall, S.W.
170 1885	CARVER, W. J., 3, Oxford Square, Hyde Park, W.
1886	CASTLE, ABERCROMBIE, 38, Parliament Street, S.W.; and St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.
1885	CAUTLEY, MAJOR HENRY, R.E., <i>Junior United Service Club</i> , Charles Street, S.W.
1884	CAYFORD, EBENEZER, <i>Home Villa</i> , Shoot-up-Hill, Brondesbury, N.W.; and 146, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
1885	CAYLEY, SIR RICHARD, <i>Ryhall Hall</i> , Ryhall, Stamford, and <i>New University Club</i> , St. James's Street, S.W.
175 1879	CHADWICK, OSBERT, C.E., C.M.G., <i>Park Cottage</i> , East Sheen, Mortlake, S.W.
1882	CHALLIS, CAPT. HENRY J., R.N., 53, Albemarle Street, W.; and <i>United Service Club</i> , Pall Mall, S.W.
1881	CHAMBERS, ARTHUR W., 10, <i>Addison Gardens</i> , Kensington, W.
1884	CHAMBERS, EDWARD, 4, <i>Mincing Lane</i> , E.C.
1879	CHAMBERS, SIR GEORGE H., 4, <i>Mincing Lane</i> , E.C.
180 1877	CHAMPION, LIEUT.-COLONEL PERCY (3rd Battalion Suffolk Regiment), 3, <i>Cresswell Gardens</i> , South Kensington, S.W.; <i>Combermere</i> , Cork; and <i>Junior United Service Club</i> , Charles Street, S.W.

	Year of Election.	
	1884	CHAPPELL, JOHN, 3, <i>The Terrace, Richmond Hill, Richmond, S.W.</i>
	1883	CHARRINGTON, ARTHUR F., <i>Burycourt, Leigh, Reigate.</i>
	1885	CHARRINGTON, HUGH SPENCER, <i>Aldergate, Tamworth, Staffordshire.</i>
	1884	CHARUBIN, GUSTAVUS A., 8, <i>Finch Lane, E.C.</i>
185	1886	CHEADLE, WALTER BUTLER, M.D., 19, <i>Portman Street, Portman Square, W.</i>
	1872	CHESSON, F. W., 5, <i>Tite Street, Chelsea Embankment, S.W.</i>
	1882	CHETHAM-STRODE, ALFRED, F.R.G.S., <i>Wairuna, Mowbray Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.</i>
	1880	CHEVALIER, N., 5, <i>Porchester Terrace, W.</i>
190	1868	CHILDERS, THE RIGHT HON. HUGH C. E., M.P., 117, <i>Piccadilly, W.</i>
	1885	CHIPPENDALL, R. J., <i>Croftlands, Lancaster.</i>
	1873	CHOWN, T. C., <i>Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
	1868	CHRISTIAN, H.R.H. PRINCE, K.G., <i>Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park.</i>
	1884	CHRISTMAS, HARRY WILLIAM, 10, <i>Queen's Gardens, Eastbourne.</i>
	1885	CHUMLEY, JOHN, <i>Standard Bank of South Africa, 10, Clement's Lane, E.C.</i>
195	1881	CHURCHILL, CHARLES, <i>Weybridge Park, Surrey.</i>
	1881	CHURCHILL, JOHN FLEMING, C.E., <i>Ford Cottage, Dorman's Land, East Grinstead.</i>
	1878	CLARK, CHARLES, 20, <i>Belmont Park, Lee, Kent.</i>
	1882	CLARK, REV. CHARLES, "St. Kilda," <i>Ealing Common, W.</i>
	1868	CLARKE, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ANDREW, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., <i>United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
200	1884	†CLARKE, HENRY, <i>Cannon Hall, Hampstead, N.W.; and 17, Gracechurch Street, E.C.</i>
	1875	†CLARKE, HYDE, 32, <i>St. George's Square, S.W.</i>
	1886	CLARKE, PERCY, LL.B., <i>Cannon Hall, Hampstead, N.W.; and 79, Mark Lane, E.C.</i>
	1881	CLARKSON, DAVID, 3, <i>Falcon Avenue, Aldersgate Street, E.C.</i>
	1882	†CLARKSON, J. STEWART, 3, <i>Falcon Avenue, Aldersgate Street, E.C.; and "Timaru," Kemnal Wood, Chislehurst.</i>
205	1886	CLAYTON, REGINALD B. B., 26, <i>Stafford Terrace, Kensington, W.</i>
	1877	CLENCH, FREDERICK, M.I.M.E. (Messrs. Robey & Co.), <i>Lincoln.</i>
	1868	CLIFFORD, SIR CHARLES, <i>Hatherton Hall, Cannock, Staffordshire.</i>
	1885	CLODE, CHARLES M., C.B., 14, <i>Ashley Place, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
	1874	CLOEETE, LAWRENCE WOODBINE, <i>Ettrick, The Avenue, Upper Norwood, S.E.</i>
210	1885	CLOWES, WILLIAM C. K., 29, <i>Harewood Square, N.W.; and Duke Street, Stamford Street, S.E.</i>
	1881	COBB, ALFRED B., 34, <i>Great St. Helen's, E.C.</i>
	1879	COCKS, REGINALD T., 29, <i>Stanhope Gardens, Queen's Gate, S.W.</i>
	1886	†COHEN, NATHANIEL L., 3, <i>Devonshire Place, W.; and Round Oak, Englefield Green, Surrey.</i>
	1883	COHEN, NEVILLE D., 17, <i>Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.</i>
215	1882	COLE, CHARLES, "Tregenna," <i>Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.</i>
	1886	COLE, GEORGE, 1, <i>Church Court, Clement's Lane, E.C.</i>
	1881	COLE, ROBERT ERNEST, 126, <i>Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.</i>
	1885	COLES, WILLIAM R. E., <i>St. Benet Chambers, Gracechurch Street, E.C.</i>
	1881	COLLEY, CHARLES C., 4, <i>Lombard Court, E.C.</i>
220	1882	COLLIER, HENRY, 42, <i>New Broad Street, E.C.</i>
	1885	COLLINS, MAJOR JOHN ALEXANDER, 37, <i>Smalley Road, Stoke Newington, N.</i>

Year of Elect.	
1882	†COLLUM, REV. HUGH ROBERT, M.R.I.A., F.S.S., <i>The Vicarage, Leigh, Tonbridge, Kent.</i>
1886	COLLYNS, WILLIAM BRIDGE, 5, <i>East India Avenue, E.C.</i>
1882	COLMER, JOSEPH G., Secretary to High Commissioner for Canada, 9, <i>Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W.</i>
225 1872	COLOMB, CAPTAIN J. C. R., M.P., <i>Dromquinna, Kenmare, Co. Kerry, Ireland; and Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i>
1880	COMBERMERE, THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, <i>Combermere Abbey, Whitchurch, Salop; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1876	COODE, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., 35, <i>Norfolk Square, W.; and 5, Westminster Chambers, S.W.</i>
1880	COODE, J. CHARLES, C.E., 19, <i>Grange Park Gardens, Ealing, W.</i>
1874	†COODE, M. P. (<i>Secunderabad, Madras Presidency, India</i>).
230 1884	COOK, HENRY D., <i>Town and Country Bank, 18, King William Street, E.C.</i>
1886	†COOKE, HENRY M., 12, <i>Friday Street, E.C.</i>
1879	COOKE, WILLIAM FRANCIS, 1, <i>Cambridge Place, Kensington, W.</i>
1874	COOPER, SIR DANIEL, BART., K.C.M.G., 6, <i>De Vere Gardens, Kensington Palace, W.</i>
1882	COOPER, JOHN ASTLEY, <i>Marshgate, Richmond, S.W.</i>
235 1884	COOPER, ROBERT ELLIOTT, C.E., 81, <i>Lancaster Gate, W.; and 4, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1882	CORK, NATHANIEL, <i>Commercial Bank of Sydney, 39, Lombard Street, E.C.</i>
1874	*CORVO, SUR JOAO ANDRADA, <i>Portugal.</i>
1874	COSSENS, FREDERICK W., 16, <i>Water Lane, Great Tower Street, E.C.</i>
1886	COUSENS, CHARLES B., 2, <i>Clanricarde Gardens, Bayswater, W.</i>
240 1880	COWAN, JAMES, 35, <i>Royal Terrace, Edinburgh, N.B.</i>
1885	COWIE, GEORGE, <i>Colonial Bank of New Zealand, 13, Moorgate Street, E.C.; and 93, Philbeach Gardens, S.W.</i>
1872	CRANBROOK, THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, G.C.S.I., 17, <i>Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.</i>
1886	CRANSTON, WILLIAM M., 21, <i>Holland Park, W.</i>
1873	†CRAWSHAY, GEORGE, 6, <i>Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C.</i>
245 1885	CRICHTON, ROBERT, <i>Hermongers, Rudgwick, Sussex.</i>
1883	CROCKER, FREDERICK JOEL, 147, <i>Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
1869	CROLL, COLONEL ALEXANDER ANGUS, <i>Wool Exchange, E.C.; and Beech Wood, Reigate, Surrey.</i>
1885	CROPPER, JAMES, <i>Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1884	CROSSMAN, JAMES HISCUIT, 31, <i>Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.; and Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.</i>
250 1876	CROSSMAN, COLONEL SIR WILLIAM, R.E., K.C.M.G., M.P., <i>Cheswick, Beal, Northumberland; and United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1882	CROWE, WM. LEEDHAM, 24, <i>Cornwall Road, W.</i>
1883	CRUM-EWING, JOHN DICK, 51, <i>Victoria Road, Kensington, W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1874	CUMMING, GEORGE, <i>Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1883	†CUNNINGHAM, PETER, <i>Christchurch Club, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
255 1874	CURRIE, SIR DONALD, K.C.M.G., M.P., 13, <i>Hyde Park Place, W.</i>
1885	CURRIE, JOHN CEDRIC, <i>care of Sanderson, Murray & Co., 2, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, E.C.</i>
1882	†CURTIS, SPENCER H., <i>Totteridge House, Herts.</i>

1879	DA COSTA, D. C., 47, Warrington Crescent, Maida Hill, W.
1868	DALGETY, F. GONNERMAN, 16, Hyde Park Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
260 1884	DALTON, REV. CANON JOHN NEALE, M.A., C.M.G., <i>The Cloisters, Windsor.</i>
1881	DALY, JAMES E. O., 8, Riversdale Road, Twickenham Park, S.W.; and 2, <i>Little Love Lane, Wood Street, E.C.</i>
1880	DANGAR, F. H., 7, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
1883	DANIELL, COL. JAMES LEGEYT, 8, Bolton Gardens, S.W.; and <i>United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1881	DARBY, H. J. B., 21, <i>Maddox Street, Hanover Square, W.</i>
265 1872	DAUBENEY, GENERAL SIR H.C.B., G.C.B., <i>Osterley Lodge, Spring Grove, Isleworth.</i>
1886	DAVENPORT, EDMUND HENRY, 92, <i>St. George's Square, S.W.; and Davenport, Bridgenorth, Salop.</i>
1884	DAVIS, CHARLES PERCY, 10, <i>Stanhope Gardens, S.W.</i>
1873	DAVIS, STEUART S., <i>Spencer House, Knyveton Road, Bournemouth.</i>
1885	DAVISON, WM., <i>St. Mary's Lodge, Grove Road, Woodford, Essex; and 79½, Gracechurch Street, E.C.</i>
270 1878	DAVSON, HENRY K., 31, <i>Porchester Square, W.</i>
1880	DAVSON, JAMES W., 25, <i>Castle Hill Avenue, Folkestone.</i>
1884	DAWSON, JOHN DUFF, 12, <i>Ryder Street, S.W.; and Salisbury Club, St. James' Square, S.W.</i>
1881	DEARE, F. D., 19, <i>Coleman Street, E.C.</i>
1881	DEARE, HENRY BRUTTON, 19, <i>Coleman Street, E.C.</i>
275 1883	DEBENHAM, FRANK, F.S.S., 26, <i>Upper Hamilton Terrace, N.W.</i>
1880	DE COLYAR, HENRY A., 24, <i>Palace Gardens Terrace, W.</i>
1885	DE LISSA, SAMUEL, 64, <i>Onslow Gardens, S.W.</i>
1881	DELMEGE, EDWARD T., 17, <i>St. Helen's Place, E.C.</i>
1881	DENBIGH, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 2, <i>Cromwell Houses, South Kensington, S.W.; and Newnham Paddox, near Lutterworth.</i>
280 1885	DENT, ALFRED, 11, <i>Old Broad Street, E.C., and Ravensworth, Eastbourne.</i>
1881	DE PASS, ALFRED, 88, <i>Kensington Gardens Square, W.</i>
1883	DE RICCI, J. H., <i>Meadow Bank, Twickenham, S.W.</i>
1884	DE SATGÉ, HENRY, <i>Hartfield, Malvern Wells; and Reform Club, S.W.</i>
1883	DE SATGÉ, OSCAR, <i>Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and Sendhurst Grange, Woking Station.</i>
285 1882	D'ESTERRE, J. C. E., 1, <i>Windsor Villas, Plymouth.</i>
1876	DEVERELL, W. T., <i>City Liberal Club, Walbrook, E.C.</i>
1879	DIBLEY, GEORGE, 19, <i>Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, E.C.</i>
1882	†DICK, GAVIN GEMMELL, <i>Queensland Government Office, 1, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1881	DICKEN, CHARLES S., <i>Queensland Government Office, 1, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
290 1878	DODGSON, WILLIAM OLIVER, <i>Manor House, Sevenoaks.</i>
1879	DOMETT, ALFRED, C.M.G., 32, <i>St. Charles's Square, North Kensington, W.</i>
1885	DON, PATRICK C., 5, <i>Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.</i>
1882	DONNE, WILLIAM, 18, <i>Wood Street, E.C.</i>
1882	DOUGLAS, HENRY, <i>care of Messrs. Henckell, DuBuisson, and Co., 18, Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.</i>
295 1886	DOUGLAS, ADYE (Agent-General for Tasmania), 3, <i>Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>

Year of Electio[n.	
1883	DOUGLAS, THOMAS, <i>Greenwood, Frant, Tunbridge Wells.</i>
1885	DOWLING, CHARLES CHOLMELEY, 13, <i>Eaton Square, S.W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1884	DRAPER, GEORGE (Secretary Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited), <i>Winchester House, 50, Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1884	DRURY, MARK HENRY, 22, <i>St. Stephen's Road, Westbourne Park, W.</i>
300 1878	DU CANE, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., 16, <i>Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.; and Braintree Park, Witham, Essex.</i>
1868	†DUCIE, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 16, <i>Portman Square, W.</i>
1882	DU CROZ, CHARLES GRANT, 5, <i>Queen Street, Mayfair, W.</i>
1868	DU CROZ, FREDERICK A., 52, <i>Lombard Street, E.C.</i>
1868	DUDDELL, GEORGE, <i>Queen's Park, Brighton.</i>
305 1885	DUFFY, DAVID, <i>care of Bank of Victoria, 28, Clement's Lane, E.C.</i>
1884	DUNCAN, DAVID J. RUSSELL, 32, <i>Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; and 10, Airlie Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
1869	DUNCAN, WILLIAM, 83, <i>Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1879	DUNCKLEY, CHARLES, 15, <i>Coleman Street, E.C.</i>
1886	DUNDONALD, THE EARL OF, 50, <i>Eaton Place, S.W.</i>
310 1885	DUNN, WILLIAM, 95, <i>Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.</i>
1883	DUNN, CAPT. R. G., 145, <i>London Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea; and Naval and Military Club, W.</i>
1878	†DUNRAVEN, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.P., <i>Coombe Wood, Kingston-on-Thames; and White's Club, S.W.</i>
1881	DURANT, AUGUSTUS, 89, <i>Gresham Street, E.C.</i>
1876	DURHAM, JOHN HENRY, 61, <i>St. Mary Axe, E.C.</i>
315 1884	DUTHIE, LT.-COL. W. H. M. R.A., <i>Row House, Doune, Perthshire; and Junior United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1872	DUTTON, F. H., <i>Buckingham Palace Hotel, Buckingham Gate, S.W.</i>
1880	DUTTON, FRANK M., <i>St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1880	DUTTON, FREDERICK, 112, <i>Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1885	EASTON, EDWARD, F.G.S., 11, <i>Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W.</i>
320 1886	ECCLES, MAJOR C. V. (Rifle Brigade), <i>Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1882	EDENBOROUGH, CHARLES, <i>Little Gearies, Barkingside, Essex.</i>
1876	†EDWARDS, STANLEY, Box 199, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1883	EHLERS, ERNEST W., 32, <i>Great St. Helens, E.C.</i>
1882	†ELDER, FREDERICK, 2, <i>Moorgate Street Buildings, E.C.</i>
325 1883	†ELDER, THOMAS EDWARD, 35, <i>Argyll Road, Kensington, W.; and 7, St. Helen's Place, E.C.</i>
1882	†ELDER, WM. GEORGE, 7, <i>St. Helen's Place, E.C.</i>
1876	†ELLIOT, WILLIAM T., <i>Scottish Club, 39, Dover Street, W.; and Wolfelee, Hawick, N.B.</i>
1885	ELLIOTT, GEORGE ROBINSON, M.R.C.S.E., <i>Pendennis, Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.</i>
1885	ENFIELD, RT. HON. VISCOUNT, 34, <i>Wilton Place, S.W.</i>
330 1874	ENGLEHEART, J. D. G., C.B., <i>Duchy of Lancaster, Lancaster Place, W.C.</i>
1885	ERBSLOH, E. C., 11, <i>Endsleigh Street, Tavistock Square, W.C.; and 36 and 37, Monkwell Street, E.C.</i>
1880	ERRINGTON, SIR GEORGE, BART., 1. 6, <i>The Albany, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1878	EVANS, RICHARDSON, <i>Camp View, Wimbledon Common, S.W.</i>

Year of
Election.

335	1883	†EVES, CHARLES WASHINGTON, 1, Fen Court, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
	1881	EVISON, EDWARD, Blizewood Park, Caterham, Warlingham Station, Surrey.
	1885	EWART, JOHN, Messrs. John Morrison & Co., 4, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
	1879	EWEN, JOHN ALEXANDER, 11, Bunhill Row, E.C.
	1881	FABRE, CHARLES MAURICE, 11b, Chatsworth Road, West Norwood, S.E.
	1883	FAIRCLOUGH, R. A., 11, Edmund Place, Aldersgate Street, E.C.
340	1885	†FAIRFAX, EDWARD R., 8, George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C.
	1881	FAIRHEAD, FREDERICK S., 44, Blomfield Road, Maida Vale, W.
	1886	FAIJA, HENRY, M.Inst.C.E., 4, Great Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.
	1885	FALLON, T. P., 41, Creswell Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
	1883	FANE, EDWARD, Fulbeck Hall, Grantham.
345	1869	FANNING, WM., Bozedown, Whitchurch, Reading.
	1886	FARIE, ROBERT, 89, Ons'ow Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
	1873	FARMER, JAMES, 6, Porchester Gate, Hyde Park, W.
	1878	FASS, A., 70, Queen Street, Cannon Street, E.C.
	1883	FAWNS, REV. J. A., 11, Kensington Crescent, W.
350	1873	†FEARON, FREDERICK (Secretary of the Trust and Loan Company of Canada), 7, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
	1885	FELDHEIM, ISAAC, 4, Norfolk Terrace, Bayswater, W.
	1879	FELL, ARTHUR, 46, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
	1876	FERARD, B. A., South Lawn, St. Paul's Place, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
	1875	FERGUSON, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES, BART., M.P., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., Carlton Club; and Kilkerran, N.B.
355	1883	FERGUSON, MAJOR JOHN ADAM (Rifle Brigade), Brigade Major, Colombo, Ceylon.
	1873	FIFE, GEORGE R., 29, Great St. Helen's, E.C.
	1882	FINDLAY, GEORGE JAMES, 61, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
	1883	FINLAY, COLIN CAMPBELL, Castle Toward, Argyleshire, N.B.
	1884	FIREBANK, CHRISTOPHER, 4, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
360	1884	FIREBRACE, ROBERT TARVER, Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
	1883	FISHER, THOMAS, M.D., Upcott Avenel, Highampton, North Devon.
	1883	FLATAU, JACOB, 26, Ropemaker Street, E.C.
	1883	FLETCHER, H., 3, St. John's Villas, St. John's Road, Blackheath, S.E.
	1885	FLINT, JOHN HENRY, Oaklands, Grove Park, Lee, S.E.
365	1883	FLOOD-PAGE, MAJOR S., Tynwald, West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.
	1884	FLUX, WILLIAM, Bibury Court, Fairford, Gloucestershire; 17, Warrington Crescent, Maida Hill, W.; and 3, East India Avenue, E.C.
	1878	FOLKARD, ARTHUR, Thatched House Club, 86, St. James's Street, S.W.
	1883	FOLLETT, CHARLES J., D.C.L., LL.B., Ford Place, Grays, Essex.
	1876	FORSTER, ANTHONY, Clovelly, Silver Hill Park, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
370	1868	FORTESCUE, THE HON. DUDLEY F., 9, Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.
	1883	FOSBERY, MAJOR WILLIAM T. E., The Castle Park, Warwick.
	1883	FRANCIS, H. R., Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
	1881	FRASER, DONALD, Tickford Park, Newport Pagnell, Bucks; and Orchard Street, Ipswich.
	1881	FRASER, JAMES, Newfield, Blackheath Park, S.E.
375	1870	†FREELAND, HUMPHRY W., 16, Suffolk Street, S.W.; Athenaeum Club; and Chichester.

Year of Election.	
1886	FREMANTLE, MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR LYON, C.B., 5, <i>Tilney Street, Park Lane, W.</i>
1868	FRESHFIELD, WILLIAM D., 5, <i>Bank Buildings, E.C.</i>
1872	*FROUDE, J. A., M.A., F.R.S., 5, <i>Onslow Gardens, S.W.</i>
1883	FULLER, W. W., 6, <i>Old Quebec Street, W.</i>
380 1881	FULTON, CAPT. JOHN, R.N.R., 26, <i>Upper Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
1881	FYERS, MAJOR-GENERAL W. A., C.B., 19, <i>Onslow Gardens, S.W.</i>
1882	† GALBRAITH, DAVID STEWART, 2, <i>Manchester Street, Manchester Square, W.</i>
1869	† GALTON, CAPTAIN DOUGLAS, C.B., 12, <i>Chester Street, Grosvenor Place, S.W.</i>
1885	GAME, JAMES AYLWARD, <i>Yeeda Grange, Trent, New Barnet, Herts; and 3, Eastcheap, E.C.</i>
385 1882	† GARDINER, WILLIAM, <i>Rockshaw, Merstham, Surrey.</i>
1879	† GARDNER, STEWART, 7, <i>Upper Hamilton Terrace, N.W.</i>
1884	GARRICK, SIR JAMES FRANCIS, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for Queensland), 1, <i>Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1880	GERVERS, FRANCIS H. A., 103, <i>Hatton Garden, Holborn, E.C.</i>
1883	GIBBERD, JAMES, <i>The Anchorage, Bush Hill Park, Enfield, N.; and 23, Milton Street, E.C.</i>
390 1883	GIBBON, JAMES, 72, <i>Kensington Park Road, W.</i>
1882	GIBBS, HENRY J., <i>The British and New Zealand Mortgage and Agency Company, Limited, 1, Great Winchester Street, E.C.</i>
1875	GIBBS, S. M., 1, <i>Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.</i>
1882	GIFFEN, ROBERT, 44, <i>Pembroke Road, Kensington, W.</i>
1879	GILCHRIST, JAMES, 4, <i>Stanhope Place, Hyde Park, W.</i>
395 1882	† GILCHRIST, WILLIAM OSWALD, 5, <i>East India Avenue, E.C.</i>
1881	GILLESPIE, COLIN M., 23, <i>Crutched Friars, E.C.</i>
1875	GILLESPIE, ROBERT, 81, <i>Onslow Gardens, S.W.</i>
1882	GILMER, JOHN, 18, <i>Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1882	GISBORNE, WILLIAM, <i>Allestree Hall, Derby.</i>
400 1883	GLANFIELD, GEORGE, <i>Hale End, Woodford, Essex.</i>
1885	GLOSSOP, W. DALE, <i>Grafton Club, Grafton Street, W.</i>
1869	GODSON, GEORGE R., <i>Kensington Palace Mansions, Kensington, W.</i>
1883	† GOLDSMID, SIR JULIAN, BART., M.P., 105, <i>Piccadilly, W.</i>
1884	GOLDSMITH, JAMES, 9, <i>Portsdown Road, Maida Vale, W.</i>
405 1882	GOLDSWORTHY, MAJOR-GENERAL WALTER T., M.P., 22, <i>Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.</i>
1868	GOODLiffe, FRANCIS G., F.R.G.S., 14, <i>Gratton Road, Kensington, W.; and Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1876	GOODWIN, REV. R., <i>Hildersham Rectory, Cambridge.</i>
1885	† GORDON, GEORGE W., <i>The Brewery, Caledonian Road, N.</i>
1885	GORDON, JOHN, 25, <i>Dawson Place, Bayswater, W.</i>
410 1869	GOSCHEN, THE RIGHT HON. G. J., 69, <i>Portland Place, W.</i>
1886	GOWANS, LOUIS F., 89, <i>Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
1884	GRAHAM, CYRIL C., C.M.G., <i>Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1886	GRAHAM, FREDERICK, <i>Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.</i>
1881	GRAHAM, JOSEPH.
415 1880	GRAHAME, W. S., <i>Abercorn, Richmond Hill, S.W.</i>
1868	GRAIN, WILLIAM, 50, <i>Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>

1885	GRANT, CARDROSS, <i>Broadwater, Hayne Road, Beckenham, Kent.</i>
1884	GRANT, HENRY, <i>Sydneyhurst, Croydon.</i>
1882	GRANT, JOHN GLASGOW, C.M.G., <i>South View, 97, The Grove, Ealing, W.</i>
420 1882	GRANT, JOHN MACDONALD, <i>Queensland Government Office, 1, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1869	GRANVILLE, THE RIGHT HON. EARL, K.G., <i>18, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.</i>
1876	GRAVES, JOHN BELLEW, <i>Clare Hill, St. Clears, South Wales.</i>
1880	GRAY, AMBROSE G. WENTWORTH, <i>31, Great St. Helen's, E.C.; and 32, Devonshire Street, W.</i>
1883	GRAY, HENRY F., <i>Manor Grange, Tunbridge Wells.</i>
425 1881	GRAY, ROBERT J., <i>27, Milton Street, E.C.</i>
1877	†GREATHEAD, JAS. H., C.E., <i>8, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1876	GREENE, FREDERICK, <i>25, Courtfield Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1874	GREEN, GEORGE, <i>Glanton House, Sydenham Rise, S.E.</i>
1881	†GREEN, MORTON, <i>32, Trent Road, Brixton Rise, S.W.</i>
430 1868	GREGORY, SIR CHARLES HUTTON, K.C.M.G., <i>2, Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1879	GREIG, HENRY ALFRED, <i>The Eaves, Lessness Heath, Kent.</i>
1882	GRESWELL, WILLIAM H. P., M.A., <i>Stowey Court, Bridgwater, Somerset.</i>
1882	GRETTON, GEORGE LE M., <i>116, King Henry's Road, South Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1884	GRIBBLE, GEORGE J., <i>25, Hans Place, S.W.</i>
435 1876	GRIFFITH, W. DOWNES, <i>4, Bramham Gardens, Wetherby Road, S.W.</i>
1877	GRIFFITHS, MAJOR ARTHUR, <i>Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1882	GRIGSBY, WILLIAM E., LL.D., <i>49, Chancery Lane, E.C.</i>
1886	GRIMES, JAMES W., <i>Richmond House, Park Road, Stroud.</i>
1879	GUILLEMARD, ARTHUR G., <i>Eltham, Kent.</i>
440 1885	GWYN, WALTER J., <i>110, Fenchurch Street, E.C.; and 51, Belsize Road, N.W.</i>
1874	GWYNNE, FRANCIS A., <i>15, Bury Street, St. James's, S.W.; and Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1885	GWYNNE, JOHN, <i>Kenton Grange, The Hyde, N.W.; and 89, Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
1885	HADDON, JOHN, <i>3, Bouvierie Street, Fleet Street, E.C.</i>
1879	†HADFIELD, ROBERT, M.I.M.E., <i>Ashdell Road, Broomhill, Sheffield.</i>
445 1876	HALIBURTON, SIR A. L., K.C.B., <i>Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i>
1882	HALSWELL, HUGH B., J.P., <i>26, Kensington Gate, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1885	HAMILTON, JAMES, <i>Messrs. Rylands & Sons, Ltd., 55, Wood Street, E.C.</i>
1883	HAMILTON, JOHN JAMES, <i>The Grange, Chislehurst, Kent; and 17, St. Helen's Place, E.C.</i>
1881	HAMILTON, SIR ROBERT G. C., K.C.B., <i>Under-Secretary of State for Ireland, Dublin.</i>
450 1876	HAMILTON, THOMAS, J.P., <i>110, Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
1885	HAMILTON, THOMAS FINGLAND, <i>20, Argyll Road, Kensington, W.</i>
1885	HAMILTON, REV. W., <i>26, Cologne Road, New Wandsworth, S.W.</i>
1884	HANKEY, ERNEST ALERS, <i>61, Basinghall Street, E.C.; and Elmhyrst, Bickley, Kent.</i>
1883	HANNAM, GEORGE, <i>Ellerslie, Leytonstone, Essex.</i>

Year of Election.	
455	1886
	HARDWICKE, EDWARD ARTHUR, L.R.C.P., &c., <i>Hoerdeswyc, St. Catherine's Park, S.E.</i>
1886	HARPER, GERALD S., M.D., 5, <i>Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.</i>
1881	HARRIS, D., 40, <i>Elgin Road, Maida Vale, W.</i>
1885	HARRIS, GEORGE D., 32, <i>Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1882	HARRIS, WILLIAM JAMES, F.S.S., 75, <i>Linden Gardens, Bayswater, W.;</i> <i>and 6, Crosby Square, E.C.</i>
460	1877
	†HARRIS, WOLF, 197, <i>Queen's Gate, S.W.</i>
1886	†HARRISON, COLONEL R., R.E., C.B., C.M.G., <i>United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1884	HARROLD, LEONARD FREDERICK, 29, <i>Great St. Helen's, E.C.</i>
1879	HARTINGTON, THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, M.P., <i>'Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1884	HARVEY, T. MORGAN, 1, <i>Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, E.C.</i>
465	1884
	HARWOOD, JOSEPH, <i>Chestnut Bank, Kingston-on-Thames, S.W.</i>
1886	†HASLAM, RALPH E., <i>Ravenswood, Bolton.</i>
1885	HAWKINS, MONTAGUE, 14, <i>Clement's Inn, W.C.</i>
1883	HAWTHORN, JAMES KENYON, <i>Glenholme, Leigham Court Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.;</i> <i>and 5, Lime Street Square, E.C.</i>
1882	HAYWARD, J. F., <i>Aroona, Freshford, Bath.</i>
470	1880
	HEALEY, EDWARD C., 86, <i>St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1878	HEATON, J. HENNIKER, M.P., 36, <i>Eaton Square, S.W.</i>
1876	*HECTOR, JAMES, M.D., C.M.G. (<i>Colonial Museum, Wellington, New Zealand</i>).
1886	HEDGMAN, W. JAMES, <i>The Firs, Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.</i>
1882	HELYAR, F. W., <i>Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.;</i> <i>and 60, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
475	1877
	HEMMANT, WILLIAM, <i>East Neuk, Blackheath, S.E.</i>
1885	HENRIQUES, ALFRED G., <i>Adelaide Crescent, Brighton.</i>
1885	HENRIQUES, FREDK. G., 19, <i>Hyde Park Square, W.</i>
1884	HENRY, JOHN, 4, <i>Aldermanbury Avenue, E.C.</i>
1886	HEPBURN, ANDREW, <i>Mildmay Chambers, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.</i>
480	1884
	HERIOT, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES A. MACKAY, R.M.L.I., <i>Royal Marine Barracks, Chatham.</i>
1877	HERRING, REV. A. STYLEMAN, M.A., 45, <i>Colebrooke Row, N.</i>
1884	HESSE, F. E. (Secretary, <i>Eastern Extension, &c., Telegraph Co., Limited</i>), <i>Winchester House, 50, Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1882	HEWITT, ALFRED, <i>Pleystowe Lodge, Porchester Square, W.;</i> <i>and Garrick Club, W.C.</i>
1884	HEYWORTH, JOHN, 17, <i>Suffolk Square, Cheltenham.</i>
485	1882
	HILL, ALEXANDER STAVELEY, Q.C., M.P., D.C.L., 4, <i>Queen's Gate, S.W.</i>
1885	HILL, CHARLES FITZHENRY, 4, <i>Claverton Street, St. George's Road, S.W.</i>
1876	HILL, REV. JOHN G. H., M.A., <i>Quarley Rectory, Andover, Hants;</i> <i>and 2, St. Katherine's, Regent's Park, N.W.</i>
1869	HILL, JOHN S., 32, <i>Great St. Helen's, E.C.</i>
1880	HILL, MATTHEW, 18, <i>Church Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.</i>
490	1884
	†HILL, PEARSON, 6, <i>Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W.</i>
1885	†HILL, SIDNEY, <i>Langford House, Langford, near Bristol.</i>
1882	HILL, COLONEL SIR STEPHEN J., K.C.M.G., C.B., <i>Springfield House, Caversham, Reading.</i>
1886	†HILTON, C. SHIRREFF B., 79, <i>Gracechurch Street, E.C.</i>

Year of
Election.

1883	HINDSON, ELDRED GRAVE, 85, Portsdown Road, Maida Vale, W.
495 1883	HINDSON, LAWRENCE, Evesham Lawn, Pittville, Cheltenham.
1883	HINGLEY, GEORGE B., Haywood House, Hales Owen.
1886	HODGKIN, THOMAS, Benwelldene, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and Tredourva, Falmouth.
1872	HODGSON, SIR ARTHUR, K.C.M.G., Clopton, Stratford-on-Avon; and Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.
1879	†HODGSON, H. TYLSTON, M.A., Harpenden, Hertfordshire.
500 1885	HODSON, FRANCIS OCTAVIUS, The Chantrey, Bishops Stortford, Herts.
1886	HOEY, CLEMENT J., 92, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.
1879	HOFFNUNG, S., 3, Hyde Park Gate, South Kensington, S.W.
1874	†HOGG, QUINTIN, Chandos House, Cavendish Square, W.
1882	HOLDSWORTH, JOHN, Barclay House, Eccles, Manchester.
505 1885	†HOLGATE, CLIFFORD WYNDHAM, The Palace, Salisbury.
1882	HOLLWAY, JOSEPH WALPOLE, Ravensleigh, The Avenue, Beckenham.
1882	HOLT, THOMAS, Halcot, Bewley, Kent.
1882	HOMAN, EBENEZER, Friern Watch, Finchley, N.
1883	HOPKINS, EDWARD, Sherwood Lodge, Lawrie Park, Sydenham, S.E.; and 26, Crutched Friars, E.C.
510 1884	HOPKINS, JOHN, The Grange, Bickley, Kent; and 26, Crutched Friars, E.C.
1884	HORA, JAMES, 103, Victoria Street, S.W.; and 147, Cannon Street, E.C.
1883	HORDERN, ANTHONY, Toxowa, Dulwich, S.E.; and 14, Edmund Place, Aldersgate Street, E.C.
1882	HOSKINS, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR A. H., K.C.B., 4, Montagu Square, W.
515 1876	†HOUSTOUN, G. L., Johnstone Castle, Johnstone, Renfrewshire, N.B.
1882	HOWARD, JOHN HOWARD, The Abbey Close, Bedford.
1886	HUGHES, GEO., F.C.S., 79, Mark Lane, E.C.; and Bridgetown, Barbados.
1885	HUGHES, HENRY P., J.P., 29, Pembridge Square, W.
1881	†HUGHES, JOHN, F.C.S., Holmdale, Forest Hill, S.E.; and 79, Mark Lane, E.C.
520 1885	HUGHES, JOHN ARTHUR, Clairville, Dacres Road, South Sydenham Park, S.E.
1873	†HUGHES, SIR WALTER, Fan Court, Chertsey, Surrey.
1885	HUGHES-HUGHES, WILLIAM, J.P., 5, Highbury Quadrant, N.
1881	HUMPHREYS, GEORGE H., 24, Gutter Lane, Cheapside, E.C.; and Caen Lodge, Green Lanes, Wood Green, N.
1881	HUNT, JCHN, 102, Downes Park Road, Clapton, E.
525 1868	IDDESLEIGH, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.B., 30, St. James's Place, S.W.; Carlton Club, S.W.; and The Pynes, near Exeter, Devon.
1883	†INGLIS, CORNELIUS, M.D., 1, Albert Mansions, Victoria Street; and Athenaeum Club, S.W.
1881	INGRAM, W. J., 65, Cromwell Road, S.W.
1884	IONIDES, ALEXANDER CONSTANTINE (JUNR.), 8, Holland Villas Road, Kensington, W.
1880	IRVINE, THOMAS W., 10, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.
1869	IRWIN, J. V. H., 13, Hensbridge Villas, St. John's Wood, N.W.
530 1877	ISAACS, MICHAEL BABER, 23, Westbourne Park Terrace, W.
1883	JACOBS, ISAAC, 67, Queensborough Terrace, Bayswater, W.
1886	JACOMB, FREDK. CHAS., 61, Moorgate Street, E.C.

Year of Election.	
1886	JACOMB, REGINALD B., 61, Moorgate Street, E.C.
535 1869	JAMIESON, HUGH, Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1872	JAMIESON, T. BUSHBY, Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.
1885	JEFFREYS, EDWARD ALEXANDER, Gipton Lodge, Leeds.
1885	JEFFREYS, EDWARD HAMER, A. Inst. C.E., 1, Victoria Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.
1883	JENNINGS, MATTHEW, Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
540 1880	JOHNSON, EDMUND, F.S.S., 3, Northwick Terrace, N.W.
1884	JOHNSON, ROBERT, Boyton, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
1884	†JOLLY, STEWART, Perth, N.B.
1883	JONES, CHARLES MONTAGUE, 145, Chesterton Road, North Kensington, W.
1885	JONES, MAJOR CHARLES, Jesmond Dene, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
545 1884	†JONES, HENRY, 3, Cripplegate Buildings, E.C. ; and Oak Lodge, Totteridge, Herts.
1885	JOREY, EDWARD BENJAMIN, 122, Ebury Street, S.W.
1886	JOSLIN, HENRY, Gaines Park, Upminster, Essex.
1874	JOURDAIN, H. J., C.M.G., 2, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. ; and 3A, King William Street, E.C.
1868	JULYAN, SIR PENROSE G., K.C.M.G., C.B., Cornwall House, Brompton Crescent, S.W.
550 1881	KAYE, WILLIAM, 102, Cromwell Road, S.W.
1871	KEITH-DOUGLAS, STEWART M., 58, Dunster House, Mark Lane, E.C. ; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
1885	KEEP, CHARLES J., 1, Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall Street, E.C.
1879	KEEP, EDWARD, 25, Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.
1883	KELSEY, STANLEY WOOLLEY.
555 1881	KENDALL, FRANKLIN R., 1, The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E. ; and St. Stephen's Club, S.W.
1881	KENNEDY, D. C., St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.
1877	KENNEDY, JOHN MURRAY, Knockralling, Kirkcudbrightshire, N.B. ; and New University Club, S.W.
1886	KENNEDY J. DUNCAN, Tasmanian Railway Co., 79½, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
1886	KENT, IRVING, Kippington, Sevenoaks.
560 1886	KENT, SYDNEY, Kippington, Sevenoaks.
1881	†KESWICK, WILLIAM, Eastwick Park, Leatherhead.
1882	KIDD, JOHN, C.M.G., Constitutional Club, Regent Street, S.W.
1886	KILBY, HENRY G., care of Bank of New South Wales, 64, Old Broad Street, E.C.
1874	KIMBER, HENRY, M.P., 79, Lombard Street, E.C.
565 1869	†KINNAIRD, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, 2, Pall Mall East, S.W.
1880	†KIRKCALDIE, ROBERT, Villa Rosa, Potters Bar, N.
1875	KNIGHT, A. HALLEY, 62, Holland Park, Kensington, W.
1886	KNIGHT, J. CHARLES E., 2, Brick Court, Temple, E.C.
1877	KORTRIGHT, SIR CORNELIUS H., K.C.M.G., St. Bernard's, Newton Abbot, Devon.
570 1869	†LABILLIERE, FRANCIS P., 5, Pump Court, Temple, E.C. ; and Harrow-on-the-Hill.
1879	LAING, JAMES R., 7, Australian Avenue, E.C.

1875	LANDALE, ROBERT, 11, Holland Park, W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
1885	LANDALE, ROBERT HUNTER, 11, Holland Park, W.
1876	† LANDALE, WALTER, 15, Bury Street, St. James's, S.W.
575 1885	LANG, CAPTAIN H. B., R.N., H.M.S. "Reindeer," care of Postmaster, Aden.
1884	LANG, WILLIAM A., 28, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.
1881	LANGTON, JAMES, Hillfield, Reigate.
1883	†LANSDOWNE, THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, G.C.M.G. (Governor-General of Canada), Ottawa.
1884	†LANSSELL, GEORGE, Ferndale, Nightingale Lane, Clapham Common, S.W.
580 1881	LANYON, JOHN C., Birdhurst, Croydon.
1881	LANYON, COLONEL SIR W. OWEN, K.C.M.G., C.B., care of F. W. Hollams, Esq., Marlows House, Marlows Road, Kensington, W.
1876	†LARDNER, W. G., 11, Fourth Avenue, Hove, Brighton; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1878	LARK, TIMOTHY, 9, Pembridge Place, Bayswater, W.
1881	LARNACH, DONALD, 21, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.; and Brambletye, East Grinstead, Sussex.
585 1878	LASCELLES, JOHN, 13, Percy Road, Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.
1884	LATCHFORD, EDWARD, 50, Penywern Road, South Kensington, S.W.
1881	LAUGHLAND, JAMES, 85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
1885	LAWE, CAPTAIN PATRICK M., Junior Army and Navy Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
1883	LAWS, HORACE, 17, Warwick Square, Paternoster Row, E.C.
590 1877	LAWRENCE, ALEXANDER M., West Brae, Stonebridge Park, Willesden, N.W.
1881	LAWRENCE, THE HON. CHARLES N., 11, Clement's Lane, E.C.
1875	LAWRENCE, W. F., M.P., Cowesfield House, Salisbury; and New University Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
1885	LAWRIE, ALEXANDER, Raggles Wood, Chislehurst.
1886	†LAWRIE, ALEX. CECIL, Raggles Wood, Chislehurst.
595 1884	†LEATHES, A. STANGER, Sydney, New South Wales.
1886	LEE, HENRY WILLIAM, Aylesford, Torquay.
1882	LEFROY, GENERAL SIR JOHN HENRY, R.A., K.C.M.G., C.B., 82, Queen's Gate, S.W.
1883	LEIGHTON, STANLEY, M.P., Sweeney Hall, Oswestry; and Athenæum Club, S.W.
1883	LE PATOUREL, CAPTAIN ARTHUR, Elm House, Windsor Forest.
600 1879	LETHBRIDGE, WILLIAM, M.A., Courtlands, Lympstone, Devon.
1881	LEVI, FREDERICK, 8, Cheyne Gardens, Thames Embankment, S.W.; and George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C.
1874	LEVIN, NATHANIEL, 44, Cleveland Square, W.
1885	LEWIS, ISAAC, Hyme House, 3, Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.
1881	LEWIS, JOHN, 10, Cullum Street, E.C.
605 1885	LINDESAY, DAVID WEMYSS, 15, Finchley Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.
1884	LITTLE, J. STANLEY, 76, Clarendon Road, Holland Park, W.; Houndless Water, Haslemere; and Woodville, Forest Hill, S.E.
1885	LITTLE, MATTHEW, 18, Thurlow Road, Hampstead, N.W.
1881	LITTLETON, LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. EDWARD G. P., C.M.G., Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffordshire.

Year of Election.	
1874	LITTLETON, THE HON. HENRY S., 22, Rutland Gate, S.W.; and Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffordshire.
610 1881	LITTLETON, THE HON. WILLIAM F., C.M.G., Travellers' Club, S.W.
1881	LLOYD, RICHARD, 2, Addison Crescent, Addison Road, W.
1874	*LLOYD, SAMPSON S., 2, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.; and Carlton Club S.W.
1885	LLOYD, WILLIAM, 33, Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
1878	LONG, CLAUDE H., M.A., 50, Marine Parade, Brighton.
615 1885	LONGDEN, J. N., care of Messrs. Pritchard, Morgan & Co., 1, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1886	† LONGSTAFF, GEORGE B., M.A., M.B., Southfield Grange, Wandsworth, S.W.; and Twitchen, Morthoe, near Ilfracombe.
1884	LORING, NELE.
1878	†LORNE, THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, K.T., G.C.M.G., Kensington Palace, W.
1886	† LOTHIAN, MAURICE JOHN, Glenlora, Lochwinnoch, N.B.
620 1886	LOTT, HERBERT C., City Conservative Club, George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C.
1883	LOVATT, J. A. S., Woodburn, Camden Park, Chislehurst.
1884	LOVE, WILLIAM McNAUGHTON, Blythswood, Leigham Court Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.
1884	LOVETT, HENRY A., 48, King William Street, E.C.
1883	LOW, SIDNEY J., B.A., 176, Stanhope Street, Regent's Park, N.W.
625 1875	†LOW, W. ANDERSON, c/o Bank of New Zealand, 1, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1880	LOWRY, LIEUT.-GENERAL R. W., C.B., 25, Warrington Crescent, Maida Hill, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1871	LUBBOCK, SIR JOHN, BART., M.P., 15, Lombard Street, E.C.
1877	LUBBOCK, NEVILLE, 16, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
1882	LUCAS, EDWARD, 5, Sterndale Road, West Kensington, W.
630 1886	LYALL, ROGER C., United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.
1879	†LYELL, CAPTAIN FRANCIS H., F.R.G.S., Pennis House, Fawkham, near Dartford, Kent; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.
1885	†LYON, GEORGE O., Craigholme, Tipperlinn Road, Edinburgh, N.B.
1885	LYONS, ALEXANDER, J.P., Rathellen, Sligo, Ireland.
1886	†LYTTELTON, HON. G. W. SPENCER, 9, St. James's Place, S.W.
635 1885	MACALISTER, JAMES, 95, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
1885	MACAN, J. J., M.A., M.R.C.S., 121, Gower Street, W.C.; and Rockhampton, Queensland.
1874	MACCARTHY, JUSTIN, M.P., 15, Ebury Street, S.W.
1869	MACDONALD, ALEXANDER J., 2, Suffolk Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.
1880	†MACDONALD, JOSEPH, care of J. Sutherland, Esq., Egham, Surrey.
640 1886	MACDONALD, COLONEL W. MACDONALD, National Club, 1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.; and St. Martin's, Perth, N.B.
1877	MACDOUGALL, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR PATRICK L., K.C.M.G., 22, Elvaston Place, S.W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1873	†MACFARLAN, ALEXANDER, Audley Mansions, Audley Square, W.; and Torish, Helmsdale, N.B.
1869	MACFIE, R. A., Reform Club, S.W.; and Dreghorn, Colinton, Edinburgh, N.B.
1882	MACGEORGE, JAMES, 16, Scarsdale Terrace, Kensington, W.

645	1881	MACKAY, A. MACKENZIE, 85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
	1886	MACKAY, REV. ROBERT, 19, Kenmare Road, Hackney, E.
	1882	MACKAY, ROBERT F., 3, Rose Angle, Dundee.
	1885	†MACKENZIE, COLIN, 6, Down Street, Piccadilly, W., and Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.
	1884	MACKENZIE, DANIEL, 32, Addison Gardens North, Kensington, W.
650	1882	MACKIE, DAVID, 19, Kensington Gardens Square, W.
	1874	MACKILLOP, C. W., 14, Royal Crescent, Bath.
	1869	MACKINNON, W., Balinakill, Clachan, Argyleshire, N.B.
	1886	MACKINTOSH, PETER A., C.E., Woking, Surrey.
	1884	MACLARTY, DUNCAN, M.D., 204, Camden Road, N.W.
655	1869	MACLEAY, SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G., Pendell Court, Bletchingley, Surrey; and Athenæum Club, S.W.
	1885	MACMILLAN, ANGUS, M.D., Dunallan House, Regent Terrace, Hull.
	1882	†MACPHERSON, JOHN, Melbourne, Australia.
	1882	MACROSTY, ALEXANDER, West Bank House, Esher; and 13, King's Arms Yard, E.C.
	1869	MCARTHUR, ALEXANDER, M.P., Raleigh Hall, Brixton, S.W.
660	1886	MCARTHUR, JOHN P., 18 Silk Street, Cripplegate, E.C.
	1873	MCARTHUR, ALDERMAN SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., 79, Holland Park, W.
	1883	MCARTHUR, WM. ALEXANDER, M.P., 18 and 19, Silk Street, Cripplegate, E.C.
	1885	MC CAUL, GILBERT JOHN, Griggandarrock, Chislehurst.
	1880	MCCLURE, SIR THOMAS, BART., Belmont, Belfast; and Reform Club, S.W.
665	1878	†MC CONNELL, JOHN, 65, Holland Park, W.
	1868	MC DONALD, H. C., Warwick House, South Norwood Park, S.E.; and 34, Old Broad Street, E.C.
	1883	MC DONALD, JAMES E., 4, Chapel Street, Cripplegate, E.C.
	1882	MC DONELL, ARTHUR W., St. Edmund's, Denmark Hill, Wimbledon, S.W.
	1882	MC EACHARN, MALCOLM DONALD, 5, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
670	1882	MC EUEN, DAVID PAINTER, 24, Pembridge Square, W.
	1883	MC EUEN, ALEXANDER, Mottingham Lodge, Eltham, Kent; and 2, Draper's Gardens, E.C.
	1883	MC EWEN, J. F., Mottingham Lodge, Eltham, Kent.
	1885	MC GAVIN, WILLIAM B., 10, Aberdeen Park, Highbury, N.
	1879	MC ILWRAITH, ANDREW, 5, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
675	1884	MC INTYRE, J. P., 3, New Basinghall Street, E.C.
	1881	†MC IVER, DAVID, Woodslee, Spital, Birkenhead; and Wanlass, How, Ambleside.
	1874	MC KERRELL, R. M., Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and Hill-house, Dundonald, Ayrshire, N.B.
	1883	MC LEA, KENNETH, F.R.G.S., 31, Gloucester Street, Warwick Square, S.W.
	1882	MC LEAN, T. M., 61, Belsize Park, N.W.
680	1884	MC LEOD, GEORGE, 9, Coates Crescent, Edinburgh; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
	1885	MC MAHON, COLONEL C. J., R.A., 101, Warwick Road, Earl's Court, S.W.; and Junior Army and Navy Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
	1883	MC MURDO, COLONEL EDWARD, 28 & 29, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
	1883	MAINWARING, RANDOLPH, Hall Place, Mitcham, Surrey.
	1878	MALCOLM, A. J., 27, Lombard Street, E.C.
685	1879	MALLESON, FRANK R., Dixton Manor House, Winchcombe, Cheltenham.

Year of Elect. 1883	†MALLESON, COLONEL GEORGE BRUCE, C.S.I., 27, West Cromwell Road, S.W.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1884	MALLINSON, STEUART J. W., Queensland Government Office, 1, Westminster Chambers, S.W.
1879	MANACKJI, THE SETNA E., St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.
1868	†MANCHESTER, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.P., 1, Great Stanhope Street, W.; and Kimbolton Castle, St. Neots.
690 1885	MANDER, S. THEODORE, B.A., Mornington Place, Tettenhall Road, Wolverhampton.
1883	MANLEY, WILLIAM, 106, Cannon Street, E.C.
1881	MANN, W. E., 17, Fore Street, E.C.
1869	†MANNERS-SUTTON, HON. GRAHAM, Clos Mont. B. Lausanne, Switzerland.
1878	MARCHANT, W. L., Crow's Nest, Queen's Road, Richmond, Surrey.
695 1884	MARCUS, JOHN, 9, Lancaster Road, Belsize Park, N.W.
1879	MARE, WILLIAM H., 15, Onslow Square, S.W.
1886	MARKS, DAVID, 4, Cornwall Mansions, Cornwall Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
1885	MARKS, LIONEL, care of L. H. Marks, Esq., 25, Clanricarde Gardens, Bayswater, W.
1885	MARSH, HENRY, Cressy House, Woodsley Road, Leeds.
700 1885	MARSHALL, ARTHUR, 7, East India Avenue, E.C.
1882	MARSHALL, ERNEST LUXMOORE, 9, St. Helen's Place, E.C.
1881	†MARSHALL, SIR JAMES, C.M.G., Richmond House, Roehampton, S.W.
1877	MARSHALL, JOHN, F.R.G.S., 58, North Side, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
1886	MARSTON, EDWARD, 188, Fleet Street, E.C.
705 1882	†MARTIN, FRANCIS, 19, Bury Street, St. James's, S.W.
1886	MARTIN, HENRY, Sussex House, Highbury New Park, N.
1882	MARTIN, JAMES, 12, Barbican, E.C.
1879	MARTIN, WILLIAM, Sunnyhill, Dumfriesshire, N.B.
1886	†MASON, STEPHEN, M.P., 1a, Red Lion Court, Watling Street, E.C.
710 1886	†MATHESON, ALEX. PERCEVAL, 9, Glendower Place, South Kensington, S.W.
1880	MATTERSON, WILLIAM, Tower Cressy, Campden Hill, W.
1884	MATTHEWS, JAMES, 21, Manchester Square, W.
1885	MATTHEWS, LT.-COL. ROBERT L., Assistant Commissary-General, Rhyll, North Wales.
1883	MATORIN, WILLIAM H., C.B., 5, Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
715 1877	MAYNARD, H. W., St. Aubyns, Grosvenor Hill, Wimbledon, S.W.
1875	MAYNE, EDWARD GRAVES, M.A., 40, Elgin Road, Dublin.
1878	MEINERTZHAGEN, ERNEST LOUIS, Belmont, Wimbledon Common, S.W.
1886	MELHUISH, WILLIAM, 53, Vicarage Road, Kensington, W.
1872	MEREWETHER, F. L. S., Ingatestone Hall, Ingatestone, Essex.
720 1877	MERRY, WILLIAM L., Wool Exchange, Coleman Street, E.C.
1877	†METCALFE, FRANK E., Highfield, Hendon, N.
1878	MEWBURN, WILLIAM R., 1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C.
1874	MILLER, JOHN, Calderwood, Palace Road, Roupell Park, S.W.
1879	MILLER, WILLIAM, 67, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
725 1874	†MILLS, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope), 7, Albert Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

1883	MILNER, ROBERT, <i>St. Vincent, West End Lane, Hampstead, N.W.; and 24 and 25, Fore Street, E.C.</i>
1884	MITCHENER, JOHN, 1, <i>Sussex Gardens, Thurlow Park Road, Dulwich, S.E.</i>
1886	MOBERLY, G. E., 9, <i>Gracechurch Street, E.C.</i>
1878	MOCATTA, ERNEST G., 58, <i>Kensington Gardens Square, W.</i>
730 1881	MOFFATT, GEORGE, 6, <i>Lime Street, E.C.</i>
1885	MOIR, ROBERT N., <i>West African Telegraph Co., 106, Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
1883	MOLESWORTH, The Rev. Viscount, 3, <i>Palace Gate, S.W.; and St. Petrock Rectory, St. Issey, Cornwall.</i>
1868	MOLINEUX, GISBORNE, 5, <i>Holland Villas Road, Kensington, W.; and 1, East India Avenue, E.C.</i>
1869	MONCK, RT. HON. VISCOUNT, G.C.M.G., <i>Brooks's Club, S.W.; and Charleville, Enniskerry, Wicklow.</i>
735 1883	MONTAGU, RT. HON. LORD ROBERT, 41, <i>Queen's Gate, S.W.</i>
1884	MONTEFIORE, HERBERT B., 11, <i>Queen Victoria Street, E.J.</i>
1869	MONTEFIORE, JACOB, 35, <i>Hyde Park Square, W.</i>
1877	MONTEFIORE, J. B., 36, <i>Kensington Gardens Square, W.</i>
1885	MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH G., 1, <i>Cloisters, Temple, E.C.</i>
740 1878	MONTEFIORE, LESLIE J., 28, <i>Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1873	†MONTGOMERIE, HUGH E., 36, <i>Gracechurch Street, E.C.</i>
1873	MOODIE, G. P., <i>Sussex Lodge, Kingston Hill, Surrey.</i>
1885	MOODY, HARRY, <i>Wallington, Surrey; and 88, Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
1868	MOORE, ARTHUR CHISOLM, 23, <i>Essex Street, Strand, W.C.</i>
745 1873	MOORE, WM. FREDK., <i>care of R. Goldsbrough & Co., Limited, 156, Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
1883	†MOORHOUSE, EDWARD, <i>c/o Bank of New Zealand, 1, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
1885	MOREING, CHARLES ALGERNON, C.E., 25, <i>Queen's Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1886	MORGAN, RT. HON. GEORGE CSBORNE, Q.C., M.P., 59, <i>Green Street, Grosvenor Square, W.</i>
1876	*MORGAN, HENRY J., <i>Ottawa, Canada.</i>
750 1882	†MORGAN, OCTAVIUS VAUGHAN, M.P., 13, <i>The Boltons, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1868	MORGAN, SEPTIMUS VAUGHAN, 42, <i>Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
1884	MORGAN, WILLIAM PRITCHARD, 1, <i>Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
1885	MORRIS, EDWARD ROBERT, J.P., 14, <i>Dowgate Hill, E.C.</i>
1886	MORRISON, WALTER, M.P., <i>Malham Tarn, Bell Busk, Leeds; and 77, Cromwell Road, S.W.</i>
755 1886	MORT, ERNEST, <i>Clergy School, Leeds.</i>
1869	MORT, W., 1, <i>Stanley Crescent, Notting Hill, W.</i>
1886	MOSENTHAL, FREDK. (4th Batt. Yorks. Regiment), 25, <i>Maddox Street, W.</i>
1885	MOSENTHAL, HARRY, 23, <i>Dawson Place, Bayswater, W.</i>
1884	MOSSE, JAMES ROBERT, M. Inst. C.E., 4, <i>Eaton Gardens, Ealing, W.</i>
760 1881	MOUAT, FREDERIC JOHN, M.D., 12, <i>Durham Villas, Kensington, W.</i>
1875	MUIR, HUGH, 30, <i>Lombard Street, E.C.</i>
1885	†MUIR, ROBERT, <i>Heathlands, Wimbledon Common, S.W.</i>
1882	MULLINS, GEORGE LANE, 11, <i>Trinity College, Dublin.</i>
1883	MURRAY, FELIX S., <i>Office of Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope, 7, Albert Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
765 1882	MURRAY, KENRIC B., <i>The London Chamber of Commerce, 84, King William Street, E.C.</i>

Year of Election.	
1880	MURRAY, W. M., 12, 13 and 14, Barbican, E.C.
1884	MUSGRAVE, GEORGE A., 45, Holland Park, W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
1875	†NAIRN, JOHN, Oteka, Mount Park Road, Ealing, W.
1881	NATHAN, ALFRED N., 6, Hamsell Street, E.C.
770 1877	NATHAN, HON. HENRY (late M.L.C. British Columbia), Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street, E.C.
1885	NATHAN, LOUIS A., 25, Queensborough Terrace, W.
1874	† NAZ, SIR VIRGILE, K.C.M.G., M.L.C. (<i>Port Louis, Mauritius</i>), care of Messrs. Chalmers, Guthrie & Co., 39, Lime Street, E.C.
1881	NEAVE, EDWARD S., Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street, E.C.
1881	NEEDHAM, SIR JOSEPH <i>The Ferns</i> , Weybridge.
775 1881	NELSON, EDWARD M., Hanger Hill House, Ealing, W.
1885	NELSON, GEORGE HENRY, <i>The Lawn</i> , Warwick.
1882	NESS, GAVIN PARKER, 19, Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
1885	NEVILLE, WALTER P., 4, Tokenhouse Buildings, Moorgate Street, E.C.
1868	NICHOLSON, SIR CHARLES, BART., <i>The Grange</i> , Totteridge, Herts, N.
780 1886	NICHOL, ROBERT, 11, Bunhill Row, E.C.
1884	NICOL, GEORGE GARDEN, 3, Sussex Square, Brighton.
1881	NIHILL, PAUL H., 37, Charterhouse Square, E.C.
1885	NIMMO, WILLIAM, care of Bank of Australasia, 4, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
1884	NIVEN, GEORGE, Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited, 1, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
785 1868	NORMANBY, THE MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., <i>Oakdale</i> , <i>The Holmwood</i> , Dorking, Surrey; <i>Mulgrave Castle</i> , Yorkshire; and <i>Travellers' Club</i> , S.W.
1880	NORTH, CHARLES, <i>Sun-Woodhouse</i> , near Huddersfield.
1878	NORTH, FREDERICK WILLIAM, F.G.S., Rowley Hall, Rowley Regis.
1882	NORTH, HARRY, 8, <i>Craven Street</i> , W.C.
1880	NOURSE, HENRY, <i>Athenæum Club</i> , Pall Mall, S.W.
790 1881	NOVELLI, L. W., 8, <i>Hyde Park Square</i> , W.
1885	NUGENT, COL. SIR CHARLES B. P. H., R.E., K.C.B., <i>Junior United Service Club</i> , Charles Street, S.W.
1884	NUNN, COMPTON JOHN, <i>Eastnor</i> , Crescent Wood Road, Sydenham Hill, S.E.
1874	NUTT, R. W., <i>Conservative Club</i> , St. James's Street, S.W.
1883	OAKES, ARTHUR M.D., 99, <i>Priory Road</i> , West Hampstead, N.W.
795 1876	OHLSON, JAMES L., 51, <i>Lime Street</i> , E.C.
1875	†OPPENHEIM, HERMANN, 17, <i>Rue des Londres</i> , Paris.
1875	OPPENHEIMER, JOSEPH, 52, <i>Brown Street</i> , Manchester.
1882	ORR, JOHN BRYSON, <i>Blantyre Lodge</i> , Westcombe Park, S.E.
1885	OSBORN, JOHN LEE, 2, <i>Victoria Mansions</i> , Westminster, S.W.
800 1883	†OSBORNE, CAPTAIN FRANK, <i>Army and Navy Club</i> , Pall Mall, S.W.; and 35, <i>Half Moon Street</i> , W.
1882	OSBORNE, P. HILL, <i>Karenga</i> , Bath Road, Cheltenham.
1882	OSWALD, WM. WALTER, <i>National Bank of Australasia</i> , 149, <i>Leadenhall Street</i> , E.C.
1872	OTWAY, THE RIGHT HON. SIR ARTHUR JOHN, BART., 36, <i>Chester Square</i> , S.W.; and <i>Athenæum Club</i> , Pall Mall, S.W.

1880	OWEN, SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., 2, <i>The Residences, South Kensington Museum, S.W.</i>
805 1883	PADDON, WM. WREFORD, 34, <i>St. Charles' Square, North Kensington, W.</i>
1885	PALLISER, C. WRAY, <i>New Zealand, Government Office, 7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1876	PALMER, HENRY POLLARD, <i>Beaconsfield Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and 66, Dale Street, Port Street, Manchester.</i>
1885	PALMER, WILLIAM ISAAC, <i>Hillside, Reading, Berks.</i>
1880	PARBURY, CHARLES, 3, <i>De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
810 1884	PARBURY, GEORGE WILLIAM, 7, <i>East India Avenue, E.C.</i>
1879	PARFITT, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, 1, <i>Hertford Gardens, Albert Bridge, S.W.</i>
1880	PARK, W. C. CUNNINGHAM, 25, <i>Lime Street, E.C.</i>
1886	PARKER, ARCHIBALD, <i>Camden Wood, Chislehurst; and 3, East India Avenue, E.C.</i>
1881	PARKER, GEORGE B., <i>Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
815 1881	PARKER, GEORGE G., 103 and 104, <i>Palmerston Buildings, E.C.</i>
1885	PARKINGTON, CAPTAIN J. ROPER, 24, <i>Crutched Friars, E.C.; 64, Addison Road, Kensington, W.; and St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1883	PARSONS, THOMAS, <i>Adelaide Marine Assurance Co., Jerusalem Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1869	PATERSON J., 7 and 8, <i>Australian Avenue, E.C.</i>
1874	PATTERSON, MYLES, 28, <i>Gloucester Place, Hyde Park, W.</i>
820 1879	†PATTINSON, JOSEPH, 12, <i>Bow Lane, E.C.</i>
1881	PAUL, H. MONCREIFF, 12, <i>Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill, W.</i>
1880	PAYNE, JOHN, 34, <i>Coleman Street, E.C.; and Kathlamba, The Avenue, Lawrie Park, Sydenham, S.E.</i>
1881	†PEACE, WALTER (Natal Government Emigration Agent), 21, <i>Finsbury Circus, E.C.</i>
1877	PEACOCK, GEORGE, 27, <i>Milton Street, Fore Street, E.C.</i>
825 1877	PEACOCK, J. M., <i>Clevedon, Addiscombe, Surrey.</i>
1885	†PEAKE, GEORGE HERBERT, B.A., LL.B., 14, <i>Wilton Street, Grosvenor Place, S.W.</i>
1883	†PEARCE, WILLIAM, M.P., 29, <i>Park Lane, W.; Carlton Club, S.W.; and 10, Park Terrace, Glasgow, N.B.</i>
1878	†PEEK, CUTHBERT EDGAR, <i>Wimbledon House, Wimbledon.</i>
1883	†PEEK, SIR HENRY W. BART., <i>Wimbledon House, Wimbledon.</i>
830 1885	PEEL, WILLIAM CHARLES, <i>Fair View, Sunningdale, Berks; and National Conservative Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1879	PELLY, LEONARD, <i>Loughton Rectory, Essex.</i>
1882	PEMBERTON, H. W., <i>Trumpington Hall, Cambridge.</i>
1884	PENDER, JOHN, <i>Eastern Telegraph Co., Winchester House, 50, Old Broad Street, E.C.; and 18, Arlington Street, S.W.</i>
1884	PENNEY, EDWARD C., 8, <i>West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.</i>
835 1875	PERCEVAL, AUGUSTUS G., 13, <i>Sibella Road, Clapham, S.W.</i>
1880	PERRING, CHARLES, <i>Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1875	PERRY, THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP, D.D., 32, <i>Avenue Road, Regent's Park, N.W.</i>
1882	PETERS, GORDON DONALDSON, <i>Ivy Lodge, Fulham, S.W.</i>
1878	PETERSON, WILLIAM, <i>Highlands, Highland Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.</i>

Year of Election.	
840	1879 †PETHERICK, EDWARD A., <i>Yarra Yarra, Brixton Rise, S.W.</i>
	1879 PHARAZYN, EDWARD, <i>St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
	1878 PHELPS, J. J., <i>Willow Bank, Limerick.</i>
	1875 PHILPOTT, RICHARD, 3, <i>Abchurch Lane, E.C.</i>
	1885 PINCKNEY, WILLIAM, <i>Milford Hill, Salisbury.</i>
845	1873 †PIM, REAR-ADMIRAL BEDFORD, <i>Leaside, Kingswood Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.</i>
	1882 PLEYDELL, T. G., <i>Commercial Bank of South Australia, 24, Lombard Street, E.C.</i>
	1884 PLUES, SAMUEL SWIRE, <i>Friary Lodge, Richmond, Yorkshire.</i>
	1884 POOLE, JOHN B., <i>Messrs. Gordon & Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E.C.</i>
	1869 †POORE, MAJOR R., <i>Old Lodge, Newton Toney, Salisbury, Hants.</i>
850	1878 POPE, WILLIAM AGNEW, <i>Merrington House, Bolton Gardens, S.W. ; and Union Club, S.W.</i>
	1875 PORTER, ROBERT, <i>Westfield House, South Lyncombe, Bath.</i>
	1885 POSNO, CHARLES JAQUES, 141, <i>New Bond Street, W. ; and 19, Finsbury Circus, E.C.</i>
	1885 †POTTER, JOHN WILSON, 15, <i>Great St. Helen's, E.C.</i>
	1884 POULTER, ARTHUR L., 6, <i>Arthur Street West, London Bridge, E.C.</i>
855	1876 PRAED, ARTHUR CAMPBELL, 16, <i>Talbot Square, W.</i>
	1873 PRANCE, REGINALD H., 2, <i>Hercules Passage, E.C. ; and Frogнал, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
	1881 PRANKERD, PETER D., <i>The Knoll, Sneyd Park, Clifton, Bristol.</i>
	1882 PRANKERD, PERCY J., 1, <i>New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.</i>
	1868 PRATT, J. J., 79, <i>Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.</i>
860	1885 PREECE, WILLIAM HENRY, F.R.S., Memb. Inst. C.E., <i>Gothic Lodge, Wimbledon.</i>
	1883 PREVITÉ, JOSEPH WEEDON, 13, <i>Church Terrace, Lee, Kent.</i>
	1881 PRICE, EVAN J., 11, <i>Clement's Lane, E.C.</i>
	1873 PRINCE, JOHN S., 20, <i>Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.</i>
	1883 PRITCHARD, CHARLES ALEXANDER, 8, <i>Powis Road, Brighton ; and National Conservative Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
865	1882 PROBYN, LESLIE CHARLES, 23, <i>Thurloe Square, S.W.</i>
	1874 PUGH, W. R., M.D., 54, <i>Elm Park Gardens, S.W.</i>
	1882 PURVIS, GILBERT, 5, <i>Bow Churhyard, E.C.</i>
	1886 PURVES, GEORGE H., 12, <i>Woodville Road, Ealing, W.</i>
	1879 QUIN, GEORGE.
870	1885 QUIRK, THOMAS F., 10, <i>Pall Mall East, S.W.</i>
	1884 RADCLIFFE, P. COPPLESTON, <i>Derriford, nr. Plymouth ; and Union Club, S.W.</i>
	1868 RAE, JAMES, 32, <i>Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
	1876 RAE, JOHN, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., 4, <i>Addison Gardens West, Kensington, W.</i>
	1882 RAINES, MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR MACAN, <i>Trowscoed Lodge, Cheltenham.</i>
875	1881 RALLI, PANDELI, 17, <i>Belgrave Square, S.W.</i>
	1884 RAMSAY, ROBERT, <i>Wootton Court, Canterbury.</i>
	1872 RAMSDEN, RICHARD, <i>Chadwick Manor, Knowle, Warwickshire.</i>
	1880 †RANKIN, JAMES, M.P., 35, <i>Ennismore Gardens, S.W. ; and Bryngwyn, Hereford.</i>

1880	RANKIN, WILLIAM H., M. Inst. C.E., 70, Queen's Road, Finsbury Park, N.
1882	RAWSON, Sir RAWSON W., K.C.M.G., C.B., 68, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.
1886	RAWSTORNE, REV. A. G., Balderstone Grange, Blackburn; and 21, Henrietta Square, Cavendish Square, W.
1885	REA, CHARLES, Scottish Club, Dover Street, W.
1881	†REAY, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, Government House, Bombay.
1880	REDFARTH, PETER, The Manor House, Chislehurst, Kent.
1885	REID, DAVID, A. Inst. C.E., Thomaneau House, Milnathort, Kinross-shire, N.B.
1886	REID, GEORGE, 79, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
1879	REID, WILLIAM, 55, Eaton Rise, Ealing, W.
1880	REID, WILLIAM L., 15, Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, W.
1883	RENNIE, GEORGE HALL, 6, East India Avenue, E.C.
890	REVETT, CAPT. RICHARD, 27, Eaton Rise, Ealing, W.
1873	RICHARDSON, WILLIAM, 3, Lindum Terrace, Lincoln.
1882	RICHARDSON, WILLIAM RIDLEY, Alvyn House, Shortlands, Kent.
1874	RICHMAN, H. J., 46, Clanricarde Gardens, Bayswater, W.
1881	RIDLEY, WILLIAM, M. Inst. C.E., F.G.S., 19, Spencer Park, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
895	RIVINGTON, ALEXANDER, 8, Glazbury Road, West Kensington, W.; and Arts Club, 17, Hanover Square, W.
1885	ROBERTS, ERASmus C., St. John's, Anthony, Devonport.
1884	ROBERTS, THOMAS LANGDON, Rookhurst, Bedford Park, Croydon.
1885	ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER MILNE, M.D., Gonville House, Alton Road, Roehampton, S.W.
1881	ROBERTSON, CAMPBELL A., Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street, E.C.; and 34, Addison Gardens North, W.
900	ROBINSON, AUGUSTUS O., Greta House, Leigham Court Road, Streatham, S.W.
1885	ROBINSON, CHARLES EDWARD, 57, Mansfield Road, Gospel Oak, N.W.
1869	ROBINSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL C.W., Assistant Quartermaster-General, North Camp, Aldershot.
1883	ROBINSON, HENRY JAMES, 7, Oakhill Terrace, West Hill, Putney, S.W.
1878	ROBINSON, SIR BRYAN, Sunnyside, Grange Road, Ealing, W.
905	†ROBINSON, JAMES SALKELD, Roachbank, Rochdale.
1879	ROBINSON, MURRELL R., M. Inst. C.E., 95, Philbeach Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
1879	ROLLAND, ADAM (JUNR.), Seabank House, Aberdour, Fifeshire, N.B.
1884	†ROME, CHARLES, Compton Castle, North Cadbury, Somerset; and Junior Carlton Club, S.W.
1883	ROME, THOMAS, Charlton House, Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham.
910	ROMILLY, CHARLES E., 29, Wilton Crescent, S.W.
1876	RONALD, R. B., Pembury Grange, near Tunbridge Wells.
1878	ROSE, B. LANCASTER, 1, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.
1879	ROSE, CHARLES D., Bartholomew House, Bartholomew Lane, E.C.
1869	ROSE, THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN, BART., G.C.M.G., Bartholomew House, Bartholomew Lane, E.C.; and 18, Queen's Gate, S.W.
915	†ROSEBERY, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square; and Dalmeny, near Edinburgh, N.B.
1874	ROSS, HAMILTON, 22, Basinghall Street, E.C.
1885	ROSS, HUGH CAMERON, care of Standard Bank of South Africa, 10, Clement's Lane, E.C.

Year of Election.	
1880	ROSS, JOHN, <i>Morven Park, Potters Bar, N.</i>
1885	ROSS, JOHN CALLENDER, 46, <i>Holland Street, Kensington, W.</i>
920 1882	ROSS, J. GRAFTON, <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1883	ROSS, WILLIAM, 24, <i>Coleman Street, E.C.</i>
1879	ROUTLEDGE, THOMAS, <i>Claxheugh, Sunderland.</i>
1879	RUSSELL, CAPTAIN A. H., <i>L'Eglantine, Lausanne, Switzerland.</i>
1876	RUSSELL, HENRY ROBERT, <i>Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
925 1879	RUSSELL, P. N., <i>Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and 66, Queens- borough Terrace, W.</i>
1875	RUSSELL, THOMAS, <i>Haremare Hall, Hurstgreen, Sussex.</i>
1878	RUSSELL, THOMAS, C.M.G., 59, <i>Eaton Square, S.W.</i>
1875	RUSSELL, T. PURVIS, <i>Warroch, Milnathort, Kinross-shire, N.B.</i>
1876	RYALL, R., 4, <i>Garfield Buildings, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.</i>
930 1881	SADLER, CHARLES, 13, <i>Poultry, E.C.</i>
1881	†SAILLARD, PHILIP, 85, <i>Aldersgate Street, E.C.</i>
1883	SAINSBURY, GEORGE EDWARD, 27, <i>King Street, Cheapside, E.C.</i>
1874	SAMUEL, SIR SAUL, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for New South Wales), 5, <i>Westminster Chambers, S.W.</i>
1874	†SANDERSON, JOHN, <i>Buller's Wood, Chislehurst, Kent.</i>
935 1868	†SARGEAUNT, SIR W. C., K.C.M.G., 61, <i>Montagu Square, W.; and Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.</i>
1873	SASSOON, ARTHUR, 12, <i>Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
1883	SAUNDERS, ARTHUR COLVILLE, 9, <i>Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.W.</i>
1879	SAUNDERS, H. W. DEMAIN, <i>Fanshaws, Hertford.</i>
1884	SAUNDERS, THOMAS DODGSON, <i>Twyfordbury, Croydon.</i>
940 1885	SAVAGE, WM. FREDK., 42, <i>Palmerston Buildings, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.</i>
1886	SCALES, HERBERT F., 9, <i>Fenchurch Street, E.C.</i>
1885	SCARTH, LEVESON EDWARD, M.A., 3, <i>Melbury Road, Kensington, W.</i>
1877	SCHIFF, CHARLES, 22, <i>Lowndes Square, S.W.</i>
1885	SCHWARTZE, C. E. R., M.A., <i>Trinity Lodge, Beulah Hill, S.E.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
945 1879	SCLANDERS, ALEXANDER, 10, <i>Cedars Road, Clapham Common, S.W.</i>
1884	SCONCE, G. COLQUHOUN, 63, <i>Princes Square, Bayswater, W.</i>
1872	SCOTT, ABRAHAM, 4, <i>Palace Road, Streatham Hill, S.E.</i>
1885	SCOTT, ARCHIBALD E., 18, <i>Down Street, Piccadilly, W.; and United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.</i>
1886	SCOTT, CHARLES J., 1, <i>Blessington Road, Lee, S.E.</i>
950 1882	SCOTT, ROBERT, <i>Connaught House, Harlesden, N.W.</i>
1885	SCOURFIELD, ROBERT, <i>Tanylan, Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire.</i>
1868	SEARIGHT, JAMES, 7, <i>East India Avenue, E.C.</i>
1885	SEDDON, ARTHUR, care of Messrs. W. Goodwin & Co., 7, <i>Brunswick Street, Liverpool.</i>
1881	SELBY, PRIDEAUX, <i>Koroit, North Pk., Croydon; and 4, Threadneedle St., E.C.</i>
955 1879	SHAND, SIR C. FARQUHAR, 62, <i>Lancaster Gate, W.</i>
1879	SHAND-HARVEY, JAMES WIDRINGTON, <i>Castle Semple, Lochwinnoch, Ren- frewshire, N.B.</i>
1876	SHAW, COLONEL, E. W., 44, <i>Blackwater Road, Eastbourne.</i>
1886	SHENNAN, DAVID A., <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1885	SHEPPARD, ALBERT K., <i>Bank of Victoria, 28, Clement's Lane, E.C.</i>

960 1874 SHIPSTER, HENRY F., 87, *Kensington Gardens Square, W.*; and *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1883 SHORT, CHARLES, *Office of "The Argus," 80, Fleet Street, E.C.*
 1885 SIDEY, CHARLES, 18, *Queen's Gate Place, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1884 SILLEM, JOHN HENRY, *Southlands, Esher, Surrey*; and *Junior Carlton Club, S.W.*
 1883 †SILVER, COLONEL HUGH A., *Hillside, Chislehurst.*
 965 1868 †SILVER, S. W., 3, *York Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.*
 1885 SIM, COLONEL EDWARD COYSARNE, R.E., 32, *James Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W.*; and *United Service Club, S.W.*
 1869 SIMMONDS, P. L., 85, *Finborough Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1884 †SIMMONS, GENERAL SIR LINTORN, R.E., G.C.B., *The Palace, Malta*; and *United Service Club, S.W.*
 1881 SIMPSON, COMMANDER H. G., R.N., *Elm Lodge, Worcester Park, Surrey.*
 970 1884 SINAUER, SIGISMUND, 30, *Pembroke Gardens, W.*
 1885 SINCLAIR, DAVID, 2, *Eliot Bank, Forest Hill, S.E.*; and 19, *Silver Street, E.C.*
 1884 SKINNER, THOMAS, 1, *Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.*
 1883 SLADE, GEORGE PENKIVIL, *Kanimbla, Fitz John's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.*
 1886 SLADEN, ST. BARBE, *Heathfield, Reigate.*
 975 1886 SLAZENGER, RALPH, 56, *Cannon Street, E.C.*
 1879 SMITH, ARTHUR, *The Shrubbery, Walmer, Kent.*
 1879 SMITH, CATTERSON, 18, *Wood Street, Cheapside, E.C.*
 1886 SMITH, CLARENCE, J.P., *Mansion House Bldgs., 4, Queen Victoria St., E.C.*
 1878 SMITH, DAVID, M.P., 11, *Arundel Terrace, Brighton.*
 980 1872 SMITH, SIR FRANCIS V., 19, *Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1886 SMITH, JOHN, 10, *Aldermanbury Avenue, E.C.*
 1886 SMITH, LIEUT. G. MANSFIELD, R.N., 10, *Gledhow Gardens, S.W.*
 1885 SMITH, HENRY GARDNER, *Peel River Company, Palmerston Buildings, Old Broad Street, E.C.*
 1880 SMITH, JOSEPH J., 5, *Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C.*
 985 1884 SMITH, SAMUEL, M.P., *Carlston, Princes Park, Liverpool*; and *Westside, Clapham Common, S.W.*
 1884 SMITH, WALTER F., 10, *Gledhow Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1873 SMITH, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM HENRY, M.P., 3, *Grosvenor Place, S.W.*; and *Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames.*
 1881 †SOMERVILLE, ARTHUR FOWNES, *Pennerly, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth*; and *Oxford & Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1874 SOPER, WM. GARLAND, B.A., J.P., *Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, E.C.*; *Harestone, Caterham Valley*; and *Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 990 1883 SPALDING, SAMUEL, 34, *Cannon Street, E.C.*
 1886 SPANIER, ADOLF, 114, *Fellowes Road, N.W.*
 1870 SPENSLEY, HOWARD, F.S.S., F.R.G.S., 12, *Earl's Court Square, S.W.*
 1883 †SPROSTON, HUGH, *Hughville, Woodside, S.E.*
 1885 SQUIBB, REV. G. M., M.A., *The Parsonage, Totteridge, Herts.*
 995 1879 STAFFORD, SIR EDWARD W., K.C.M.G., 48, *Stanhope Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1885 STALEY, T. P., 2, *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*; and 20, *Bury Street, St. James's, S.W.*

Year of Election.	
1872	STANFORD, EDWARD, <i>Crosborough House, Bromley, Kent.</i>
1878	STARKE, J. GIBSON, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.), <i>Troqueer Holm, near Dumfries, N.B.</i>
1875	STEIN, ANDREW, <i>Protea House, Cambridge Gardens, Notting Hill, W.</i>
1900	1882 STEIN, ARTHUR TAYLOR, 42, <i>Ladbroke Square, Kensington, W.</i>
1884	STEPHENS, CLEMENT, <i>Ingleside, Woodville Road, Ealing, W.</i>
1875	STEVENSON, LEADER C., 73, <i>Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1881	STEWART, GEORGE, 47, <i>Mark Lane, E.C.</i>
1881	STEWART, ROBERT M., <i>Hawthorne, Bickley, Kent; and 51, Milton Street, E.C.</i>
1905	1882 STEWART, WILLIAM ARNOTT, 38, <i>Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1886	STIRLING, ARCHIBALD WILLIAM, 7, <i>Observatory Avenue, Kensington, W.</i>
1874	†STIRLING, SIR CHARLES E. F., BART., <i>Glorat, Milton of Campsie, N.B. and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1881	STIRLING, J. ARCHIBALD, 38, <i>Harcourt Terrace, Redcliffe Square, S.W.</i>
1877	STONE, F. W., B.C.L., 7, <i>New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.</i>
1910	1883 STORER, THOMAS, 5 and 6, <i>Billiter Avenue, E.C.</i>
1881	STORER, WM., 5 and 6, <i>Billiter Avenue, E.C.</i>
1879	STOTT, THOMAS, <i>Thornbank, Sutton, Surrey.</i>
1872	STOVIN, REV. C. F., 59, <i>Warwick Square, S.W.</i>
1875	STRANGWAYS, H. B. T., <i>Shapwick, Bridgwater, Somerset; and 5, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.</i>
1915	1880 †STREET, EDMUND, <i>Millfield Lane, Highgate Rise, N.</i>
1884	STREETER, G. SKELTON, <i>The Mount, Primrose Hill, N.W.; and National Conservative Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1883	STRICKLAND, OLIVER ROPER, <i>Hampsfield, Putney, S.W.</i>
1884	STUART, JOHN, 20, <i>Bucklersbury, E.C.</i>
1920	1878 STUTTAFORD, S. R., <i>The Paarl, Leigham Court Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.</i>
	1885 SUTHERLAND, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., <i>Stafford House, St. James's, S.W.</i>
	1885 SWAINE, S. A., 1, <i>St. Mary's Terrace, Park Road, Battersea, S.W.</i>
	1868 SWALE, REV. H. J., M.A., J.P., <i>Ingfield Hall, Settle, Yorkshire.</i>
	1883 SWANZY, FRANCIS, 147, <i>Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
	1875 SYMONS, G. J., F.R.S., 62, <i>Camden Square, N.W.</i>
1925	1883 TALBOT, COLONEL THE HON. REGINALD, C.B. (1st Life Guards), 16, <i>Manchester Square, W.</i>
	1885 TALLENTS, GEORGE WM., B.A., 62, <i>Ennismore Gardens, S.W.</i>
	1883 TANGYE, GEORGE, <i>Heathfield Hall, Handsworth, Birmingham; and 35, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
	1883 TANGYE, RICHARD, <i>Gilbertstone Hall, Bickenhill, Birmingham; and 35, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
	1880 TAYLER, FRANK, F.R.G.S., 10, <i>Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.</i>
1930	1876 TAYLOR, CHARLES J., 50, <i>Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1885 TAYLOR, J. V. E., 14, <i>Cockspur Street, S.W.; and St. Faith's Vicarage, Wandsworth, S.W.</i>
	1881 †TAYLOR, THEODORE C., <i>Sunny Bank, Batley, Yorkshire.</i>
	1881 TEMPLE, SIR RICHARD, BART., M.P., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., <i>The Nash, near Worcester; and Athenaeum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1886 TEMPLE, WARNER, 37, <i>Moorgate Street, E.C.</i>
1935	1873 *TENNYSON, THE RT. HON. LORD, D.C.L., <i>Aldworth, Haslemere, Surrey.</i>

1885	TERRY, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FREDERICK S., 2, Princes Road, South Wimbledon.
1884	TESCHEMAKER, CHARLES, Elsinore, Exmouth, Devon; and National Conservative Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1886	THOMAS, JAMES LEWIS, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., Chief Surveyor, War Department, Horse Guards, Whitehall; Thatched House Club, St. James's; and 26, Gloucester Street, Warwick Square, S.W.
1881	THOMAS, JOHN, 18, Wood Street, E.C.; and Balmayn House, Hornsey Lane, N.
1040 1883	THOMPSON, ARTHUR BAILEY, Sumatra, Bournemouth.
1875	THOMSON, J. DUNCAN, St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.
1886	THORNE, WILLIAM, Messrs. Stuttaford & Co., 49, Fore Street, E.C.; and Rusdon, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.
1877	THRUPP, LEONARD W., 67, Kensington Gardens Square, W.
1869	TIDMAN, PAUL FREDERICK, 34, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
1045 1872	TINLINE, GEORGE, 12, Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W.
1883	†TINLINE, JAMES MADDER, 12, Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W.
1886	TOD, HENRY, 13A, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.
1883	TODD, JOHN SPENCER BRYDGES, C.M.G., 24, Cathcart Road, South Kensington, S.W.
1882	TOMKINSON, GEORGE ARNOLD, B.A., LL.B., 39, Dickinson Street, Manchester.
1050 1875	TOOTH, FRED., Park Farm, Sevenoaks, Kent.
1884	TORLESSE, LIEUT. ARTHUR W., R.N., H.M.S. "Vernon," Portsmouth.
1884	†TRIVERS, JOHN AMORY, Dorney House, Weybridge, Surrey.
1883	TREVOR-ROPER, W., 148, Cambridge Street, S.W.
1884	TRILL, GEORGE, Protea, Doods Road, Reigate, Surrey.
1055 1878	TRIMMER, FREDERICK, care of Messrs. Hickie, Borman & Co., 13, Waterloo Place, S.W.
1885	TRINDER, OLIVER J., 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
1886	TRITTON, J. HERBERT, 54, Lombard Street, E.C.
1883	TUPPER, SIR CHARLES, G.C.M.G., C.B. (High Commissioner for Canada), 9, Victoria Chambers, S.W.; and 97, Cromwell Road, S.W.
1878	†TURNBULL, ALEXANDER, 118, Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.
1060 1885	TURNBULL, ROBERT THORBURN, 5, East India Avenue, E.C.
1878	†TURNBULL, WALTER, Mount Henley, Sydenham Hill, Norwood, S.E.
1885	TURNER, GORDON, Colonial Bank, 13, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
1881	TURTON, HENRY HOBHOUSE, Alumhurst, Bournemouth, Hants.
1884	TWEEDDALE, THE MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF, Yester, Gifford, Haddington, N.B.
1065 1879	ULCOQ, CLEMENT J. A., 22, Pembridge Gardens, W.
1883	†VALENTINE, HUGH SUTHERLAND, New Zealand Agricultural Company, 9, New Broad Street, E.C.
1882	VANDER-BYL, PHILIP, 51, Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.; and Northwood, near Winchester.
1874	VANDER-BYL, P.G. (Consul-General for the Orange Free State Republic), High Beeches, Farnborough Station, Hants.
1885	VANE, GEORGE, C.M.G., 25, Longton Grove, Sydenham, S.E.
1070 1882	VERNON, THOMAS, C.E., 7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.

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1884	†VINCENT, C. E. HOWARD, C.B., M.P., 1, <i>Grosvenor Square, W.</i>
1880	VOSS, HERMANN, 15, <i>Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
1886	VOSS, HOUTON H., <i>care of Union Bank of Australia, 1, Bank Buildings, E.C.</i>
1884	WADDINGTON, JOHN, <i>Sandhill Cottage, Beckenham.</i>
1075 1881	WADE, CECIL L., 7, <i>Talbot Square, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1884	WADE, NUGENT CHARLES, <i>St. Anne's Rectory, Soho, W.</i>
1881	WADE, PAGET A., 34, <i>Fenchurch Street, E.C.</i>
1885	WAINWRIGHT, CHARLES J., <i>Elmhurst, Finchley, N.</i>
1879	WAKEFIELD, CHARLES M., <i>F.L.S., Belmont, Uxbridge.</i>
1080 1878	WALES, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF, K.G., K.P., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., <i>Marlborough House, S.W.</i>
1886	WALKER, JOHN, 3, <i>Crosby Square, E.C.</i>
1885	WALKER, ROBERT F., C.E., 13, <i>Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.</i>
1885	†WALKER, ROBERT J., F.R.G.S., F.R.His.S., <i>Woodside, Leicester.</i>
1868	WALKER, WILLIAM, F.R.G.S., 48, <i>Hilldrop Road, Tufnell Park, N.W.</i>
1085 1882	WALL, T. A., <i>National Conservative Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1877	WALLACE, HENRY RITCHIE COOPER, <i>of Busbie and Cloncraig, 21, Magdalae Crescent, Edinburgh; and Wanderers' Club, S.W.</i>
1879	WALLER, WILLIAM N., <i>The Grove, Bealings, Woodbridge, Suffolk.</i>
1882	WALLIS, H. B., 23, <i>Brook Street, W.</i>
1878	WALTER, CAPT. SIR EDWARD, <i>Tangley, Wokingham, Berkshire.</i>
1090 1879	†WANT, RANDOLPH C., 34, <i>Clement's Lane, E.C.</i>
1885	WARE, THOMAS WEBB, <i>Thornlea, Eltham, Kent.</i>
1886	WARMINGTON, ARTHUR, 5, <i>Rectory Road, Stoke Newington, N.</i>
1885	†WARNER, J. H. B., M.A., J.P., D.L., <i>Quorn Hall, Loughborough.</i>
1880	WARREN, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES, R.E., G.C.M.G., 4, <i>Whitehall Place, S.W.</i>
1095 1885	†WATERHOUSE, LEONARD, 7, <i>Berkeley Street, Berkeley Square, W.</i>
1879	WATSON, E. GILBEET, 13, <i>Jewin Crescent, E.C.</i>
1877	*WATSON, J. FORBES, M.A., M.D., LL.D., 16, <i>Lullington Road, Anerley, S.E.; and Athenaeum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1884	WATSON, WILLIAM COLLING, 103, <i>Southill Park, Hampstead Heath, N.W.; and 15, Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
1884	WATT, JOHN B., 5, <i>East India Avenue, E.C.</i>
1100 1881	WATTS, H. E., 52, <i>Bedford Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
1880	WEBB, HENRY B., 7, <i>Warrior Square Terrace, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.</i>
1869	WEBB, WILLIAM, <i>Newstead Abbey, near Nottingham.</i>
1881	WEBSTER, ROBERT G., M.P., 83, <i>Belgrave Road, S.W.</i>
1883	WELD-BLUNDELL, HENRY, <i>Lulworth Castle, Wareham Dorset; and Ince Blundell Hall, Great Crosby, Liverpool.</i>
1105 1884	WELWOOD, ALEXANDER HENRY M., 16, <i>Sinclair Road, Kensington, W.; and 10A, Great Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1869	WEMYSS AND MARCH, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 23, <i>St. James's Place, S.W.</i>
1884	†WENDT, ERNEST EMIL, D.C.L., 4 & 6, <i>Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.</i>
1875	WESTERN, CHARLES R., <i>Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1868	WESTGARTH, WILLIAM, 8, <i>Finch Lane, E.C.; and 10, Bolton Gardens, S.W.</i>
1110 1885	WETHERED, JOSEPH, <i>Clifton, near Bristol.</i>

1877	WETHERELL, WILLIAM S., 117, Cannon Street, E.C.
1880	WHARTON, HENRY, 19, Beaufort Gardens, S.W.
1878	WHEELER, CHARLES, Pension Beau Séjour, Lausanne, Switzerland.
1881	†WHEELER, EDWARD, F.R.G.S., Constitutional Club, Regent Street, S.W.
1115 1883	WHITE, ERNEST AUGUSTUS, 9 and 11, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.; and "Afreba," 7, Cromwell Crescent, Earl's Court, S.W.
1881	WHITE, JAMES T., 4, Clarendon Place, Hyde Park, W.
1881	WHITE, LEEDHAM, 25, Cranley Gardens, S.W.
1873	WHITE, ROBERT, 86, Marine Parade, Brighton; and 19A, Coleman Street, E.C.
1876	WHITEHEAD, HERBERT M., Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
1120 1882	WHYTE, ROBERT, 35, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1886	WIENHOLT, ARNOLD, Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.
1885	WIENHOLT, EDWARD, Perrystone Court, Ross, Herefordshire.
1885	WIENHOLT, JOHN, Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.
1883	WIENHOLT, WILLIAM, Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.
1125 1885	WILKINS, ALFRED, 43, Earls Court Square, S.W.
1883	WILKINSON, MONTAGU C., 72, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
1885	WILLANS, WM. HENRY, 23, Holland Park, W.; and High Clife, Seaton, Devon.
1883	WILCOCKS, GEORGE WALLER, M. INST. C.E., 34, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.
1884	WILLES, W. A., <i>The Manor House</i> , King's Sutton, Banbury; and Arthur's Club, S.W.
1130 1884	WILLIAMS, JAMES, Radstock Lodge, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, S.W.
1884	WILLIAMS, WILLIAM BEUNO, 91, Wool Exchange, Basinghall Street, E.C.
1874	WILLIAMS, W. J., Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
1879	WILLIS, EDWARD, 72, Lesham Gardens, Kensington, W.
1874	WILLS, GEORGE, White Hall, Hornsey Lane, N.; and 3, Chapel Street, Whitecross Street, E.C.
1135 1886	WILLS, JOHN TAYLER, B.A., Esher, Surrey; and 2, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
1886	†WILSON, JOHN, 48, George Square, Edinburgh.
1878	WILSON, JOHN GEORGE HANNAY, care of Queensland National Bank, 29, Lombard Street, E.C.
1879	†WILSON, SIR SAMUEL, M.P., 9, Grosvenor Square, W.; and Hughenden Manor, High Wycombe, Bucks.
1880	WILSON, WILLIAM, 5, Earl's Court Square, S.W.; and Queensland.
1140 1874	WINGFIELD, SIR CHARLES, K.C.S.I., C.B., Arthur's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.; and 66, Portland Place, W.
1868	†WOLFF, THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY DRUMMOND, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., 4, Chesham Street, S.W.; Carlton Club, S.W.; and Boscombe Tower, Ringwood, Hants.
1873	WOOD, J. DENNISTOUN, 82, Ladbroke Grove, Notting Hill, W.; and 2, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.
1884	WOODWARD, JAMES E., Berily Lodge, Bickley.
1886	WOODWARD, R. H. W., M.A., Titanbarrow, Bathford, Bath.
1145 1882	†WOODS, ARTHUR, 8, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, W.C.
1886	WORSFOLD, W. BASIL, B.A. (Oxon), St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.; and Haddesey Rectory, near Selby, Yorkshire.

Year of
Election.

1884	WORTLEY, ARTHUR, 17, <i>Great St. Helen's, E.C.</i>
1883	WRIGHT, REV. WILLIAM, <i>Bocking, Braintree, Essex.</i>
1884	WYATT, FREDERICK, 6, <i>Hyde Park Square, W.</i>
1150 1883	WYLLIE, HARVEY, <i>Balgownie, Bromley, Kent.</i>
1885	YALE, WILLIAM CORBET, <i>Plas-yn-Yale, Corwen.</i>
1875	YARDLEY, SAMUEL, 5, <i>Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1868	YOUl, JAMES A., C.M.G., <i>Waratah House, Clapham Park, S.W.</i>
1869	†YOUNG, FREDERICK, 5, <i>Queensberry Place, South Kensington, S.W.</i>

NON-RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of Election.	
1155	1884 †ABBOTT, PHILIP WILLIAM, <i>Kingston, Jamaica</i> .
	1885 ABBOTT, HON. R. P., M.L.C, <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales</i> .
	1878 ABDUR-RAHMAN, MOULVIE SYUD, F.S.S., Barrister-at-Law (<i>Inner Temple</i>), <i>The Retreat, St. Thome, Madras</i> .
	1886 ABLETT, JAMES P., J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony</i> .
	1883 ABRAHAM, B. V. (Jun.), <i>Georgetown, British Guiana</i> .
1160	1885 ABRAHAM, FREDERIC, Attorney-at-Law, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana</i> .
	1882 ABRAHAMS, MANLY, J.P., <i>Hampton Green, Spanish Town P.O., Jamaica</i> .
	1883 ABURROW, CHARLES, F.R.G.S., <i>London and South African Exploration Company, Kimberley, Cape Colony</i> .
	1878 ACKROYD, EDWARD JAMES, Registrar of the Supreme Court, <i>Hong Kong</i> .
	1883 ACTON-ADAMS, WILLIAM, J.P., <i>Tarndale, Canterbury, New Zealand</i> .
1165	1877 ADOLPHUS, EDWIN, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone</i> .
	1881 AGLEN, CAPTAIN A. T., <i>Maritzburg, Natal</i> .
	1881 AGNEW, HON. J. W., M.D., M.L.C., <i>Hobart, Tasmania</i> .
	1881 AGOSTINI, EDGAR, Barrister-at-Law, <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad</i> .
	1885 AHEARNE, SURGEON-MAJOR JOSEPH, M.D., <i>Townsville, Queensland</i> .
1170	1881 †AIRTH, ALEXANDER, <i>Durban, Natal</i> .
	1884 †AITKEN, JAMES, <i>Geraldton, Western Australia</i> .
	1881 †AKERBERG, CHARLES G., Swedish and Norwegian Consul-General, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony</i> .
	1876 AKERMAN, J. W., M.L.C., <i>Maritzburg, Natal</i> .
	1879 ALEXANDER, A. H., Immigration Agent-General, <i>Georgetown, B. Guiana</i> .
1175	1883 ALEXANDER, ALBERT J., <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony</i> .
	1883 ALEXANDER, CHARLES, J.P., <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony</i> .
	1883 ALEXANDER, JOHN GYSBART, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony</i> .
	1883 ALEXANDER, WILLIAM WATKIN, <i>care of J. Mylehreest, Esq., Beaconsfield, Cape Colony</i> .
	1882 ALGER, JOHN, <i>Sydney, New South Wales</i> .
1180	1881 ALISON, JAMES, F.R.G.S., <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales</i> .
	1872 ALLAN, THE HON. G. W., <i>Moss Park, Toronto, Canada</i> .
	1882 ALLAN, WILLIAM, L.R.C.S.I., <i>Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa</i> .
	1883 ALLAN, WILLIAM, <i>Braeside, Warwick, Queensland</i> .
	1883 ALLDRIDGE, T. J., F.Z.S., <i>York Island, Sherbro', West Africa</i> .
1185	1885 ALLEN, GEORGE BOYCE, <i>Sydney, New South Wales</i> .
	1880 ALLEN, ROBERT, J.P., <i>care of J. Macfarlane, Esq., West Street, Maritzburg, Natal</i> .
	1882 ALLEN, THAINE, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony</i> .
	1879 †ALLPORT, WALTER H., C.E., <i>The Repp, Newmarket P.O., Jamaica</i> .
	1880 AMBROSE, POVAH AMBROSE, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius</i> .
1190	1885 AMHERST, HON. J. G. H., <i>Government House, Perth, Western Australia</i> .
	1873 †ANDERSON, DICKSON, <i>Montreal, Canada</i> .

Year of Election.	
1880	ANDERSON, F. H., M.D., Government Medical Officer, <i>Cumming's Lodge, East Coast, British Guiana.</i>
1881	ANDERSON, JAMES F., <i>Bel-Air, Grande Savanne, Mauritius.</i>
1886	ANDERSON, WILLIAM GEORGE, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1195	1883 ANDREWS, CHARLES GEORGE, <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1878 ANDREWS, WILLIAM, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1879 †ANGAS, J. H., J.P., <i>Collingrove, South Australia.</i>
	1886 ANGOVE, W. H., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1885 †ANNAND, GEORGE, M.D., <i>St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1200	1886 ARCHER, ARCHIBALD, <i>Laurvig, Norway.</i>
	1880 ARCHER, WILLIAM, <i>Gracemere, Queensland.</i>
	1879 ARCHIBALD, SIR ADAMS G., K.C.M.G., Q.C., <i>Halifax, Nova Scotia.</i>
	1880 ARMSTRISTER, HON. WM. E., M.E.C., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1881 ARMSTRONG, JAMES, C.M.G., <i>Sorel, Quebec, Canada.</i>
1205	1877 ARMYTAGE, FERDINAND F., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1881 ARMYTAGE, F. W., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886 AENOLD, JAMES F., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1875 †AENOT, DAVID, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1877 ARUNDEL, JOHN THOMAS, <i>South Sea Islands.</i>
1210	1885 ASHLEY, EDWARD CHARLES, <i>Audit Department, Mauritius.</i>
	1886 ASHLIN, SPENCER, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1886 ASHMORE, ALEXR. M., <i>Ceylon Civil Service, Kandy, Ceylon.</i>
	1883 ASTLEFORD, JOSEPH, <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883 ASTLES, HARVEY EUSTACE, M.D., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1215	1880 ATHERSTONE, EDWIN, M.D., <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1880 †ATHERSTONE, GUYBON D., A.I.C.E., <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1876 ATHERSTONE, HON. W. GUYBON, M.L.C., M.D., <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony</i> (Corresponding Secretary).
	1885 ATHERTON, EBENEZER, M.R.C.S.E., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1885 †ATKINSON, A. R., <i>New Zealand.</i>
1220	1880 †ATKINSON, NICHOLAS, <i>Solicitor-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1882 †ATTENBOROUGH, THOMAS, <i>Cheltenham, near Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882 ATTWELL, CHARLES H., <i>care of Messrs. Attwell & Co., Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1881 AURET, ABRAHAM, M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1878 †AUSTIN, CHARLES PIERCY, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1225	1885 AUSTIN, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON FRANCIS W., M.A., <i>Georgetown, B. Guiana.</i>
	1881 AUSTIN, HIS HONOUR H. W., <i>Chief Justice, Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1877 AUSTIN, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM PERY, D.D., <i>Lord Bishop of Guiana,</i> <i>Kingston House, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1878 AUVRAY, P. ELICIO, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1885 BACK, FREDERICK, <i>General Manager Government Railways, Tasmania.</i>
1230	1883 BADNALL, HERBERT OWEN, J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884 †BAGOT, GEORGE, <i>Plantation Annandale, British Guiana.</i>
	1880 BAILLIE, THOMAS, <i>Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1884 BAINBRIDGE, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, <i>Union Steamship Company.</i>
	1883 BAKER, ARTHUR ROWSELL, <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1235	1882 BAKEWELL, JOHN W., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1876 BALDWIN, CAPTAIN W., <i>Chingford, Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>

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	1884	†BAFOUR, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., Tyalla, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.
	1884	BALL, ABRAM T. H., Barrister-at-Law, Galt, Canada.
	1881	BALL, CAPTAIN E., R.N.R., ss. "Blenheim."
1240	1882	BALL, THOMAS J., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
	1884	†BALLARD, CAPTAIN HENRY, Durban, Natal.
	1875	BAM, J. A., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
	1880	BANBURY, GEORGE A., Colonial Secretary and Treasurer, St. Helena.
	1879	BANNERMAN, SAMUEL, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
1245	1884	BARCLAY, CHARLES J., Commercial Bank, Hobart, Tasmania.
	1886	BARKER, CHARLES F., Charters Towers, Queensland.
	1885	BARKLY, ARTHUR C. S., Acting Lieut.-Governor, Falkland Islands.
	1882	BARNARD, HERBERT H., Plantation Mara, Berbice, British Guiana.
	1883	†BARNETT, E. ALGERNON, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
1250	1885	†BARR, HON. ALEXR., M.C.P., Georgetown, British Guiana.
	1884	†BARR-SMITH, ROBERT, Torrens Park, Adelaide, South Australia.
	1883	BARR-SMITH, THOMAS, Adelaide, South Australia.
	1884	BARRETT, JAMES W., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., Melbourne, Australia.
	1880	BARROW, H., Colmar House, Kingston, Jamaica.
1255	1875	BARRY, SIR JACOB D., Judge President, Eastern District Court, Grahams-town, Cape Colony.
	1875	BARTER, CHARLES, B.C.L., Resident Magistrate, The Finish, Maritzburg, Natal.
	1879	BARTLEY, ARTHUR H., B.A., Georgetown, British Guiana.
	1880	BARTON, WILLIAM, Barrister-at-Law, Trentham, Wellington, New Zealand.
	1886	BATT, EDMUND COMPTON, Sydney, New South Wales.
1260	1882	†BATTLEY, FREDERICK, J.P., Auckland, New Zealand.
	1885	†BAYLEY, WILLIAM HUNT, Waipukurau, Napier, New Zealand.
	1884	BAYNES, EDWARD H., Clerk to the General Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands, St. John's, Antigua.
	1885	†BAYNES, JOSEPH, J.P., Nels Rest, Upper Umlass, Natal.
	1877	BAYNES, THOMAS, St. John's, Antigua.
1265	1885	BEADON, ROBERT JOHN, Hobart, Tasmania.
	1878	BEAN, GEORGE T., Adelaide, South Australia.
	1884	†BEAR, J. P., Chateau Tahbilk, Victoria, Australia.
	1880	BEARD, CHARLES HALMAN, St. Kitts.
	1885	†BEATTIE, JOHN ANDREW BELL, Belize, British Honduras.
1270	1884	BEATTIE, WITHAM C., Toowoomba, Darling Downs, Queensland.
	1882	†BECK, JOHN, Adelaide, South Australia.
	1872	BEERE, D. M., Hamilton, Waikato, New Zealand.
	1883	BEERS, DR. W. GEORGE, 34, Beaver Hall Terrace, Montreal, Canada.
	1884	BEETHAM, GEORGE, M.H.R., Wellington, New Zealand.
1275	1877	BEETHAM, WILLIAM H., Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.
	1884	BELGRAVE, DALRYMPLE JAMES, Barrister-at-Law.
	1884	BELL, CHARLES N., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).
	1884	BELL, GEORGE FREDERICK, care of Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co., Melbourne, Australia.
	1886	BELL, JOHN W., Attorney-at-Law, Queenstown, Cape Colony.
1280	1886	BELL, JOSHUA T., Brisbane, Queensland.
	1886	BELL, W. A. D., Brisbane, Queensland.

Year of Election.	
1882	†BELLAIRES, SEAFORTH MACKENZIE, <i>Met-en-Meerzoog, West Coast, British Guiana.</i>
1886	BELLAMY, GEORGE C., <i>Jugra, Selangor, Straits Settlements.</i>
1880	BELMONTE, B. C. CALACO, M.A., D.C.L., Barrister-at-Law, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1285	1885 BENNINGFIELD, S. F., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	†BENJAMIN, LAWRENCE, <i>Nestlewood, George St. East, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1885	BENNETT, ALFRED, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1885	BENNETT, COURtenay WALTER, H.B.M. Consul, <i>Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.</i>
1880	BENNETT, GEORGE, M.D., <i>Sydney, New South Wales (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1290	1884 BENNETT, HON. H. OGILVIE, M.L.C., <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
	BENNETT, JOHN BARTER, 107, <i>Collins Street West, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	BENNETT, SAMUEL MACKENZIE, District Commissioner, <i>Salt Pond, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1879 BENSON, GEORGE C., Superintendent of Government Telegraphs, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1885 BENSON, WM., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1295	1875 BENSUSAN, RALPH, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1878 BERKELEY, HON. HENRY S., Attorney-General, <i>Suva, Fiji.</i>
	1880 BERKELEY, CAPTAIN J. H. HARDTMAN, Vice-President, Federal Council of the Leeward Island, <i>Shadwell, St. Kitts.</i>
	1880 BERRY, ALEXANDER, <i>Kingston P. O., Jamaica.</i>
	1885 BERTRAND, WM. WICKHAM, <i>Roy Cove, Falkland Islands.</i>
1300	1884 BEYNON, ERASMUS, <i>care of Messrs. Froacher & Co., Limited, Bombay, India.</i>
	1883 BEYTS, HON. H. N. DUVERGER, C.M.G., Receiver-General, <i>Mauritius.</i>
	†BICKFORD, WILLIAM, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1881 †BIDEN, A. G.
	1884 BIDWELL, JOHN O., J.P., <i>Pihautea, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1305	1884 BILLING, RICHARD ANNESLEY, <i>Seaforth, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1877 BIRCH, A. S., <i>Fitzherbert Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1883 BIRCH, JAMES KORTRIGHT, <i>Butterworth, Province Wellesley, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1873 BIRCH, W. J., JUN., <i>Stoneycroft, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1885 BISSET, ALEXANDER, <i>Cape Colony.</i>
1310	1882 †BLAGROVE, CAPTAIN HENRY JOHN (13th Hussars), <i>Muttra, N.W.P., India; and Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1881 BLAINE, GEORGE, M.L.A., <i>East London, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884 BLAIR, CAPTAIN JOHN, <i>Singapore.</i>
	1884 †BLAIZE, RICHARD BEALE, <i>Lagos, West Africa.</i>
	1886 BLACK, MORRICE A., <i>Actuary, Australian Mutual Provident Society, New Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.</i>
1315	1886 BLACKWOOD, ROBERT O., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886 BLAND, R. H., <i>Clunes, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1874 BLYTH, CAPTAIN MATTHEW S., C.M.G., Chief Magistrate, <i>Transkei, South Africa.</i>
	1881 BOIS, FREDERIC W., J.P., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1881 BOIS, HENRY, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1320	1879 BOMPAS, FREDERICK WILLIAM, <i>Panmure, East London, Cape Colony.</i>

	1885	†BORTON, JOHN, <i>Casa Nuova, Oamaru, New Zealand.</i>
	1886	BOSISTO, JOSEPH, C.M.G., M.P., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1883	BOTTOMLEY, JOHN, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1879	BOUCHERVILLE, A. DE, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1325	1883	BOULT, ARTHUR, <i>Strangways Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1883	BOURCHIER, GEORGE L., <i>Acting Superintendent of Works, Singapore.</i>
	1883	BOURDILLON, E., <i>Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.</i>
	1874	BOURINOT, J. G., <i>Clerk of the House of Commons, Ottawa, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1879	BOURKE, WELLESLEY, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1330	1878	†BOUSFIELD, THE RIGHT REV. E. H., D.D., <i>Lord Bishop of Pretoria, Bishop's Cote, Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa.</i>
	1882	BOWEN, CHARLES CHRISTOPHER, <i>Middleton, Christchurch, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1881	BOWEN, SIR GEORGE F., G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Hong Kong.</i>
	1884	†BOWEN, THOMAS H., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1885	BOWKER, HON. ROBERT MITFORD, M.L.C., <i>Craigie Burn, Somerset East Cape Colony.</i>
1335	1885	BOYLE, FRANK, <i>Barberton, Lydenburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1881	†BOYLE, MOSES, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1879	BRADFIELD, JOHN L., <i>Dordrecht, Wodehouse, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	BRADFORD, W. K., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	BRANDAY, J. W., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1340	1878	BRANDON, ALFRED DE BATHE, M.H.R., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1884	†BRAUD, HON. ARTHUR, M.C.P., <i>Mon Repos, British Guiana.</i>
	1884	BRAY, HENRY DAVID, <i>Concord, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1885	†BRAY, HON. JOHN COX, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1884	BRETT, REGINALD.
1345	1881	BREWER, H. MOLYNEUX, F.L.S., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
	1874	BRIDGE, H. H., <i>Fairfield, Ruataniwha, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1883	BRIDGES, HERBERT W., <i>Tacoma, Washington Territory, United States.</i>
	1880	BRIDGES, W. F., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1881	BRIGGS, SIR T. GRAHAM, BART., <i>Barbados.</i>
1350	1886	BRIGGS, WILLIAM, 52, <i>Darlinghurst Road, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1886	BRIGHT, RICHARD STONEHEWER, M.R.C.S.E., <i>Macquarie Street, Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
	1883	†BRODERICK, FREDERICK JOHN, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	†BRODERICK, GEORGE ALEXANDER, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	BRODIE, JAMES CHURCH, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1355	1878	BRODRIBB, KENRIC E., <i>Burnett Street, St. Kilda, near Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1885	BROOKS, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1885	BROOME, SIR FREDERICK NAPIER, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1875	BROUGHTON, FREDERICK, <i>Openshaw, Eastwood, Ontario, Canada.</i>
	1884	BROWN, HON. C. P., <i>Minister of Public Works, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.</i>
1360	1882	BROWN, JAMES A., <i>Black River, P.O., Jamaica.</i>
	1884	BROWN, JOHN CHARLES, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1882	†BROWN, HON. MAITLAND, M.L.C., J.P., <i>Geraldton, Western Australia.</i>
	1883	BROWN, MALCOLM STEWART, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>

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1880	†BROWNE, HON. C. MACAULEY, M.L.C., <i>St. George's, Grenada.</i>
1884	BROWNE, JUSTIN McCARTY, 1, <i>Lord's Place, Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1365 1883	BROWNE, THOMAS HENRY, <i>Sydney; and Liverpool Plains, New South Wales.</i>
1886	†BROWNE, WILLIAM AGNEW, M.D., <i>Government Medical Officer, Bowen, Queensland.</i>
1884	BRUCE, HON. CHARLES, C.M.G., <i>Lieut.-Governor and Government Secretary, British Guiana.</i>
1881	BUCHANAN, A. M., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1370 1880	BUCHANAN, HON. MR. JUSTICE E. J., <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	BUCHANAN, HECTOR CROSS, J.P., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1883	BUCHANAN, WALTER CLARKE, M.H.R., <i>Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1881	BUCHANAN, WALTER CROSS, <i>Palmerston Estate, Lindula, Talawakele, Ceylon.</i>
1886	†BUCHANAN, W. F., J.P., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1375 1881	BUCKLEY, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1882	BUCKLEY, W. F. MCLEAN, <i>Waikakahi, Waitaki, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
1881	BULLER, DR. WALTER L., C.M.G., F.R.S., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1877	BULLIVANT, WILLIAM HOSE, <i>Yeo, near Colac, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1881	BULT, C. MANGIN, J.P., <i>Native Office, Kimberley, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1380 1869	BULWER, SIR HENRY ERNEST LYTTON, G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Cyprus.</i>
1878	BURFORD-HANCOCK, SIR HENRY J., <i>Chief Justice, Gibraltar.</i>
1876	BURGERS, HON. J. A., M.L.C., <i>Murraysburg, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	BURGES, THOMAS, J.P., <i>The Bowes, Geraldton; and Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1879	BURKE, HENRY LARDNER, B.A., 71, <i>Beaufort Street, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1385 1871	BURKE, SAMUEL CONSTANTINE, F.R.G.S., <i>Assistant Attorney-General, Jamaica.</i>
1884	†BURKINSHAW, JOHN, <i>Advocate, Singapore.</i>
1882	BURNS, HON. PATRICK, <i>Auditor-General, Antigua.</i>
1884	BURNSIDE, ALFRED JAMES, <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1379	BURNSIDE, HIS HONOUR SIR BRUCE L., <i>Chief Justice, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1390 1886	BURROWS, HENRY, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1885	†BURSTALL, BRYAN C., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1882	BURT, HON. SEPTIMUS, M.L.C., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1884	†BUSBY, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., <i>Redleaf, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1886	BUTLER, HENRY, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1395 1883	BUTLER, VERE ALBAN, <i>Inspector of Police, Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1872	BUTLER, LIEUT.-COLONEL W. F., C.B., <i>Cairo, Egypt.</i>
1882	†BUTTON, FREDERICK, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1882	BUZACOTT, HON. C. HARDIE, M.L.C., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1884	BYFIELD, THOMAS, <i>Ottawa, Canada.</i>
1400 1885	CADELL, HON. THOMAS, M.L.C., <i>Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1883	CADIZ, HON. CHARLES FITZ WILLIAM, B.A., <i>Puisne Judge, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1878	†CAIRNCROSS, JOHN, J.P., <i>Member of the Divisional Council, Mossel Bay Cape Colony.</i>

	1879	CALDECOTT, HARRY S., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	CALDER, WILLIAM HENDERSON, <i>Ravelston, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1405	1883	CALLCOTT, JOHN HOPE, <i>Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1885	CAMERON, E. J., <i>Assistant Colonial Secretary and Treasurer, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1885	CAMERON, HECTOR, Q.C., <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1878	CAMPBELL, A. H., <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1873	CAMPBELL, CHARLES J., <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
1410	1883	CAMPBELL, COLIN CHARLES, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1880	CAMPBELL, COLIN T., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	CAMPBELL, GEORGE W. R., <i>Inspector-General of Police, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1883	CAMPBELL, HON. ROBERT, M.L.C., <i>Otakaiki, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
	1886	CAPE, ALFRED J., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1415	1880	CAPPER, HON. THOMAS, M.L.C., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1883	CAREW, WALTER R. H., <i>Singapore.</i>
	1884	CARLILE, JAMES WREN, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1872	CARON, HON. SIR ADOLPHE P., K.C.M.G., M.P., <i>Quebec, Canada.</i>
	1886	†CARR, MARK WM., JUN., M. Inst. C.E., <i>Resident Engineer, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1420	1883	†CARRINGTON, HIS HONOUR, J.W., D.C.L. (Chief Justice), <i>St. Lucia, W.I.</i>
	1884	†CARRUTHERS, DAVID, <i>Plantation Waterloo, British Guiana.</i>
	1886	CARTER, CHARLES C., <i>Land Office, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1878	CAETER, HON. GILBERT T., R.N., <i>Treasurer of the Gambia, West Africa.</i>
	1878	CASEY, HON. J. J., C.M.G., <i>Judge of the Supreme Court, 36, Temple Court, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1425	1881	CASTELL, REV. H. T. S., <i>Incumbent of St. Philip's, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1879	CASTOR, CHRISTIAN F., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1886	CATOR, GEORGE C., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	CAULFIELD, H. ST. GEORGE, <i>General Manager, Railway Department, Mauritius.</i>
	1885	CELLIERS, CHARLES ANDREAS, <i>Board of Executors, Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa.</i>
1430	1876	CHADWICK, HON. F. M., <i>Public Treasurer, St. George's, Grenada.</i>
	1882	CHADWICK, ROBERT, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1885	CHALLINOR, E. J., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1882	CHAMBERS, JOHN, <i>Te Mata, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1881	CHAMNEY, ROBERT WM., <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1435	1886	CHANDLER, ALFRED, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1881	CHANTRELL, HON. HENRY W., <i>Auditor-General, Trinidad.</i>
	1881	CHAPLEAU, HON. J. A., M.P., <i>Quebec, Canada.</i>
	1879	CHAPMAN, JOHN, M.D., <i>224, Rue de Rivoli, Paris.</i>
	1884	CHAPMAN, WM. EUGENE, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1440	1881	CHARPENTIER, GUSTAVE, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1881	CHASTELLIER, PIERRE L., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Mauritius.</i>
	1883	CHATTERJEE, F. B., <i>Barrister-at-Law, 9, Prosoneg Comar Tagores's Street, Calcutta.</i>
	1883	†CHEESMAN, HON. ROBERT SUCKLING, M.L.C., <i>Montrose House, St. Vincent, W. I.</i>

Year of Election.	
1874	CHIAPPINI, P., SEN., M.D., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1845 1874	†CHINTAMON, HURRYCHUND (Political Agent for Native Princes).
1880	†CHISHOLM, W., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1876	†CHRISTIAN, H. B., M.L.A., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	†CHRISTIAN, OWEN SMITH, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	CHURCHILL, CAPTAIN JOHN SPENCER, Acting-President, <i>Dominica.</i>
1450 1883	CLARENCE, ARTHUR R., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	CLARENCE, HON. LOVELL BURCHETT, Judge of the Supreme Court, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1878	CLARK, JAMES McCOSH, <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1882	†CLARK, WALTER J., <i>Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1880	CLARK, WILLIAM, Barrister-at-Law, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1455 1884	CLARK, WILLIAM HENDERSON, <i>Chapaguri Tea Estate, Nagracotta, Bengal India.</i>
1885	†CLARKE, ALFRED E., <i>Coldblo', Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1885	CLARKE, LIEUT.-COLONEL F. C. H., R.A., C.M.G., Surveyor-General, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1884	CLARKE, GEORGE O'MALLEY, Police Magistrate, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1884	†CLARKE, JOSEPH, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1460 1880	CLARKE, THOMAS F., <i>Halfway Tree P.O., St. Andrew, Jamaica.</i>
1882	CLARKE, SIR WILLIAM JOHN, BART., M.L.C., <i>Rupert's Wood, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1882	†CLARKE, WILLIAM PHILLIPS, <i>Messrs. Da Costa & Co., Barbados.</i>
1880	CLAYDEN, ARTHUR, <i>Nelson, New Zealand.</i>
1882	CLIFFORD, GEORGE HUGH, <i>care of Messrs. Levin & Co., Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1465 1875	CLOETE, HENRY, Barrister-at-Law, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	CLOKE, CHARLES EDWARD, <i>St. Vincent, West Indies.</i>
1879	†CLOSE, EDWARD CHARLES, <i>Morpeth, New South Wales.</i>
1877	COCHRAN, JAMES, <i>Widgiewa, Urana, New South Wales.</i>
1884	COCKBURN, ADOLPHUS, <i>Cape Gracias á Dios, Republic of Nicaragua (via Grey Town).</i>
1470 1881	COCKBURN, SAMUEL A., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1882	COCKBURN-CAMPBELL, SIR THOMAS, BART., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1880	CODD, JOHN A., <i>Bowmanville, Ontario, Canada.</i>
1886	COLE, ROWLAND, <i>Oni House, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1885	COLEBROOK, GEORGE E., <i>Messrs. Lilley, Skinner & Colebrook, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1475 1882	COLEMAN, WILLIAM J., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1872	COLLIER, CHARLES FREDERICK, Barrister-at-Law, <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1885	COLLINS, E. C., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1885	COLLINS, EDURY, L. S., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1880	COLLYER, WILLIAM R., <i>Queen's Advocate, Nicosia, Cyprus.</i>
1480 1884	†COLQUHOUN, ROBERT A., <i>Post Office, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	COLTON, HON. JOHN, M.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1885	COMBES, HON. EDWARD, C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1876	COMMISSIONG, W. S., <i>St. George's, Grenada.</i>
1881	COMPTON, LIEUT. J. N., R.N., <i>Commanding Colonial Steamer "Countess of Derby," Sierra Leone.</i>

1485	1881	CONNOLLY, R. M., <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	COOK, JOHN, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1885	COOKE, JOHN, <i>care of New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1882	COOPER, CHARLES J., <i>care of Rev. H. L. Jackson, St. James's Parsonage, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1879	COOPER, EDWARD, <i>Grace Park, Hawthorn, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1490	1883	COOPER, JOHN, <i>Giddy Hall, Middle Quarters, P.O., Jamaica.</i>
	1880	COOTE, AUDLEY, M.L.A., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
	1882	COPLAND, WILLIAM, <i>Tufton Hall, Grenada.</i>
	1882	CORK, PHILIP C., <i>Immigration Agent-General, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1883	CORNWALL, MOSES, M.L.A., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1495	1885	CORNWALL, WILLIAM DANIEL, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	COSTELLO, C., <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
	1881	†COSTER, JOHN LEWIS, <i>Bank of New Zealand, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1884	COTTON, HON. GEORGE WITHERIDGE, M.L.C., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1886	COOTRELL, HENRY E. P., <i>Colonial Engineer, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1500	1880	COURTNEY, J. M., <i>Deputy Finance Minister, Ottawa, Canada.</i>
	1883	COWDERØY, BENJAMIN, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1884	COWLISHAW, WILLIAM PATTEN, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1885	COX, ALFRED, W., <i>Illilawa, New South Wales.</i>
	1882	COX, CHARLES, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1505	1882	COX, CHARLES T., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1877	†COX, HON. GEORGE H., M.L.C., <i>Mudgee, New South Wales.</i>
	1885	CRACKNELL, E. C., <i>Superintendent of Telegraphs, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1884	CRAVEN, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1881	CRAWFORD, J. COUTTS, <i>Miramar, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1510	1875	CRAWFORD, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES D., <i>Box 39, Montreal, Canada.</i>
	1876	CRESWICK, HENRY, <i>Hawthorne, near Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1884	†CREEWELL, JACOB, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1880	CRIPPS, THOMAS N., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1882	CROGHAN, THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON DAVIS G., M.A., <i>Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.</i>
1515	1883	CROGHAN, E. H., M.D., <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	CROOK, HERBERT, M.R.C.S.E., F.R.G.S., <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885	†CROSBY, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
	1883	CULLEN, CHARLES EDWARD, <i>Balgonia, North-West Territories, Canada.</i>
	1884	†CULMER, JAMES WILLIAM, M.L.A., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1520	1882	CUMMING, W. GORDON (District Magistrate), <i>Mount Frere, East Griqualand, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	CURLING, REV. JOSEPH J., <i>St. Mary's Parsonage, Bay of Islands, Newfoundland.</i>
	1882	CURRIE, D. C., L.R.C.P., <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
	1874	CURRIE, JAMES, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
	1884	CUSCADEN, GEORGE, L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., <i>Port Wakefield, South Australia.</i>
1525	1883	DACOMB, HENRY L. <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1879	DA COSTA, HENRY W., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>

Year of
Election.

1878	DALE, LANGHAM, M.A., LL.D., Superintendent-General of Education, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1879	DALTON, E. H. GORING, Registrar of the Supreme Court, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1884	†DALTON, WILLIAM HENRY, 31, <i>Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1879	DALY, THOMAS, <i>Lamaha House, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1883	DALY, THOMAS WILLIAM, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1883	DALY, WILLIAM JOHN, <i>care of Messrs. Curcier & Adel, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1884	DAMIAN, FRANCIS, <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1880	DAMPIER, F. E., <i>Stipendiary Magistrate, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1882	DANBY, H. W., 38, <i>Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1884	DANGAR, ALBERT AUGUSTUS, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1874	DANGAR, W. J., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1885	DANIEL, CAPTAIN ALFRED N., <i>Assistant Colonial Secretary and Treasurer, Sierra Leone.</i>
1881	DARBY, JAMES C., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1884	DARGAN, PATRICK, <i>British Guiana.</i>
1877	†DAVENPORT, SIR SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., <i>Beaumont, Adelaide, South Australia</i> (Corresponding Secretary).
1880	DAVIDSON, JOHN, J.P., <i>Sherwood Forest, Jamaica.</i>
1886	†DAVIDSON, W. E., <i>Ceylon Civil Service, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1881	DAVIDSON, WILLIAM M., <i>Deputy Surveyor-General, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1885	DAVIES, DAVID, J.P., <i>Prospect, near Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1886	†DAVIES, HON. MATTHEW H., M.P., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1882	DAVIES, WILLIAM BROUGHTON, M.D., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1873	†DAVIS, N. DARNELL, <i>Controller of Customs, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1875	†DAVIS, P., JUN., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1884	DAVIS, P. STEVENSON (Barrister-at-Law), 76, <i>Temple Court, Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1883	DAVIS, STEUART, F. S., "Lamberts," 8t. Kitts.
1878	DAVSON, GEORGE L., <i>British Guiana Bank, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1882	DAWSON, JOHN EUGENE, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1883	†DAWSON, RANKINE, M.A., M.D., P. and O. Steam Navigation Company.
1884	DAWSON, WILLIAM, <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1882	DAY, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1883	DEAN, WILLIAM, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1882	DEARE, CHARLES RUSSEL, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	DEARE, HENRY RUSSEL, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	†DEBROT, JOHN FREDERIC, H. B. M.'s Consul, <i>Puerto Cortes, Spanish Honduras.</i>
1883	DE JOUR, CHARLES STAPYLTON, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1882	DE KOCK, N. M., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	DE LA MARE, F., <i>Mauritius Emigration Agent, Garden Reach, Calcutta.</i>
1882	DE LAMARE, LOUIS BERT, <i>care of Messrs. F. H. Taylor & Co., Bridgetown, Barbados.</i>
1885	DELY, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, <i>Somerset West, Cape Colony.</i>
1874	DENISON, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE T., <i>Commanding the Governor-General's Body Guard, Toronto, Canada.</i>
1883	DENISON, NOEL, <i>Superintendent of Lower Perak, Teluk Anson, Perak, Straits Settlements.</i>

1570	1883	DENNY, J. T., <i>Union Bank of Australia</i> , Perth, Western Australia.
	1883	DENNYS, NICHOLAS BELFIELD, J.P., <i>White House</i> , Singapore.
1575	1881	DE PASS, ELLIOT A., F.R.G.S., Box 2,924, <i>New York</i> .
	1881	DE PASS, JOHN, <i>Kimberley</i> , <i>Cape Colony</i> .
	1885	DESPARD, FITZHERBERT RUSTON, C.E., <i>Kimberley Water Works</i> , <i>Cape Colony</i> .
	1886	DESPEISSIS, J. ADRIEN, <i>Mauritius</i> .
	1885	DEL VAGES, JOHANNES, A. D., M.L.A., <i>Willowmore</i> , <i>Cape Colony</i> .
1575	1880	DES VŒUX, SIR G. WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House</i> , <i>St. John's Newfoundland</i> .
	1883	DE VILLIERS, ISAAC HORAK, 19, <i>Adderley Street</i> , <i>Cape Town</i> , <i>Cape Colony</i> .
	1883	DE WET, SIR JACOBUS P.
	1883	DICK, HON. THOMAS, M.H.R., Colonial Secretary of New Zealand, <i>Wellington</i> , <i>N.Z.</i>
	1883	†DICKSON, R. W., <i>Arnside</i> , <i>Domain Road</i> , <i>South Yarra</i> , <i>Melbourne</i> , <i>Australia</i> .
1580	1881	DILWORTH, JAMES, J.P., <i>Auckland</i> , <i>New Zealand</i> .
	1881	†DISTIN, JOHN S., <i>Tavelberg Hall</i> , <i>Middleburg</i> , <i>Cape Colony</i> .
	1880	†DOBELL, RICHARD R., <i>Quebec</i> , <i>Canada</i> .
	1885	DOBSON, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR W. L., <i>Hobart</i> , <i>Tasmania</i> .
	1882	DOCKER, W. L., <i>Nyrawbla</i> , <i>Darlinghurst Road</i> , <i>Sydney</i> , <i>New South Wales</i> .
1585	1873	DOMVILLE, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES, <i>St. John</i> , <i>New Brunswick</i> .
	1885	DONALDSON, HON. JAMES KENNEDY, Queen's Advocate, <i>Sierra Leone</i> .
	1883	DONOVAN, JOHN G., <i>Barkly West</i> , <i>Cape Colony</i> .
	1884	DOUGLAS, HON. JOHN, C.M.G., H. M. Special Commissioner, <i>New Guinea</i> .
	1875	DOUGLASS, ARTHUR, <i>Heatherton Towers</i> , near <i>Grahamstown</i> , <i>Cape Colony</i> .
1590	1884	DOWLING, HON. JAMES S., District Court Judge, <i>Sydney</i> , <i>New South Wales</i> .
	1881	DOWNALL, R. BEAUCHAMP, <i>Colombo</i> , <i>Ceylon</i> .
	1883	DREYER, GEORGE CASPER, <i>Beaconsfield</i> , <i>Cape Colony</i> .
	1886	DRIBERG, JOHN J. S., <i>Assam</i> , <i>India</i> .
	1881	†DRURY, LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD R., C.M.G., <i>Brisbane</i> , <i>Queensland</i> .
1595	1880	DUDLEY, CECIL, <i>Accra</i> , <i>Gold Coast Colony</i> .
	1872	DUFFERIN, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Viceroy of India, <i>Government House</i> , <i>Calcutta</i> .
	1879	DUNCAN, CAPTAIN A., Superintendent of the Pilot Establishment, <i>Georgetown</i> , <i>British Guiana</i> .
	1886	DUNCAN, GEORGE, R.N., M.D., <i>Sydney</i> , <i>New South Wales</i> .
	1883	DUNCAN, JAMES DENOON, <i>care of Messrs. Coryndon & Caldecott</i> , <i>Kimberley</i> , <i>Cape Colony</i> .
1600	1882	†DUNCAN, WALTER HUGHES, <i>Adelaide Club</i> , <i>South Australia</i> .
	1884	†DUNELL, OWEN ROBERT, <i>Port Elizabeth</i> , <i>Cape Colony</i> .
	1884	DUNKLEY, WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, M.D., Surgeon-Superintendent of Queensland Immigration, <i>Brisbane</i> , <i>Queensland</i> .
	1880	DUNLOP, CHARLES E., Civil Service, <i>Colombo</i> , <i>Ceylon</i> .
	1884	DUNLOP, EBENEZER DOUGLAS, <i>Algiers</i> .
1605	1881	DUNLOP, REV. R., M.A., <i>Nassau</i> , <i>Bahamas</i> .
	1885	DUNN, H. W., C.E., <i>Knysna</i> , <i>Cape Colony</i> .
	1884	DUPUCH, JOSEPH E., <i>Nassau</i> , <i>Bahamas</i> .
	1885	†DU PREEZ, HERCULES PETRUS, J.P., M.L.A., <i>Cape Colony</i> .
	1883	DU TOIT, THOMAS MELVILLE, <i>Barkly West</i> , <i>Cape Colony</i> .

Year of Election.	
1610	1883 DYASON, DURBAN, Attorney-at-Law, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
	1882 DYER, JOHN E., M.D., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1879	EAGLESTONE, WILLIAM, Doveton Street, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.
1884	†EALES, WILLIAM JOHN, Madras, India.
1880	EASMON, J. FARRELL, M.D., F.R.C.S., Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast Colony.
1615	1880 EAST, REV. D. J., Principal of Calabar College, Jamaica.
	1877 †EDWARDS, HERBERT, Oamaru, Otago, New Zealand.
	1886 EDWARDS, NATHANIEL W., Nelson, New Zealand.
	1874 †EDWARDS, DR. W. A., Port Louis, Mauritius.
	1883 EGERTON, WALTER, Penang, Straits Settlements.
1620	1886 ELDRED, CAPTAIN W. H., J.P., Consul-General for Chili in Australia and New Zealand, Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1879 ELDRIDGE, HON. C. M., Acting President of St. Kitt's, Government House, St. Kitt's.
	1880 ELLIOTT, HON. A. C., Victoria, British Columbia.
	1882 ELLIOTT, REV. F. W. T., New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana.
	1879 ELLIOTT, COLONEL JOHN, C.B., Inspector-Gen. of Police, Barbados.
1625	1884 ELLIOTT, J. BANKS, Axim, Gold Coast Colony.
	1882 ELLIOTT, W. J. P., Sub-Treasurer, Sherbro', West Coast of Africa.
	1882 ELLIS, SIR ADAM GIB, Chief Justice of Jamaica, Kingston.
	1886 ELLIS, J. CHUTE, Invercargill, New Zealand.
	1886 ENGLISH, FREDERICK A., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1630	1884 ERSKINE, W. C. C., J.P., Inspector of Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1883 ESCOTT, E. B. SWEET, Port Louis, Mauritius.
	1886 ESTILL, FREDERICK C., Blyth, Brothers & Co., Mauritius.
	1886 ESTRIDGE, HENRY W., Collector of Revenue, Seychelles.
	1880 EVANS, FREDERICK, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Lagos, West Africa.
1635	1883 EVANS, GOWEN, "Argus" Office, Melbourne, Australia.
	1883 EVANS, THOMAS B., Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa.
	1883 EVANS, WILLIAM, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
	1882 EVELYN, CHARLES GREY, District Magistrate, The Penn, Dominica, West Indies.
	1885 †EWAN, JOHN FRASER, M.B., C.M., Carlton Terrace, Wynyard Square, Sydney, New South Wales.
1640	1883 FAILLE, HON. EDWARD ANTHONY, M.L.C., J.P., Queen's House, Nevis, West Indies.
	1878 FAIRBAIRN, GEORGE, Melbourne, Australia.
	1880 FAIRFAX, JAMES R., Sydney, New South Wales.
	1879 FAITHFULL, ROBERT L., M.D., Springfield, Goulbourn, N. S. Wales.
	1883 FANE, JAMES F., St. John's, Antigua.
1645	1877 †FARMER, WM. MORTIMER MAYNARD, M.L.A., J.P., Maynard Villa, Wynberg, Cape Colony.
	1881 FARRAR, S. H., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
	1880 FARRAR, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, B.D. (Canon of St. George's Cathedral), All Saints Rectory, Berbice, British Guiana.
	1881 FAUCETT, HON. MR. JUSTICE, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1880 FEGAN, J. C., Kingston, Jamaica.
1650	1878 FENWICK, FAIRFAX, Oamaru, Otago, New Zealand.

Year of
Election.

1884	FENWICK, THOMAS CAVENDISH, <i>Verulam, Natal.</i>
1880	FERGUSON, JAMES, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	FERGUSON, HON. DONALD, M.P.P., <i>Provincial Secretary, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.</i>
1879	FERGUSON, JOHN, <i>Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, Ceylon</i> (Corresponding Sec.)
1655 1886	FERGUSON, JOHN, M.L.A., <i>Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>
1885	FERGUSON, WILLIAM JOHN, M.P., 20, <i>Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1880	FIELD, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Montserrat, West Indies.</i>
1882	FILLAN, JAMES COX, <i>Wall House Estate, Dominica.</i>
1881	†FINNAUGHTY, H. J., <i>Weltverdren, Colesburg, Cape Colony.</i>
1660 1881	†FINCH-HATTON, HON. HENRY S., <i>Mount Spencer, Mackay, Queensland.</i>
1881	FINLAYSON, H. MACKENZIE, <i>Richmond, Mackay, Queensland.</i>
1876	FINLAYSON, J. HARVEY, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1878	†FINNEMORE, ROBERT I., <i>Resident Magistrate, Durban, Natal.</i>
1878	FISCHER, C. F., M.D., F.L.S., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1665 1884	†FISHER, JOSEPH, J.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1884	FISHER, R. H. U., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1881	FISHER, WM., <i>Esquimalt, British Columbia.</i>
1881	†FISKEN, JOHN INGLIS, <i>Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1886	FITZGERALD, EDWARD, <i>Castlemaine, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1670 1876	FITZGERALD, HON. NICHOLAS, M.L.C., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1884	FITZGERALD, T. N., <i>Surgeon, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1876	FITZGIBBON, E. G., <i>Town Clerk of Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1881	†FLEMING, HON. FRANCIS, <i>Queen's Advocate, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1880	FLEMING, JOHN, <i>Charlotte Town, Grenada.</i>
1675 1878	FLEMING, SANDFORD, C.E., C.M.G., <i>Ottawa, Canada.</i>
1885	FLEMMING, E. G., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1885	FLEMMING, W. H., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1875	FLOWER, JAMES, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	FLOYD, REV. WILLIAM, <i>Suva, Fiji.</i>
1680 1886	FONCECA, RICHARD J., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E.,
1885	FOOTE, HON. THOMAS D., <i>President of the General Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands, Parkham Hill, Antigua.</i>
1884	FORBES, A. WENTWORTH, <i>Elmina Castle, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1885	FORBES, FREDK. WILLIAM, <i>Barberton, Lydenburg, Transvaal.</i>
1883	FORBES, HENRY, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1685 1879	FORD, DR. F. T. WEST, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1883	FORD, RICHARD, <i>Victoria Railway Commission, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1884	FORDE, WILLIAM, <i>Public Works Department, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1882	†FOREMAN, JOSEPH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., <i>Athelstane, Burwood, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1884	FORREST, HON. EDWARD B., M.L.C., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1690 1881	FORREST, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., C.M.G., <i>Surveyor-General, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1881	FORREST, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1882	FORSAITH, REV. THOMAS SPENCER, <i>Morton House, Parramatta, New South Wales.</i>
1878	†FORSHAW, GEORGE ANDERSON, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1878	FORSSMAN, CHEVALIER O.W.A., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa.</i>
1695 1885	FOSTER, EDWARD ALEXANDER, <i>Medical Department, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>

Year of Election.	
1883	FOWLER, ALPIN GRANT, A. Inst. C.E., <i>Bahia, Brazil.</i>
1883	†FOWLER, HON. HENRY, Colonial Secretary, <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1876	FOX, SIR W., K.C.M.G., M.H.R., <i>Crofton, Rangitiki, New Zealand.</i>
1882	FRANCIS, ERNEST E. H., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1700 1885	FRANKI, J. P., <i>care of Messrs. Mort & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1882	FRANKLIN, REV. T. AUGUSTUS, <i>The Parsonage, Cullen Front, Essequibo, British Guiana.</i>
1883	FRANKLIN, WILLIAM, J.P., <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	FRASER, CHARLES A., <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1883	FRASER, HUGH, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1705 1878	FRASER, HON. MALCOLM, M.L.C., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1879	FRASER, ROBERT S., <i>Kandaneewera, Elkadua, Ceylon.</i>
1883	FRASER, SIMON, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1881	FRASER, HON. THOMAS, M.L.C., F.R.G.S., <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1883	FRENCH, JAMES, <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
1710 1879	†FRESSION, WILLIAM, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1882	FRETTZ, WILLIAM HENRY, M.R.C.S., <i>Molyneux, St. Kitts.</i>
1884	FREYNE-FRENCH, H. DE, <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1882	FROST, JOHN, C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Queenstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	†FULLER, WILLIAM, <i>Thomas River Station, via King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1715 1878	FYNNEY, F. B., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1878	FYSH, HON. P. O., M.H.A., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1879	GADD, JOSEPH, <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	GAHAN, C. F., R.N., <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1884	GAISFORD, HENRY, <i>Orangi, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1720 1886	GALGEY, OTHO, L.K.Q.C.P.L., &c., District Medical Officer, <i>St. Lucia, W. I.</i>
1882	GALL, ARTHUR, <i>St. Lucia, West Indies.</i>
1879	†GALLAGHER, DENIS M.,
1880	GALT, SIR ALEXANDER T., G.C.M.G., <i>Ottawa, Canada.</i>
1882	GARD'NER, MAITLAND, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1725 1885	GARLAND, HON. T. W., M.E.C., M.L.C., <i>Verulam, Natal.</i>
1882	GARRAWAY, DAVID GLOSTER, Assistant Treasurer, <i>St. Lucia, West Indies.</i>
1882	GARRETT, G. H., <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
1883	GATES, ADOLPH, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1883	GATES, ISIDORE, 302, <i>Rue de la Province (Sud), Antwerp.</i>
1730 1882	GAUL, REV. CANON, W.T., M.A., R.D., <i>St. Cyprians, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1880	†GEARD, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	GEDDES, THE REV. THOMAS M., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1884	†GEDYE C. TOWNSEND (Consul for Sweden and Norway), <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1886	GEORGE, ARTHUR, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1735 1883	GEORGE, CHARLES J., <i>Pacific House, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1885	GEORGE, EDWARD, <i>Hong Kong.</i>
1882	GIBBON, EDWARD, <i>Colesberg, Cape Colony.</i>
1885	GIBBON, W. D., <i>Kandy, Ceylon.</i>
1882	GIBBS, J. F. BURTON, 70, <i>Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1740 1882	GIFFORD, THE LORD, V.C., Colonial Secretary, <i>Gibraltar.</i>

Year of
Election.

1884	GILBARD, LIEUT.-COLONEL G. J., J.P., Police Magistrate, <i>Gibraltar</i> .
1886	GILCHRIST, WILLIAM, <i>Standard Bank</i> , <i>Cape Town</i> , <i>Cape Colony</i> .
1879	GILES, THOMAS, J.P., <i>Adelaide Club</i> , <i>South Australia</i> .
1882	GILES, THOMAS O'HALLORAN, B.A., LL.B., <i>Adelaide</i> , <i>South Australia</i> .
1745	1882 GILES, WILLIAM ANSTEY, M.B., C.M., <i>Adelaide</i> , <i>South Australia</i> .
	1884 GILLARD, RICHARD, Collector-General of Revenue, <i>Kingston</i> , <i>Jamaica</i> .
	1885 GILLETT, THOMAS ROBERT, <i>Cape Coast</i> , <i>Gold Coast Colony</i> .
	1880 GILLIES, HON. MR. JUSTICE T. B., <i>Auckland</i> , <i>New Zealand</i> .
	1877 GILLMOR, LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES T., Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of <i>Ontario</i> , <i>Toronto</i> , <i>Canada</i> .
1750	1882 GILMOUR, ANDREW, <i>Burwood</i> , <i>near Melbourne</i> , <i>Australia</i> .
	1885 GILZEAN, ALEXR. RUSSEL, <i>Anna Regina</i> , <i>British Guiana</i> .
	1877 †GLANVILLE, THOMAS, <i>Manchester</i> , <i>Jamaica</i> .
	1886 GLEN, W. H., <i>Melbourne</i> , <i>Australia</i> .
	1881 GLENNIE, THOMAS H., <i>Georgetown</i> , <i>British Guiana</i> .
1755	1884 GOCH, G. H., M.L.A., J.P., <i>Kimberley</i> , <i>Cape Colony</i> .
	1883 GODDARD, HENRY C., <i>Bathurst</i> , <i>Gambia</i> , <i>West Africa</i> .
	1883 GODDARD, WILLIAM C., <i>The Exchange</i> , <i>Sydney</i> , <i>New South Wales</i> .
	1879 GODFREY, FREDERICK R., <i>Graylings</i> , <i>St. Kilda</i> , <i>near Melbourne</i> , <i>Australia</i> .
	1885 GODFREY, JOSEPH EDWARD, M.B., <i>Georgetown</i> , <i>British Guiana</i> .
1760	1885 GOERTZ, ERNEST, <i>Brisbane</i> , <i>Queensland</i> .
	1880 †GOLDNEY, HON. MR. JUSTICE J. TANKERVILLE, <i>Georgetown</i> , <i>British Guiana</i> .
	1885 GOLDRING, A. R., <i>Kimberley</i> , <i>Cape Colony</i> .
	1880 †GOLDSCHMIDT, ANTHONY, J.P., <i>Kimberley</i> , <i>Cape Colony</i> .
	1880 GOLDSCHMIDT, LUDWIG H., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town</i> , <i>Cape Colony</i> .
1765	1880 GOLDSWORTHY, HON. R. T., C.M.G., <i>Government House</i> , <i>Belize</i> , <i>British Honduras</i> .
	1875 GOLLAN, DONALD, <i>Napier</i> , <i>New Zealand</i> .
	1885 GOODMAN, HON. WILLIAM MEIGH, Chief Justice, <i>Belize</i> , <i>British Honduras</i> .
	1878 GOODE, CHARLES H., <i>Adelaide</i> , <i>South Australia</i> .
	1874 GOODLiffe, JOHN, <i>Durban</i> , <i>Natal</i> (Corresponding Secretary).
1770	1869 GOODRICK, G. D., <i>Durban</i> , <i>Natal</i> .
	1885 GOODRIDGE, EDWARD W. G., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P., <i>Union Club</i> , <i>Brisbane</i> , <i>Queensland</i> .
	1883 GORDON, HON. SIR AETHUR HAMILTON, G.C.M.G., <i>Government House</i> , <i>Colombo</i> , <i>Ceylon</i> .
	1885 GORDON, MAJOR-GENERAL, A.H.A., Inspector of Prisons, <i>Hong Kong</i> .
	1879 †GORDON, CHARLES, M.D., <i>Maritzburg</i> , <i>Natal</i> .
1775	1885 GORDON, WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE, Commissioner of Rotumah, <i>Suva</i> , <i>Fiji</i> .
	1881 GORE, CAPT. J.C., Auditor-General, <i>West African Settlements</i> , <i>Sierra Leone</i> .
	1883 GORRIE, SIR JOHN, Chief Justice, <i>Port of Spain</i> , <i>Trinidad</i> .
	1883 †GOVETT, ROBERT, <i>Culloden Station</i> , <i>near Arramac</i> , <i>Queensland</i> .
	1878 GOYDER, GEORGE WOODROFFE, Surveyor-General, <i>Adelaide</i> , <i>South Australia</i> .
1780	1873 GRAHAM, JOHN, <i>Victoria</i> , <i>British Columbia</i> .
	1885 GRAHAM, ROBERT DUNDAS, Attorney-at-Law, <i>Kimberley</i> , <i>Cape Colony</i> .
	1883 GRAHAM, WILLIAM, <i>Brisbane</i> , <i>Queensland</i> .
	1883 GRAINGER, RICHARD KEAT, <i>Barkly West</i> , <i>Cape Colony</i> .
	1882 GRANT, ALEXANDER CHARLES, <i>Brisbane</i> , <i>Queensland</i> .
1785	1880 GRANT, C. SCOVELL, M.D., <i>Lagos</i> , <i>West Africa</i> .

Year of Election.	
1879	GRANT, E. H., <i>Colonial Bank, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1884	GRANT, THOMAS, <i>Bombay, India.</i>
1877	GRANT, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS HUNTER, <i>care of Wm. Bignell, Esq., Quebec, Canada.</i>
1884	GRAY, GEORGE W., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1790 1886	GRAY, ROBERT JOHN, <i>Under Colonial Secretary, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1881	GRAY, SAMUEL W., <i>Kiama, New South Wales.</i>
1882	GREEN, GEORGE DUTTON, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1884	†GREEN, RICHARD ALLAN, M.L.C., <i>Allanvale, Newcastle, Natal.</i>
1877	GREEN, ROBERT COTTE, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa.</i>
1795 1880	†GREENACRE, B. W., M.L.C., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1884	GREENE, MOLESWORTH, <i>Greystones, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1884	GREGORY, HON. FRANCIS T., M.L.C., <i>Harlaxton, Toowoomba, Queensland.</i>
1883	GREENIER, SAMUEL, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1881	†GREY-WILSON, WILLIAM, <i>Assistant Colonial Sec., Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1800 1884	GRIBBLE, REV. J. B., <i>Gascoyne Native Mission, Port Gascoyne, Western Australia.</i>
1879	†GRICE, J., <i>Messrs. Grice, Sumner & Co., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1880	GRIEVE, DR. ROBERT, <i>New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
1885	GRiffin, C. T., M.R.C.S.E., I.R.C.P.E., <i>Superintending Medical Officer, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1884	GRIFFITH, COLONEL CHARLES D., C.M.G., <i>East London, Cape Colony.</i>
1805 1882	GRIFFITH, HORACE M. BRANDFORD, <i>Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1881	GRIFFITH, HON. S. W., K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.L.A., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1875	GRIFFITH, HON. T. RISELY, <i>Colonial Secretary, Sierra Leone (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1877	GRIFFITH, HON. W. BRANDFORD, C.M.G., <i>Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1883	GRIFFITH, WILLIAM BRANDFORD, JUN., B.A., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1810 1886	GRIFFITH, W. C. E., <i>Messrs. Booker, Bros. & Co., Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
1882	GRIFFITHS, M. J., <i>Surveyor-General, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1884	†GRIMWADE, F. S., <i>Harleston, Caulfield, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1885	GRINLINTON, J. J., A. Inst. C.E., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1882	GRISDALE, VERY REV. JOHN, B.D., <i>Dean of Rupert's Land, "St. Johns," Winnipeg, Canada.</i>
1815 1884	GRUNDY, EUSTACE BEARDOE, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1884	GUERITZ, E. P., <i>Jelebu, Straits Settlements.</i>
1884	GUGERI, PETER ANTHONY, J.P., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1875	GURNEY, FRANK, <i>St. George's, Grenada.</i>
1884	GURNEY, PROFESSOR, T. T., M.A., <i>Sydney University, New South Wales.</i>
1820 1878	GUTHRIE, CHARLES, <i>London Chartered Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1877	†GZOWSKI, COLONEL C. S. (A.D.C. to H.M. the Queen), <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
1881	†HAARHOFF, H. C., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1885	HAARHOFF, J. C., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	HACKETT JOHN WINTHORP, <i>Barrister-at-Law, The Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.</i>

	Year of Election.	
1825	1874	HADDON, F. W., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1881	HAQUE, GEORGE, <i>Merchants' Bank of Canada, Montreal.</i>
	1879	HALCOMBE, ARTHUR F., <i>Lichfield, Auckland, New Zealand</i> (Corresponding
	1872	HALIBURTON, R. G., Q.C. [Secretary].
	1880	HALKETT, CAPTAIN F. CRAIGIE, <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
1830	1882	HALL, HON. CAPTAIN ANDREW H., M.L.C., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1883	HALL, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1878	†HALL, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>St. Kitts.</i>
	1886	HALLIDAY, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1885	HAMILTON, CHARLES BOUGHTON, <i>Receiver-General, Trinidad.</i>
1835	1883	HAMILTON, CAPT. D. DOUGLAS, <i>Cabulture River, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1884	HAMILTON, LAUCHLAN A., <i>Assistant Land Commissioner Canadian Pacific Railway, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.</i>
	1884	HAMMERSLEY-HEENAN, ROBERT H., M. Inst. C.E., <i>Engineers' Office, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	HAMMOND, A. DE LISLE, M.A., F.R. Hist. S., <i>The Grammar School, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1883	HAMNETT, FREDERICK HARPER, <i>Tanjore, Madras.</i>
1840	1883	HAMPSHIRE, F. K., M.B., M.R.C.S.E., <i>Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1883	HANBURY, THE REV. W. F. J., M.A.
	1884	HANMER, EDWARD WINGFIELD, <i>Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
	1885	HANNAM, CHARLES, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	HANNAM, WILLOUGHBY, M. Inst. C.E., <i>Chief Engineer for Railways, Cooktown, Queensland.</i>
1845	1885	†HANNINGTON, ERNEST B. C., M.D., <i>Victoria, British Columbia</i> (Corresponding Secretary).
	1875	HARDY, C. BURTON, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1884	HARDY, JAMES A., M.R.C.S., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
	1883	HAREL, PHILIBERT C., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1878	HARLEY, COLONEL SIR ROBERT W., K.C.M.G., C.B.
1850	1882	HARPER, CHARLES, J.P., <i>Guildford, Western Australia.</i>
	1884	HARPER, ROBERT, M.L.A., <i>Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882	HARRAGIN, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1883	HARRHY, WILLIAM ROSSER, M.R.C.S., J.P., <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885	HARRINGTON, WILLIAM F., <i>Maryborough, Queensland.</i>
1855	1883	HARRIS, HENRY WILLIAM J., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	HARRIS, JOHN, <i>Treasury, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1886	HARRISON, PROFESSOR J. B., <i>Harrison College, Barbados.</i>
	1885	†HARROW, EDWIN, <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
	1882	HARRY, THOMAS, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1860	1881	†HARSANT, SIDNEY B., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885	HARTLEY, SURGEON-MAJOR E. B., V.C., <i>King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1881	HARVEY, HON. A. W., M.L.C., <i>St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
	1884	HARVEY, JAMES, J.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1882	†HARVEY, THOMAS L., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1865	1882	HASTINGS, COMMANDER W. C. H., R.N., <i>Bath, Jamaica.</i>
	1884	HAVELOCK, SIR AETHUR E., K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1879	HAWDON, C. G., <i>Westerfield, Ashburton, New Zealand.</i>
	1882	HAWKER, HON. GEORGE CHARLES, M.P., M.A., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>

Year of Electon.	
1882	HAWKER, GEORGE C., JUN., M.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1882	HAWKES, GEORGE WRIGHT, J.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1881	HAWTAYNE, GEORGE H., C.M.G., <i>Administrator-General, Georgetown, British Guiana</i> (Corresponding Secretary).
1883	†HAY, THE HON. ALEXANDER, M.L.C., <i>Linden, near Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1884	HAY, DAVID A., M.L.C., <i>Bunbury, Western Australia.</i>
1880	HAY, HENRY, <i>Colindina, New South Wales.</i>
1875	1885 HAY, JAMES, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1878	HAY, WILLIAM, <i>Boomdnooma, via Wahanyah, New South Wales.</i>
1883	HAYNES, ROBERT, <i>Registrar in Chancery, Bridgetown, Barbados.</i>
1882	HAYS, WALTER, <i>Rockleigh, Townsville, Queensland.</i>
1879	HAYTER, H. H., C.M.G., <i>Government Statist, Melbourne, Australia</i> (Corresponding Secretary).
1880	1878 HAZELL, HON. JOHN H., M.L.C., <i>St. Vincent, West Indies.</i>
1884	HEAN, DAVID, <i>National Bank of New Zealand, Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1883	HEARLE, ROBERT WALLER, <i>Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	HEDDING, E., <i>King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	HEMMING, JOHN, <i>Civil Commissioner, King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1885	1869 HENDERSON, JOSEPH, C.M.G., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1875	HENNESSY, SIR JOHN POPE, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Mauritius.</i>
1883	HENSMAN, HON. ALFRED PEACH, <i>Attorney-General, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1883	†HERVEY, DUDLEY FRANCIS A., <i>Resident Councillor, Malacca, Straits Settlements.</i>
1873	HETT, J. ROLAND, <i>Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1890	1875 HEWAT, CAPTAIN J., <i>Superintendent of the Cape Town Docks, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	HEWISON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM FREDERICK, <i>Orient Steamship Company.</i>
1884	HICKLING, FREDERICK J., <i>National Bank of Australasia, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1883	HICKS, C. J. A., <i>Colonial Bank, Barbados.</i>
1873	HIDDINGH, DR. J., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1895	1884 HIGGINS, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS WALKER, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1883	†HIGHETT, JOHN MOORE, <i>Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1885	†HIGHETT, WILLIAM E., 79B, <i>Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1885	HIGGINS, HENRY, <i>Assistant Colonial Secretary, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1882	HIGGINSON, WALTER, <i>Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1900	1883 HILDEBRAND, MAX, M.D., 228, <i>East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, United States.</i>
1886	HILL, ASHTON ST., <i>Poroughan, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand.</i>
1882	HILL, CHARLES LUMLEY, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1883	HILL, CHARLES SEYS, <i>care of Messrs. Ramsay Hill & Co., Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1884	HILL, JAMES ALLEYNE, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1905	1880 †HILL, JAMES A., M.L.A., J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	HILL, JOHN S., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1884	HILL, THOMAS JAMES, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1881	HILL, WILLIAM, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>

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1882	HITCHCOCK, G. W. E., J.P., <i>Taungs, Bechuanaland, South Africa.</i>
1910	HOAD, WILLIAM, <i>Government Medical Officer, Mahé, Seychelles.</i>
1880	†HODGSON, EDWARD D., <i>Eton Vale, Cambooya, Queensland.</i>
1884	HODGSON, FREDERIC MITCHELL, <i>Postmaster-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1886	†HOFFMEISTER, HON. C. R., <i>Attorney-General, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1885	HOFMEYR, HON. J. H., M.L.C., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1915	HOHENLOHE OF LANGENBURG, H.S.H. PRINCE, <i>Langenburg, Wurtemburg, Germany.</i>
1883	HOLBOROW, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
1886	HOLE, WILLIAM, <i>Private Secretary to H.H. the Sultan of Johore, Johore, Malay Peninsula.</i>
1880	HOLMESTED, ERNEST A., <i>Adelaide Station, Falkland Islands.</i>
1879	HONIBALL, OSCAR D., M.D., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1920	1882 †HOOD, FRANK, <i>Danish Consul, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
	1884 HOPE, C. H. S., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1884 †HOPE, JAMES WILLIAM, M.R.C.P., <i>Fremantle, Western Australia.</i>
	1883 †HORDERN, EDWARD CARR, 211, Pitt Street, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1882 HORNE, JOHN, F.L.S., <i>Director of Royal Botanical Gardens, &c., Mauritius.</i>
1925	1885 HORSFALL, JOHN A., 42, <i>Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1884 HORSFORD, DAVID BARNES, <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
	1881 HORTON, A. G., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
	1884 HOSMER, EDWARD, <i>Coburgh, Ontario, Canada.</i>
	1879 HOWATSON, WILLIAM, <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1930	1885 HUBBAED, ARTHUR G., <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885 †HUDDART, JAMES, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1883 HUDSON, HON. GEORGE, <i>British Resident, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1877 HUDSON, JOHN FRAZER, <i>Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882 †HUGGINS, WILLIAM MAX, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1935	1882 HUGHES, PERCIVAL H. G., <i>Collector and Treasurer, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1880 †HUGHES, COMMANDER R. J., R.N., <i>Acting Protector of Immigrants, Fort Cottage, Grenada, West Indies; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
	1884 HULETT, JAMES LIEGE, J.P., M.L.C., <i>Kearsney, Nonoti, Natal.</i>
	1884 †HULL, W. WINSTANLEY, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1886 HUMPHREYS, EDWARD N., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1940	1880 HUMPHREYS, OCTAVIUS, <i>Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court of the Leeward Islands, St. John's, Antigua.</i>
	1882 HUNTER, ANDREW, <i>River Side Stue, British Guiana.</i>
	1883 HUNTER, ALEXANDER, <i>Public Medical Officer, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1883 HUNTER, CHARLES THOMSON, <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1884 HUNTER, HAMILTON, <i>Chief Police Magistrate, Suva, Fiji.</i>
1945	1882 HURLEY, D. R., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885 †HUTCHENS, WILLIAM H., <i>Colonial Civil Engineer, Kingston, British Guiana.</i>
	1881 HUTCHINSON, G. W., <i>Barbados.</i>
	1883 HUTSON, HENRY, M.R.C.S.E., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1883 HUTTON, HON. CHARLES WILLIAM, <i>Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
1950	1883 HUTTON, HENRY, J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>

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1879	HUTTON, WILLIAM PEPPERELL, J.P., F.R.G.S., Registrar and Master of the Eastern District Court, <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1885	HYAM, ABRAHAM, <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	IKIN, Rev. Dr. ALFRED, <i>Point, Natal.</i>
1880	IM THUEN, EVERARD F., <i>Pomeroon River, British Guiana.</i>
1955 1882	INNES, CHARLES ROSE, <i>King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1879	INNIS, JAMES, <i>Barbados.</i>
1884	IRISH, GEORGE H., <i>Montserrat, West Indies.</i>
1883	IRVINE, JAMES, J.P., <i>c/o of Messrs. J. M. Robertson & Co., Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1884	IRVINE, JOHN JAMES, <i>King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1960 1883	IRVING, CHARLES JOHN, C.M.G., Resident Councillor, <i>Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
1874	IRVING, SIR HENRY T., K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1879	IRVING, DR. J., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1883	IRWIN, CHAMNEY GRAVES, M.B., Brigade Surgeon A.M.D., <i>Bermuda.</i>
1886	†ISAACS, DAVID, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1965 1884	ISAACS, JACOB, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1883	ISEMONGER, EDWIN E., Acting Auditor-General, <i>Singapore.</i>
1880	ISHAM, ARTHUR C., <i>Yapame Estate, Limugala, Ceylon.</i>
1883	JACK, A. HILL, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1879	JACKSON, DR. ANDREW C., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1970 1881	JACKSON, CAPTAIN H. M., R.A., <i>Commissioner for the Turks and Caicos Islands.</i>
1883	JACKSON, RICHARD HILL, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1884	†JAMES, EDWIN MATTHEW, M.R.C.S., L.S.A. (Eng.), 171, <i>Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1876	†JAMES, J. WILLIAM, F.G.S., <i>Ostrich Kraal, Cook's River, near Sydney, New South Wales</i>
1885	JAMES, P. HAUGHTON, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1975 1879	†JAMESON, JULIUS P., <i>King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	†JAMESON, DR. L. S., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	†JAMIESON, M. B., C.E., <i>Public Works Department, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1882	JAMISON, WILLIAM T., <i>St. Catherine's, Spanish Town, Jamaica.</i>
1884	JARDINE, C. K., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1980 1882	JARRETT, MICHAEL LEWIS, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P. Edin., <i>British Sherbro', West Africa.</i>
1883	JARVIS, E. W., A.M. Inst. C.E., <i>Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.</i>
1883	JEFFRAY, R. J., <i>Devorgilla, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1872	†JENKINS, H. L., <i>Indian Civil Service.</i>
1882	JENMAN, G. S., F.L.S., <i>Government Botanist, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1985 1882	†JEPPE, JULIUS, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	JEROVIS, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WM. F. DRUMMOND, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., <i>Government House, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1886	JOHNSON, ARTHUR E., <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1884	JOHNSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM, A.Inst.C.E., <i>Public Works Department, Kalawewa, Dumballa, Ceylon.</i>

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1884	JOHNSON, HON. G. RANDALL, M.L.C., Wellington, New Zealand.
1890 1883	†JOHNSON, JAMES ANGAS, Prospect, Adelaide, South Australia.
1884	JOHNSON, HON. S. OTIS, M.E.C., Nassau, Bahamas.
1882	†JOHNSTON, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., Wellington, New Zealand.
1885	JOHNSTON, SYDNEY, Napier, New Zealand.
1881	JOHNSTON, THOMAS G., c/o W. D. Stewart, Esq., Dunedin, New Zealand.
1995 1885	JOHNSTON, HON. WALTER WOODS, M.H.R., Wellington, New Zealand.
1881	JONES, HON. B. HOWELL, M.C.P., Plantation Hope, British Guiana.
1884	†JONES, EDWARD, C.E., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1882	JONES, J. THOMAS, Bradfield, Barbados.
1883	JONES, MURRAY J., Brocklesby, Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.
2000 1881	JONES, MATHEW, Assistant Colonial Surveyor, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
1882	JONES, HON. OSWALD, M.L.C., Stockton, Barbados.
1884	JONES, OWEN FITZWILLIAM, Christchurch, New Zealand.
1884	JONES, PHILIP SYDNEY, M.D., Sydney, New South Wales.
1873	JONES, HON. MR. JUSTICE S. TWENTYMAN, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
2005 1884	JONES, W. BUSHBY, J.P., Melbourne, Australia.
1879	JONES, W. H., Bridgetown, Barbados.
1882	JONES, W. H. HYNDMAN, St. Lucia, West Indies.
1884	†JONES, HON. W. H. QUAYLE, Queen's Advocate, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
1884	†JONSSON, F. L., Durban, Natal.
2010 1885	JOSEPH, JOSEPH, Wellington, New Zealand.
1884	JOSEPH, HON. S. A., M.L.C., Sydney, New South Wales.
1876	KARUTH, FRANK, 11, Berg Strasse, Dresden.
1875	KEEPER, SAMUEL, C.E., Woodfield, Brockville, Ontario, Canada.
1885	KEELAN, REV. JOSEPH, Bartica Grove, Essequibo, British Guiana.
2015 1885	KEEP, JOHN, Sydney, New South Wales.
1884	†KELLY, JAMES JOHN, Ellimatta, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.
1884	KELLY, R. J., Georgetown, British Guiana.
1872	KELSEY, J. F., F.S.S., Port Louis, Mauritius.
1880	KEMP, HON. G. T. R., M.D., M.L.C., Nassau, Bahamas.
2020 1877	KEMSLEY, JAMES, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
1882	KEMSLEY, JOHN C., J.P., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
1883	KENNEDY, JAMES HUTCHINSON, J.P., Master's Office, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1885	KENNEDY, WILLIAM, Bank of British North America, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.
1884	KENNY, WILLIAM, M.D., 193, Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
2025 1885	KEOGH, EDMUND, Alma Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.
1886	KERMODE, ROBERT, Mona Vale, Tasmania.
1886	KERR, ALEXANDER, Brisbane, Queensland.
1884	KERR, JAMES KIRKPATRICK, Q.C., Toronto, Canada.
1880	KERR, HON. THOMAS, Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands.
030 1884	KERSHAW, ARTHUR EDWIN, Clerk of Councils, Belize, British Honduras.
1882	KEYNES, RICHARD R., Keyneton, South Australia.
1886	KILBORNE, EDMUND B., Belize, British Honduras.
1881	KILGOUR, GEORGE, J.P., M. Inst. C.E., Lisbon-Berlyn Gold Fields, Transvaal, South Africa.

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1884	†KINDRED, ALFRED SEAMAN, J.P., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1881	KING, HON. THOMAS, M.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1882	†KING, THOMAS A., <i>Magistrate, Transkeian Territory, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	KIRKLAND, ROBERT J., J.P., <i>Plantation Garden River, St. Thomas, Jamaica.</i>
1886	KIRKWOOD, HON. W., M.L.C., M.D., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1884	KISCH, DANIEL MONTAGUE, F.R.G.S., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa.</i>
1886	KITHER, WILLIAM, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1884	1878 KNEVETT, J. S. K. DE, 17, <i>Boulevard de la Madeleine, Paris; and British Columbia.</i>
1883	KNIGHT, ARTHUR, <i>Audit Office, Singapore.</i>
1873	KNIGHT, WILLIAM, <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1886	KNIGHTON, WILLIAM, LL.D., <i>Glengallan, Warwick, Queensland.</i>
2045	1880 KNIGHTS, B. T., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	KNOX, ALFRED, <i>Estcourt, Natal.</i>
1878	KNOX, EDWARD, <i>Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Sydney, New S. Wales.</i>
1876	†KRIEL, REV. H. T., <i>Claremont, Cape Colony.</i>
1885	KUMMERER, RUDOLPH, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2050	1884 KYNSEY, WILLIAM R., <i>Principal Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1882	KYSHE, J. B., F.S.S.
1882	1882 KYSHE, JAMES WM. NORTON, <i>Registrar of the Supreme Court, Malacca, Straits Settlements.</i>
1883	†LAGDEN, GODFREY YEATMAN, <i>The Residency, Masern, Basutoland, South Africa.</i>
1885	LAING, HON. JOHN, M.L.A., <i>Blackwoods, Seymour, Cape Colony.</i>
2055	1884 LAISHLEY, R., Jun., F.R.S.L., F.S.S., F.R.G.S., &c., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1882	LAMB, WALTER, <i>Kambala, Belle Vue Hill, Woollahra, New South Wales.</i>
1878	LA MOTHE, E. A., <i>St. George's, Grenada.</i>
1880	LAMPREY, J.J., <i>Surgeon, Army Medical Department, Tower Hill Barracks, Sierra Leone.</i>
1880	LANDALE, ALEXANDER, <i>Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.</i>
2060	1882 LANGE, J. H., J.P., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	1884 LA RIVIERE, HON. ALPHONSE A. CLEMENT, <i>Minister of Agriculture, St. Boniface, Manitoba, Canada.</i>
1878	LARK, F. B., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1878	†LARNACH, HON. WILLIAM J. M., C.M.G., <i>The Camp, Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand.</i>
1880	LAYTON, A. L., <i>Airy Hall, Essequibo, British Guiana.</i>
2065	1886 LAYTON, BENDYSHE, <i>Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., Hong Kong.</i>
1883	LEACOCK, HON. W. P., M.L.C., <i>Barbados.</i>
1882	1882 LEARY, S., M.D., <i>Superintendent, Public Hospital, Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
1882	LEE, EDWARD, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Reform Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1875	LEEB, P. G., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
2070	1883 †LEECH, JOHN BOURKE MASSEY, <i>Kinta, Perak, Straits Settlements.</i>
1877	LEES, JAMES, <i>care of Messrs. Lees & Moore, Oamaru, Otago, New Zealand.</i>

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1879	LEES, JOHN, <i>Wanganui, New Zealand.</i>
1880	LEGGE, LIEUT.-COLONEL W. VINCENT, R.A., <i>Military Barracks, Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1877	LEMBERG, P., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
2075	1883 LE MESURIER, CECIL J. R., <i>Ceylon Civil Service, Matara, Southern Province, Ceylon.</i>
1880	LE MIÈRE, HIPPOLYTE, JUN., <i>Rose Cottage, Curepipe, Mauritius.</i>
1883	LEONARD, WILLIAM, <i>Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1885	LESLIE, WILLIAM, C.E., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1873	LEVEY, G. COLLINS, C.M.G., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2080	1877 LEVIN, W. H., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1882	LEVY, ARTHUR, <i>Mandeville, Jamaica.</i>
1882	LEVY, HON. EMANUEL GEORGE, M.L.C., J.P., <i>St. Jago Park, Spanish Town P.O., Jamaica.</i>
1876	LEWIS, HON. ALBERT, Q.C., <i>Barbados, West Indies.</i>
1883	LEWIS, ALLAN WELLESLEY, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Grenada, West Indies.</i>
2085	1886 LEWIS, JOHN PENRY, <i>Ceylon Civil Service, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1881	LEWIS, LOUIS LUCAS, <i>Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1880	†LEWIS, NEIL ELLIOTT, M.A., B.C.L., <i>Hobart, Tasmania (Corresponding Secretary)</i>
1880	LEWIS, HON. SAMUEL, M.L.C., <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
1884	†LEWIS, THOMAS, <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
2090	1882 LILEY, REV. J. H., <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	LILLEY, SIR CHARLES, <i>Chief Justice of Queensland, Brisbane.</i>
1883	LILLEY, E. M., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1884	†LINTON, THE RT. REV. SYDNEY, <i>Lord Bishop of Riverina, Hay, New South Wales.</i>
1886	LITKIE, EMIL M., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2095	1880 LITTLE, GEORGE, JUN., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1879	†LIVERSIDGE, PROFESSOR A., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1884	LLOYD, GEORGE, <i>Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1882	LOCKE, JOHN, c/o <i>Colonial Bank, Barbados, West Indies.</i>
1881	LOCKHART, C. G. NORMAN, <i>care of Bank of Victoria, Melbourne and New South Wales.</i>
2100	1883 LOOS, F. C., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1884	LOVEDAY, RICHARD KELSEY, F.R.G.S., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa.</i>
1878	LOVELL, DR. FRANCIS H., <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1883	†LOVELY, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES CHAPMAN, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1884	†LOW, SIR HUGH, K.C.M.G., <i>British Resident, The Residency, Kuala, Kansa, Perdik, Straits Settlements.</i>
2105	1883 LOWE, MAJOR STANLEY JOHN, J.P., <i>Commissioner of Police, Bechuanaland, viâ Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	†LUARD, EDWARD CHAUNCY, <i>Plantation Peter's Hall, British Guiana.</i>
1883	LUCY, FREDERICK CORBETT, <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	LUMGAIR, GEORGE, <i>Secretary to the Council of Government, &c., Curepipe, Mauritius.</i>
1880	LYNCH, EDWARD B., <i>Spanish Town, Jamaica.</i>
2110	1879 LYNCH, JAMES A., <i>Bridgetown, Barbados.</i>

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1883	LYONS, CHARLES, <i>Imperial Chambers, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1879	LYONS, FRANK B., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1882	LYONS, MAURICE, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1883	LYTTELTON, THE HON. AND REV. ALBERT VICTOR, M.A., <i>Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.</i>
2115	1886 MAASDORP, HON. MR. JUSTICE C. G., <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i> 1881 MACARTHUR, DOUGLAS H., J.P., <i>Fielding, Wellington, New Zealand.</i> 1883 MACBAIN, HON. SIR JAMES, M.L.C., <i>Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i> 1883 MACDONALD, CHESBOROUGH F. J., <i>Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.</i> 1885 MACDONALD, CLAUDE A., <i>Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.</i>
2120	1880 MACDONALD, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN A., G.C.B., <i>Ottawa, Canada.</i> 1885 MACDONALD, THOMAS MORELL, <i>Invercargill, New Zealand.</i> 1882 MACDOUGALL, JAMES, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i> 1884 †MACFARLANE, JAMES, <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i> 1881 MACFARLANE, R., Member of the Volksraad, <i>Harrismith, Orange Free State.</i>
2125	1886 MACFARLANE, R., <i>Hudson's Bay Co., Manitoba, Canada.</i> 1881 MACGLASHAN, HON. JOHN, <i>Auditor-General, Jamaica.</i> 1885 MACGLASHAN, NEIL, <i>Standard Bank, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i> 1883 MACGREGOR, WILLIAM, <i>Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.</i> 1884 MACKENZIE, THE REV. JOHN, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2130	1882 MACKINNON, LOUIS F., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i> 1881 MACLURE, HON. W. M. G., M.D., M.L.C., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i> 1869 MACNAB, REV. A., D.D., Rector of Darlington, <i>Bowmanville, Ontario, Canada.</i> 1873 MACPHERSON, GENERAL SIR HERBERT T., V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, <i>Madras, India.</i> 1881 MACPHERSON, HON. J. A., <i>Winilba Diggers' Rest, near Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2135	1882 MACPHERSON, JOHN, <i>Aylesmore, Invercargill, New Zealand.</i> 1881 †MACPHERSON, WILLIAM ROBERT, <i>Devon Villa, St. Andrew, Jamaica.</i> 1880 MCADAM, HON. ALEX., M.L.C., <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i> 1883 MCCALLUM, HON. MAJOR HENRY EDWARD, R.E., Surveyor-General, <i>Singapore.</i> 1880 McCARTHY, JAMES A., Barrister-at-Law, <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
2140	1886 McCaughan, PATRICK K., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i> 1886 †McCAUGHEY, SAMUEL, <i>Coonong, Urana, New South Wales.</i> 1883 McCLOSKY, JAMES HUGH, Colonial Surgeon, <i>Butterworth Province, Wellesley, Straits Settlements.</i> 1882 McCRAE, FARQUHAR P. G., Bank of Australasia, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
2145	1882 McCULLOCH, SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i> 1879 McCULLOCH, WILLIAM, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i> 1880 McFARLAND, ROBERT, <i>Barooga, Deniliquin, New South Wales.</i> 1880 McFARLAND, THOMAS, <i>Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.</i> 1883 McGAW, JOSEPH, <i>Cuba, Narrandera, New South Wales.</i> 1883 McGrath, GEORGE, <i>Charlemont, Jamaica.</i>

2150	1881	McHATTIE, A. G., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
	1881	McILWRAITH, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1880	McKELLAR, THOMAS, <i>Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1883	McKINNON, NEIL R., Barrister-at-Law, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1878	†MCLEAN, DOUGLAS, <i>Marackakaho, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
2155	1883	†MCLEAN, GEORGE, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1882	MCLENNAN, JOHN, <i>Ororia Downs, near Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1884	†MCLEOD, EDWIN, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1878	MCLEOD, CAPTAIN MURDOCH, <i>Provost-Marshall, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1882	MCPHAIL, JOHN, J.P., <i>Tulloch, Linstead P.O., Jamaica.</i>
2160	1884	†MCTAVISH, J. H., <i>Land Commissioner, Canadian Pacific Railway, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.</i>
	1880	MAIN, GEORGE, <i>Adelaide Club, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1884	MAIR, GEORGE, <i>Groongal, Near Hay, New South Wales.</i>
	1879	MALABRE, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1880	MALCOLM, HON. O. D., Q.C., <i>Attorney-General, Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
2165	1886	MALET, FRANCIS B. W., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1883	MALING, HON. CAPTAIN IRWIN CHARLES, <i>Colonial Secretary, Grenada.</i>
	1881	MANCHESTER, JAMES, <i>St. John, New Brunswick.</i>
	1878	MANFORD, WILLIAM, <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1882	MANIFOLD, T. P., <i>Purrumbete, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.</i>
2170	1882	MANIFOLD, W. T., <i>Purrumbete, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1883	MANSFIELD, GEORGE ALLEN, 121, Pitt Street, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1879	MARESCAUX, OSCAR, <i>Colonial Bank, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1884	MARKS, NEWMAN, <i>King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885	†MARMION, WILLIAM E., J.P., M.L.C., <i>Fremantle, Western Australia.</i>
2175	1878	MARRAST, LOUIS FERDINAND, <i>Grenada.</i>
	1885	MARSDEN, THE RIGHT REV. S. E., D.D., <i>Lord Bishop of Bathurst, N.S.W.</i>
	1885	†MARSHALL, ALFRED WITTER, <i>College Park, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1884	MARSHMAN, JOHN, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1886	MARTIN, DELOS J., <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
2180	1879	MARTIN, JOHN E., LL.D., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1881	MARTIN THOMAS, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1880	MARTIN, THOMAS M., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1886	MARTIN, T. JAQUES, <i>Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Co., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1879	MASON, E. G. L., <i>Colonial Bank, Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
2185	1881	†MASON, F. A., <i>Manager of the Demerara Railway, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1884	MATHERS, EDWARD, P., <i>Natal Mercury Office, Durban, Natal.</i>
	1885	MATSON, J. T., J.P., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1881	†MATTHEWS, DR. J. W., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	MAXWELL, JOSEPH RENNER, Barrister-at-Law, <i>Queen's Advocate, Gambia, West Africa.</i>
2190	1881	MAXWELL, MAJOR THOMAS, J.P., <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	MAXWELL, WILLIAM EDWARD, C.M.G., <i>Commissioner of Lands, Singapore.</i>
	1884	MAY, SURGEON WILLIAM ALLAN, A.M.D., J.P., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1882	MAYERS, JOSEPH BRIGGS <i>Plantation Wales, British Guiana.</i>

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2195	1883	MEARS, JAMES EDWARD, <i>Sunnyside, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1880	MEIN, GEORGE A., M.D., <i>Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1883	MEINTJES, JAMES, <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	†MELHADO, WILLIAM, H.B.M.'s Consul, <i>Truxillo, Spanish Honduras.</i>
	1884	MELVILL, ARDOLPH EMIEL, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa.</i>
	1880	MELVILLE, GEORGE W., <i>Assistant Government Secretary, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
2200	1876	MENDS, W. FISHER, <i>Colonial Bank, St. Kitts.</i>
	1886	MENNIE, JOHN C., <i>Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	†MEREDITH, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, <i>Singapore.</i>
	1885	†MEREDITH-KAYE, CLARENCE KAY, <i>Landaff, Masterton, New Zealand.</i>
	1883	MEREWEATHER, EDWARD MARSH, <i>Singapore.</i>
2205	1884	MERRIMAN, HON. JOHN X., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885	MESSERVY, ALFRED, M.A., <i>Rector Royal College, Mauritius.</i>
	1882	METZGER, JOSEPH M., <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
	1876	MEURANT, HON. LOUIS HENRY, J.P., M.L.C., <i>Riversdale, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	MIDDLETON, JOHN PAGE, <i>District Judge, Limasol, Cyprus.</i>
2210	1883	MIDDLETON, W. H., <i>Durban Natal.</i>
	1880	MILES, GEORGE, <i>Stones Hope, Manchester, Jamaica.</i>
	1883	MILLER, JOSEPH, <i>Bathurst, River Gambia, West Africa.</i>
	1884	MILLIONS, JAMES PATTERSON,
	1886	MILLS, JAMES, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
2215	1879	MILNE, SIR WILLIAM, <i>Sunnyside, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1885	MINTON-SENHOUSE, REV. C. A. S., <i>Rosedale Hall, Liverpool, New South Wales.</i>
	1883	MIRRIELES, JOHN D., <i>Puerto Cortez, Spanish Honduras.</i>
	1878	MITCHELL, LIEUT.-COLONEL HON. SIR CHARLES B. H., K.C.M.G., <i>Colonial Secretary, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1885	MITCHELL, JAMES G., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2220	1877	MITCHELL, SAMUEL, <i>St. George's, Grenada.</i>
	1883	MOGG, J. W., <i>Natal Bank, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1883	MOIR, J. M., M.D., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1879	MOLONEY, HON. CAPTAIN ALFRED, C.M.G., <i>Administrator of Lagos, West Africa.</i>
	1873	MOLTENO, HON. SIR J. C., K.C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
2225	1882	MOLTENO, JOHN CHARLES, JUN., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1881	MOOR, GEORGE C., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1884	MOORE, JOHN, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1883	MOORE, THE REV. OBADIAH, <i>Principal Church Missionary, Grammar School, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1878	†MOORE, WILLIAM H., <i>St. John's House, Antigua.</i>
2230	1886	MOREHEAD, HON. B. D., M.L.A., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1884	MORGAN, JAMES VAUGHAN, <i>Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1880	†MORGAN, M. C., <i>The Bamboos, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1881	†MORKEL, A. H., <i>Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885	MORPHETT, SIR JOHN, <i>Cummins, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
2235	1881	MORRIN, THOMAS, J.P., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
	1882	†MORRIS, D., M.A., F.G.S.,
	1881	†MORRISON, JAMES, J.P., <i>Water Hall, Guildford, Western Australia (Corresponding Secretary).</i>

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1877	MORT, LAIDLEY, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1881	MOSELEY, C. H. HARLEY, <i>Civil Commandant, British Sherbro', West Africa.</i>
2240 1885	†MOSES, CHARLES, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	†MOSMAN, HUGH, <i>J.P., Charters Towers, Queensland.</i>
1884	MOSS, RICHARD, <i>Lillyfield, Brown's Town P.O., Jamaica.</i>
1884	MONRO GIBSON, <i>Plantation Blenheim, British Guiana.</i>
1885	†MOULDEN, BAYFIELD, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
2245 1880	MUELLER, BARON SIR FERDINAND VON, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., <i>Government Botanist, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1878	MUGGERIDGE, ARTHUR L., <i>Las Horquetas, Sauce Porto, Buenos Ayres, South America.</i>
1881	†MULLIGAN, HON. THOMAS, M.C.P., <i>Plantation Vire la Force, British Guiana.</i>
1883	MULLINS, JOHN FRANCIS LANE, M.A., 209, <i>Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1880	MUNRO, ARCHIBALD, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
2250 1885	†MUNRO, HON. JAMES, <i>Armdale, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1880	†MUNRO, JOHN, J.P., <i>Menzies' Hotel, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1884	†MUNRO, MALCOLM, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1880	MURPHY, ALEXANDER D., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1877	MURPHY, SIR FRANCIS, <i>Edgcomb, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2255 1886	MURPHY, WILLIAM, M.D., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	MURRAY, ALEXR. KEITH, <i>Hamilton, Mackay, Queensland.</i>
1883	MURRAY, CHARLES F. K., M.D., <i>Claremont, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	MURRAY, FREDERICK CATTY, <i>Sterkfontein, Hanover, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	†MURRAY-AYNSLEY, HUGH PERCY, J.P., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
2260 1886	MURRAY-PRIOR, HON. THOMAS L., M.L.C., <i>Maroon, Logan River, Ipswich, Queensland.</i>
1877	†MUSGRAVE, SIR ANTHONY, G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1884	MUSTERD, JOHN, <i>Plantation La Bonne Mère, Mahaica, British Guiana.</i>
1875	NAIRN, CHARLES J., <i>Pourere, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1883	NASH, WILLIAM GILES, <i>Minas de Rio Tinto, Provincia de Huelva, Spain.</i>
2265 1885	NATHAN, ALEXANDER McDOWELL, <i>Trevennion Lodge, St. Andrew, Jamaica.</i>
1885	NATHAN, DAVID J., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1879	NATHAN, D. P., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1885	NEETHLING, HON. M. L., M.L.C., <i>Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	NEIL, PERCEVAL CLAY, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
2270 1875	†NELSON, FREDERICK, <i>Havelock, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1880	NESBITT, MAJOR RICHARD A., J.P., <i>Port Alfred, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	†NEWLAND, HARRY OSMAN, <i>Singapore.</i>
1884	NEWMAN, HENRY WILLIAM, M.E., <i>Lucknow, New South Wales.</i>
1885	NEWMAN, WALTER, <i>Arlington, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
2275 1884	NEWTON, CHARLES READ, F.R.M.S., <i>Kurseong, Darjeeling, India.</i>
1882	†NICHOLS, ARTHUR, <i>Commercial Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1886	†NICHOLSON, W. GRESHAM, <i>Plantation Farm, East Bank, British Guiana.</i>

Year of Election.	
1879	NIGHTINGALE, PERCY (Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate), <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1876	NIND, PHILIP HENRY, <i>Better Hope House, British Guiana.</i>
2280 1879	NITCH, GEORGE H., <i>Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1879	NOBLE, JOHN, Clerk of the House of Assembly, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony</i> (Corresponding Secretary).
1873	†NORDHEIMER, SAMUEL, <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
1883	NORMAN, GENERAL SIR HENRY W., K.C.B., C.I.E., <i>Government House, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1884	NORQUAY, HON. JOHN, <i>Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.</i>
2285 1886	†NORRIS, R. J. (1st West India Regiment), <i>Jamaica.</i>
1879	NORTON, EDWIN, J.P., <i>Grenada.</i>
1886	NOTT, RANDOLPH, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1882	†NOYCE, F. A., <i>Durban Club, Natal.</i>
1883	O'BRIEN, HENRY ARTHUR, <i>Singapore.</i>
2290 1882	O'BRIEN, COLONEL J. T. N., C.M.G., <i>Government House, Heligoland.</i>
1883	O'BRIEN, LUCIUS R., President of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, 36, <i>Yonge Street Avenue, Toronto, Canada.</i>
1877	O'BRIEN, LIEUT-COLONEL W. E., M.P., <i>Barrie, Ontario, Canada.</i>
1883	O'CALLAGHAN, CORNELIUS.
1883	OCHSE, ANDREW, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2295 1882	O'CONNOR, OWEN LIVINGSTONE, F. R. Met. Soc., <i>Curepipe Road, Mauritius.</i>
1883	O'CONNOR, RICHARD S., <i>Singapore.</i>
1885	ODLING, FRANCIS JAMES, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1886	O'DRISCOLL, FLORENCE, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1885	O'FLAHERTY, THOMAS AUGUSTUS, <i>Natal Bank, Durban, Natal.</i>
2300 1882	OFFICER, WILLIAM, <i>Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1885	OGILVIE, HON. EDWARD D. S., M.L.C., <i>Yulgilbar, Clarence River, New South Wales.</i>
1885	OGILVIE, REV. CANON GEORGE, <i>Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
1880	†O'GRADY, THOMAS, <i>Alderman, Town Hall, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1885	O'HALLORAN, J. C., Civil Commissioner, <i>Rodrigues, Mauritius.</i>
2305 1886	OLDFIELD, H. C., <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	OLDHAM, JOHN, 51, <i>Chancery Lane, Melbourne.</i>
1884	OLDHAM, NATHANIEL, <i>Imperial Chambers, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1885	OLIVER, RICHARD, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1882	O'MALEY, MICHAEL R., <i>Colonial Bank, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
2310 1876	O'MALLEY, HON. EDWARD L., <i>Attorney-General, Hong Kong.</i>
1886	O'MOLONY, C. K., R.N., J.P., <i>Town Clerk and Treasurer, Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	ORKNEY, JAMES, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1879	†ORMOND, HON. FRANCIS, M.L.C., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1881	†ORMOND, GEORGE C., <i>Napier, New Zealand.</i>
2315 1885	ORPEN, CHARLES EDWARD HERBERT, <i>Atherton, Douglas, Cape Colony.</i>
1879	ORPEN, FRANCIS H. S., J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1879	†ORPEN, J. M., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1880	ORRETT, JOHN, <i>Halfwaytree Post Office, St. Andrew, Jamaica.</i>
1886	OSBORNE, GEORGE E., <i>Lunugalla, Ceylon.</i>

2320	1881	OSBORNE, HAMILTON, <i>Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1886	OSBORNE, JAMES, <i>Elsternwick, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886	OSWALD, HERM E., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1881	OWEN, H. GWINNE, <i>Lisbon-Berlyn Gold Fields, Transvaal, South Africa.</i>
2325	1879	†PADDON, JOHN, <i>Barkly, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	†PAGAN, JOHN, <i>Surveyor-General, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1886	PAGE, ARTHUR E., J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1872	†PAINT, HENRY NICHOLAS, J.P., M.P., <i>Halifax, Nova Scotia.</i>
	1883	PALEY, WILLIAM WILSON, <i>Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885	PALMER, JOSEPH, <i>Christchurch Club, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
2330	1885	PARFITT, P. T. J., <i>Bank of New Zealand, Suva, Fiji.</i>
	1884	PARKE, EDMUND WILLIAM, <i>Alice Springs, Northern Territory, South Australia.</i>
	1882	†PARKER, FRED HARDYMAN, M.A., F.R.G.S., J.P., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Registrar of the Courts, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1883	PARKER, HON. STEPHEN HENRY, M.L.C., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
2335	1883	PARKER, HON. STEPHEN STANLEY, M.L.C., J.P., <i>Perth, W. Australia.</i>
	1884	PARKIN, J. W., <i>Catherine Mount Estate, Montego Bay, Jamaica.</i>
	1879	†PARSONS, CECIL, <i>Bloomfield, Hamilton, Tasmania.</i>
	1882	PATERSON, GEORGE H., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
2340	1885	PATON, JAMES, <i>Silent Grove, Mackay, Queensland.</i>
	1884	PATTERSON, HON. JAMES B., M.L.A., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1880	PAUL, F. W., <i>Khyber Pass, near Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
	1880	†PAYNE FREDERICK W., JUN., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Maritimo, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2345	1883	†PAYNE, JOHN A., <i>Orange House, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
	1878	PEACOCK, CALEB, J.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1885	PEACOCK, HON. J. T., M.L.C., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1877	†PEARCE, E., M.H.R., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
2350	1882	PEARSON, REV. JOHN GEORGE, <i>Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
	1884	PEARSON, WALTER HENRY, <i>Commissioner for Crown Lands, Invercargill, New Zealand.</i>
	1885	PEEL, JONATHAN, <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1880	†PELLEREAU, HON. MR. JUSTICE ETIENNE, <i>Singapore.</i>
2355	1883	PEMBERTON, SHOLTO H., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Dominica, West Indies.</i>
	1886	†PENNEFATHER, F. W., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1886	PERRIN, HARRY W., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886	PERRY, WILLIAM, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
2360	1883	PERSSE, DE BURGH F., M.L.A., <i>Tabragalba, Queensland.</i>
	1885	PETER, HON. FRANK, M.L.C., <i>St. Lucia, West Indies.</i>
	1884	PETER, HON. WILLIAM SPENCER, M.L.C., <i>Anama, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1882	PHARAZYN, CHARLES, J.P., <i>Messrs. Levin & Co., Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
2365	1879	PHARAZYN, HON. ROBERT, M.L.C., <i>The Poplars, Wanganui, New Zealand.</i>
	1883	PHILBEN, GEORGE, <i>Pfhalert's Hotel, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1871	PHILLIPPO, HIS HONOUR SIR GEORGE, <i>Chief Justice, Hong Kong.</i>
	1879	PHILLIPPO, J. C., M.D., <i>Kingston, Jamaica (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1875	PHILLIPS, COLEMAN, <i>Dry River Station, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>

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1882	PHILLIPS, GEORGE BRAITHWAITE, Assistant Colonial Secretary, <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1878	PHILLIPS, HON. J. H., M.L.C., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
2365 1884	PHILLIPS, LIONEL, <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	PICKERING, FRANCIS HENRY, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1884	PICKERING, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, C.M.G., Protector of Chinese, <i>Singapore.</i>
1879	PIKE, CHARLES, Treasurer of Gold Coast Colony, <i>Accra, West Africa.</i>
1885	PIKE, STEPHEN, <i>Watersmeet, near Ladysmith, Natal.</i>
2370 1886	PILCHER, CHARLES E., Barrister-at-Law, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1884	PINNOCK, PHILLIP, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1875	PINSENT, HON. MR. JUSTICE R. J., D.C.L., <i>St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
1884	PIREZ, GEORGE E., M.B., C.M. (Edin.), <i>Long Lane House, Antigua.</i>
1884	PITKETHLY, JAMES WILLIAM, <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
2375 1878	PLEWMAN, THOMAS, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	PLUMMER, HENRY PEMBERTON, <i>New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
1878	PLUNKETT, EDMUND W., C.E., <i>Digby, Nova Scotia.</i>
1880	POGSON, EDWARD, <i>St. Kitts, West Indies.</i>
1885	†POLLARD, W. F. B., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., <i>Buxton District, East Coast, British Guiana.</i>
2380 1885	POLLEN, HENRY, M.D., <i>Gisborne, New Zealand.</i>
1879	POOLE, J. G., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1885	PORTER, HON. NEALE, Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands, <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
1883	†POWELL, FRANCIS, Assistant Protector of Chinese, <i>Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
1880	POWELL, WILFRID, F.R.G.S., H.B.M. Consul, <i>Navigator's Islands, Samoa.</i>
2385 1883	POWNALL, ROBERT EDWARD, A.R.I.B.A., <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
1886	PRELL, STEWART H., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1872	PRESTOE, HENRY, Government Botanist, <i>St. Ann's, Trinidad.</i>
1883	PRICE, CHARLES CHICHELEY, C.E., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1881	PRICE, HON. J. M., Surveyor-General, <i>Hong Kong.</i>
2390 1884	PRICE, R. M. ROKEBY, <i>Melvin, Sittee River, Belize, British Honduras..</i>
1885	PRINCE, FREDK. ARTHUR, <i>Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.</i>
1880	PRITCHARD, HON. CHARLES, M.L.C., <i>Beaufort West, Cape Colony.</i>
1879	PROWSE, HON. MR. JUSTICE, D.W., <i>St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
1883	QUIN, THOMAS F. J., <i>Gambia, West Africa.</i>
2395 1880	RADCLIFFE, REV. JOHN, <i>Kingston P.O., Jamaica.</i>
1885	RALSTON, ALEXANDER J., Mutual Provident Society, 87, Pitt Street, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1884	RÁMA-NÁTHAN, HON. P., M.L.C., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1880	RANNIE, D. W., <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
1882	RAPHAEL, H. J., <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
2400 1885	†RAVENScroft, HON. WILLIAM HENRY, Auditor-General and Controller of Revenue, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1885	†RAW, GEORGE HENRY, <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1885	RAWLINS, F., F.S.S., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1880	RAWSON, CHARLES C. <i>The Hollow, Mackay, Queensland.</i>

	1880	READ, HORATIO, Stipendiary Magistrate, Georgetown, British Guiana.
2405	1885	REED, JOSEPH, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882	REID, JAMES, <i>Standard Bank, Malmesbury, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	REID, JOHN, <i>Elderslie, Oamaru, New Zealand.</i>
	1881	REID, J. STUART, <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1886	REID, ROBERT, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2410	1883	REID, ROSS T., <i>Adelaide Club, South Australia.</i>
	1882	REID, WALTER, <i>Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>
	1886	RENNER, PETER A., Barrister-at-Law, <i>Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1885	RÉNNER, W. SCOTT, M.D., <i>St. Catherines, Montreal, Canada.</i>
	1885	RENNER, W., M.D., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
2415	1882	RENSHAW, FRANCIS, 46, <i>William Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1881	REVINGTON, ALFRED, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1874	RHIND, W. G., <i>Bank of New South Wales, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1881	RHODES, A. E. G., Barrister-at-Law, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1880	RHODES, HON. CECIL J., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2420	1886	RHODES, ERNEST T., <i>Hadlow, Timaru, New Zealand.</i>
	1883	RHODES, R. HEATON, <i>Elmwood, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
	1885	RHODES, ROBERT H., <i>Bluecliffs, Timaru, New Zealand.</i>
	1883	RICE, LIONEL K., <i>The Rocks, Mackay, Queensland.</i>
	1881	RICH, FRANCIS DYER, J.P., <i>Bushey Park, Palmerston, S. Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
2425	1881	RICHARDS, ROBERT, Barrister-at-Law, <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1884	RICHARDS, T. H. HATTON, <i>Government House, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1882	RICHARDS, WILLIAM S., <i>Albion Estate, St. David's P.O., Jamaica.</i>
	1881	RICHMAN, WALTER, <i>Narrung, Milang, South Australia.</i>
	1880	RICHMOND, CAPTAIN H. F., <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
2430	1878	RICHMOND, JAMES, <i>Southdean, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886	RICHMOND, HON. JAMES CROWE, M.L.C., <i>Nelson, New Zealand.</i>
	1884	RICKARDS, THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP, <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	RIDDIFORD, EDWARD J., <i>Woburn Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1885	†RIDDOCH, GEORGE, <i>Glencoe, Mount Gambier, South Australia.</i>
2435	1886	RIDDOCH, JOHN, <i>Yallum, Penola, South Australia.</i>
	1881	†RIMER, J. C., <i>Barberton, Lydenburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1882	RISK, CHARLES, Colonial Engineer, <i>Grenada.</i>
	1885	†ROBERTS, CHARLES J., C.M.G., M.P., <i>Chatsworth, Potts Point, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1880	†ROBERTS, RICHARD M., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2440	1884	ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER DUNDAS, <i>Connewarran, Hexham, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1876	ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER W., <i>Ontario, Balaclava, St. Kilda, Melbourne.</i>
	1882	†ROBERTSON, ANDREW, Chairman Harbour Commissioners, <i>Montreal, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1881	ROBERTSON, GEORGE P., <i>Colac, Victoria, Australia; and Melbourne Club.</i>
	1883	ROBERTSON, JAMES, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
2445	1876	ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, <i>Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1883	ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, M.D., <i>Colesberg, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	ROBERTSON, W. St. L., <i>The Hill, Colac, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1882	ROBINSON, AUGUSTUS F., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>

Year of Election.	
1879	ROBINSON, C. A., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
2450 1882	ROBINSON, GEORGE, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1880	ROBINSON, THE RIGHT HON. SIR HERCULES, G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1869	†ROBINSON, JOHN, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1883	ROBINSON, THOMAS, <i>Messrs. Bain, Blanchard & Muloch, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.</i>
1879	ROBINSON, SIR WILLIAM C., K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
2455 1878	ROBINSON, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Trinidad.</i>
1882	ROCHE, CAPTAIN W. P., <i>Government Secretary, Bathurst, River Gambia, West Africa.</i>
1886	ROCKE, HERBERT, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1882	ROCKSTROW, JOHN FREDERICK, J.P., <i>Foxton, near Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1885	ROCKWOOD, WILLIAM GABRIEL, M.D., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., <i>Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
2460 1884	ROGERS, HENRY ADAMS, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1876	ROLLESTON, CHRISTOPHER, C.M.G., <i>Auditor-General, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1885	ROME, ROBERT, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1877	ROMILLY, ALFRED, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1883	†ROSADO, J. M., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
2465 1883	ROSE, HENRY, JUN., <i>care of The British and New Zealand Mortgage and Agency, Limited, Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1882	ROSS, ARTHUR W., <i>Plaisand, Grenada.</i>
1885	ROSS, DAVID PALMER, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., <i>Colonial Surgeon, Sierra Leone.</i>
1885	ROSS, JOHN K. M., <i>District Magistrate, Fiji.</i>
1882	ROSS, REGINALD, J.P., <i>Regalia, British Honduras.</i>
2470 1883	ROSS, HON. W., M.L.C., J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	ROSS, W. O., <i>West India and Panama Telegraph Company, St. Thomas, West Indies.</i>
1881	†ROTH, HENRY LING, F.S.S.
1883	†ROTHSCHILD, A. A., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1875	ROWE, SIR SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Sierra Leone.</i>
2475 1883	ROWLAND, J. W., <i>Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1883	ROXBURGH, T. LAWRENCE, <i>Black River P.O., Jamaica.</i>
1885	ROYLE, CHARLES JOHN, <i>Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1881	†RUDALL, JAMES T., F.R.C.S., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1881	RUDD, CHARLES D., J.P., M.L.A., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2480 1882	RUMSEY, COMMANDER R. MURRAY, R.N., <i>Harbour-Master, Hong Kong.</i>
1883	RUNCHMAN, M. S., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1871	RUSDEN, GEORGE W., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1877	RUSSELL, ARTHUR E., <i>Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.</i>
1875	RUSSELL, G. GREY, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
2485 1885	RUSSELL, JOHN BENJAMIN, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Auckland, New Zealand</i>
1883	†RUSSELL, JOHN PURVIS, <i>Wangai, Moana, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1875	RUSSELL, PHILIP, <i>Carngham, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1873	RUSSELL, ROBERT, LL.B., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Government Park, near Spanish Town, Jamaica.</i>

1878	RUSSELL, WILLIAM, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
2490 1877	RUSSELL, CAPTAIN WILLIAM R., M.H.R., <i>Flaxmere, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1882	RYAN, CHARLES, <i>Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1881	†SACHSE, CHARLES, <i>Wall Street 93, Berlin, Germany.</i>
1886	SAALFELD, ALFRED, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1873	ST. GEORGE, HENRY Q., <i>Oakridges, Ontario, Canada; and Montpelier, France.</i>
2495 1886	†ST. HILAIRE, N. A., <i>Immigration Department, Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1881	ST. JOHN, MOLYNEUX, <i>Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.</i>
1883	ST. LEGER, FREDERICK LUKE, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1885	SALIER, FREDK. J., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1884	SALIER, GEORGE W., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
2500 1882	SALMON, HON. CHARLES.
1882	SALMOND, CHARLES SHORT, <i>Kotsi, Charnwood Forest, St. Kilda, Melbourne.</i>
1884	SALOM, HON. MAURICE, M.L.C., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1883	SANDEMAN, HON. GORDON, M.L.C., <i>Burenda, Queensland.</i>
1886	SANDOVER, WILLIAM, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
2505 1886	SANDS, ROBERT, <i>Marmion, Waverley, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1882	SANDWITH, LIEUT.-COLONEL J. H., R.M.L.I., <i>Head Quarter Staff, Cairo, Egypt.</i>
1880	SARGOOD, HON. LIEUT. COLONEL FREDERICK T., C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1876	SARJEANT, HENRY, <i>Fordell House, Wanganui, New Zealand.</i>
1877	SAUER, J. W., M.L.A., <i>Aliwal North, Cape Colony.</i>
2510 1886	SAUNDERS, HENRY W., M.D., F.R.C.S., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	SAUNDERS, JAMES R., M.L.C., J.P., <i>Tangaati, Natal.</i>
1880	SAUNDERS, JOHN, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	SAUNDERS, REV. RICHARDSON, <i>Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1881	SAUNDERS, S. P., M.L.A., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
2515 1885	SAVAGE, WM., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1878	SAWERS, JOHN, <i>Manchester, Jamaica.</i>
1883	†SAWYER, ERNEST EDWARD, M.A., C.E., <i>Engineers' Office, Mormugoa, Goa, India.</i>
1885	†SAWYER, HON. T. J., M.L.C., <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
1885	SAYCE, EDWARD, <i>Riversdale Road, Hawthorn, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2520 1884	†SCANLAN, SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	SCARTH, WILLIAM B., <i>Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.</i>
1883	†SCHAPPERT, W. L., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa.</i>
1885	SCHERMBRUCKER, HON. COL. T., M.L.C., <i>Cape Town; and King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	SCHOLEFIELD, RICHARD WILLIAM, <i>Toowoomba, Queensland.</i>
2525 1878	SCHOLES, HON. HENRY R. PIPON, <i>Attorney-General, St. George's, Grenada.</i>
1884	SCHUTE, FREDERICK, <i>Government Inspector of Machinery for Griqualand West, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	SCHWABACHER, S., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1876	SCOTT, HON. HENRY, M.L.C., J.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1885	SCOTT, WALTER H., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Great Southern Railway, Buenos Ayres.</i>

Year of Election.	
2530	1883 SEALY, THOMAS H., <i>Bridgetown, Barbados.</i> 1879 SEGRE, JOSEPH S., J.P., <i>Savannah La Mar, Jamaica.</i> 1885 SELWYN, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN RICHARDSON, D.D., <i>Lord Bishop of Melanesia, Norfolk Island, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
	1885 SENDALL, WALTER J., <i>Government House, Grenada.</i> 1871 SEROCOLD, G. P., <i>Montreux, Switzerland.</i>
2535	1881 †SERVICE, HON. JAMES, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i> 1879 †SEWELL, HENRY, <i>Trelawny, Jamaica.</i> 1886 SHADFORTH, R. W., <i>Elsternwick, Melbourne, Australia.</i> 1880 SHAND, CHARLES ARTHUR, <i>Titches Creek, Antigua.</i> 1886 †SHARP, EDMUND, <i>Hong Kong.</i>
2540	1882 SHAW, HENRY B., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i> 1883 †SHAW, THOMAS, <i>Woorwyrite, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.</i> 1883 SHEA, HON. SIR AMBROSE, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>St. John's, Newfoundland.</i> 1884 SHELDON, WILLIAM, M.D., <i>care of J. Murray White, Esq., 69, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i> 1885 †SHENTON, EDWARD, J.P., <i>Winchester House, Geraldton, Western Australia.</i>
2545	1884 †SHENTON, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., J.P., <i>Crawley, Western Australia.</i> 1886 SHEPHERD, SOLOMAN, <i>Corozal, British Honduras.</i> 1879 SHEPHERD, WILLIAM LAKE, <i>Johannes Strasses, 19, Stuttgart, Wurtemburg, Germany.</i> 1869 SHEPSTONE, SIR THEOPHILUS, K.C.M.G., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i> 1869 SHEPSTONE, THEOPHILUS, C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
2550	1885 SHERLOCK, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i> 1879 SHERIFF, HON. R. FFRENCH, <i>Attorney-General, Gibraltar.</i> 1875 SHERIFF, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE W. MUSGRAVE, <i>Singapore.</i> 1880 †SHIPPARD, HON. SIDNEY G. A., C.M.G., M.A., D.C.L., H.M.'s Administrator of Government, <i>Vryburg, Bechuanaland.</i> 1881 †SHIRLEY, HON. LEICESTER C., <i>Hyde Hall, Clarks Town P.O., Jamaica.</i>
2555	1880 SHORTRIDGE, SAMUEL, J.P., <i>Plantain Garden River P.O., Jamaica.</i> 1884 SHRIMPTON, WALTER, <i>Matapiro, Napier, New Zealand.</i> 1884 SIDGREAVES, SIR THOMAS. 1886 SIM, PATRICK, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i> 1884 SIMMS, ALFRED, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
2560	1877 SIMMS, HON. W. K., M.L.C., J.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i> 1883 SIMON, MAXIMILIAN FRANK, <i>Colonial Surgeon, Singapore.</i> 1884 †SIMPSON, EDWARD FLEMING, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa.</i> 1883 SIMPSON, SURGEON-MAJOR FRANK, <i>Assistant Colonial Secretary, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i> 1885 SIMPSON, GEORGE, <i>Lockerville, Western Australia.</i>
2565	1882 †SIMPSON, G. MORRIS, <i>Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i> 1881 SIMSON, COLIN WILLIAM, <i>Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.</i> 1883 SIMSON, JOHN, <i>Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Australia.</i> 1884 SIMSON, R.J.P., <i>Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.</i> 1882 SINCLAIR, A. C., <i>Government Printing Establishment, Kingston P. O., Jamaica.</i>
2570	1884 SINCLAIR, ARTHUR, <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i> 1885 SINCLAIR, SUTHERLAND, <i>Australian Museum, Sydney, New South Wales.</i> 1885 SIVERIGHT, JAMES, C.M.G., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>

Year of
Election.

1882	SKARRATT, CHARLES CARLTON, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1883	†SKINNER, HON. ALLAN. MCLEAN, <i>Treasurer, Singapore.</i>
2575 1885	SLADEN, DOUGLAS, B.W., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1880	†SLOANE, ALEXANDER, <i>Mulwala Station, New South Wales.</i>
1885	SMITH, ALFRED V. W. LUCIE, <i>Acting Solicitor-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1882	SMITH, CHARLES, <i>Wanganui, New Zealand.</i>
1882	SMITH, C. W., <i>care of Messrs. Smith & Beanland, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
2580 1873	†SMITH, HON. SIR DONALD A., K.C.M.G., <i>Montreal, Canada.</i>
1883	†SMITH, HON. EDWIN THOMAS, M.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1882	SMITH, FRANCIS, B.L., <i>Bathurst, River Gambia, West Africa.</i>
1886	SMITH, FRANCIS GREY, <i>National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1885	SMITH, GEORGE, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
2585 1884	†SMITH, JAMES CARMICHAEL, M.L.A., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1885	SMITH, JOHN G., <i>Madras Club, Madras, India.</i>
1882	SMITH, CAPTAIN MATTHEW S., <i>Superintendent of Police, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1886	SMITH, R. BURDETT, M.P., J.P., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1882	SMITH, ROBERT MURRAY, C.M.G., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2590 1882	SMITH, W. B., J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1877	SMITH, HON. W. F. HAYNES, LL.D., <i>Attorney-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1882	†SMITH, W. H. WARRE, <i>Durban Club, Durban, Natal.</i>
1885	†SMUTS, C. PETER, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), <i>Wynberg, near Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	SMUTS, J. A., <i>Clerk of the Papers, House of Assembly, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
2595 1883	SMYTH, JOSEPH, <i>National Bank of Australasia, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1881	SNELL, GEORGE, <i>New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
1883	SNEYD-KYNNERSLY, C. W., <i>Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
1886	SOILLEUX, MONTAGU, <i>Townsville, Queensland.</i>
1877	SOLOMON, HON. GEORGE, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
2600 1876	SOLOMON, HON. MICHAEL, M.L.C., <i>Seville, St. Ann, Jamaica.</i>
1883	SOLOMON, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	SORAPURE, J. B., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1884	SOUTHEY, HON. RICHARD, C.M.G., <i>Wynberg, near Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1879	SOUTHGATE, J. J., <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
2605 1882	SPAINE, JAMES H., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1877	†SPENCE, HON. J. BRODIE, M.L.C., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1884	SPENCER, FRANCIS HENRY, <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	SPICER, KENNETH J., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1882	SPILSBURY, HON. THOMAS HAMILTON, <i>Colonial Surgeon, Bathurst, River Gambia, West Africa.</i>
2610 1880	SPOONER, JOHN C., <i>St. George's, Grenada.</i>
1881	SPRIGG, HON. J. GORDON, M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	SPROULE, JAMES H., <i>Badulla, Ceylon.</i>
1881	SQUIRES, WILLIAM HERBERT, <i>Adelaide Club, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1881	STABLES, HENRY L., C.E., <i>Southern Mahratta Railway Offices, Poona, India.</i>

Year of Election.	
2615	1882 STANCLIFFE, F., 175, St. James Street, Montreal, Canada. 1883 STANDING, JOHN WILLIAM, Belize, British Honduras. 1882 STANLEY, HENRY C., M.Inst.C.E., Brisbane, Queensland. 1883 STAWELL, C. L., B.A., LL.B., Melbourne, Australia. 1885 STAWELL, HIS HONOUR SIR WILLIAM F., Chief Justice of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia.
2620	1882 STEERE, JAMES G. LEE, Perth, Western Australia. 1880 STEIBEL, GEORGE, Devon Penn, Kingston Post Office, Jamaica. 1880 STENT, SIDNEY, C.E., Kimberley, Cape Colony. 1880 STEPHENS, HAROLD, F.R.G.S., Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony. 1873 †STEPHENS, ROMEO, Montreal, Canada. 2625 1879 STEPHENS, MAJOR-GENERAL W. F. (India), Melbourne, Australia. 1882 STEVENSON, GEORGE, Melbourne, Australia. 1883 STEVENSON, JOHN, M.L.A., Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland. 1882 STEWART, CHARLES, W. A., care of J. Rutherford, Esq., House of Representatives, Wellington, New Zealand. 1883 STEWART, EDWARD C., Rugged Ridges, Timaru, New Zealand. 2630 1883 STEWART, GEORGE VESEY, J.P., Mount Stewart, Kati Kati, New Zealand. 1884 STEWART, GEORGE, JUN., F.R.G.S., F.R.S. (Canada), 146, St. Augustin Street, Quebec, Canada. 1879 STIRLING, J. LAUNCELOT, M.P., Adelaide, South Australia. 1882 STOCKDALE, R. H., Rondebosch, Cape Town, Cape Colony. 1882 STONE, HON. MR. JUSTICE EDWARD ALFRED, Perth, Western Australia. 2635 1881 STONE, ROBERT S., Mauritius. 1881 STOW, FREDERICK, Hoopstadt, Orange Free State. 1882 STOW, F. S. P., Kimberley, Cape Colony. 1882 STOWE, EDWIN, Post Restante, Cairo, Egypt. 1881 STRANACK, J. W., Durban, Natal. 2640 1884 †STRICKLAND DELLA CATENA, COUNT, Villa Bologna, Malta. 1881 STROUSS, CARL, Victoria, British Columbia. 1880 †STRUBEN, H. W., The Willows, Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa. 1880 STRUTT, DR. CHARLES EDWARD, Swedish and Norwegian Railway, Luleå, Sweden. 1880 STUART, M. V. D., Collector of Customs, Sierra Leone. 2645 1884 STUART, RICHARD WINGFIELD, Brisbane, Queensland. 1886 †STUART, WALTER, Kimberley, Cape Colony. 1875 STUDHOLME, JOHN, Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand. 1883 STUDHOLME, JOHN, JUN., Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand. 1883 STUDHOLME, WILLIAM PAUL, Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand. 2650 1881 STURRIDGE, GEORGE, J.P., Mandeville, Jamaica. 1876 SULLIVAN, A. F., Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia. 1882 SULLIVAN, HENRY, 116 and 118, Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia. 1882 SUNTER, REV. M. M.A., Sierra Leone. 1883 SWAINE, CHARLES S. DE P., The Priory, Georgetown, British Guiana. 2655 1881 SWAN, ROBERT A., Georgetown, British Guiana. 1884 SWAYNE, JOSEPH QUICKE, Mullens River, British Honduras. 1883 SWETTENHAM, FRANK A., C.M.G., The Residency, Perák, via Penang, Straits Settlements. 1881 †SYMON, J. H., Q.C., M.P., Adelaide, South Australia. 1884 SYMON, WILLIAM, Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide, South Australia.

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2660	1885	†SYMONS, DAVID, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	SYNNOT, RICHARD W., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1879	TAIT, M. M., <i>Stanmore House, Rondebosch, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	TALBOT, ARTHUR PHILLIP, <i>Assistant Colonial Secretary, Singapore.</i>
	1886	TANNER, EDWARD, <i>Invercargill, New Zealand.</i>
2665	1877	†TANNER, THOMAS, <i>Riverslea, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1883	TAPSCOTT, GEORGE A. M., <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
	1879	TAYLOR, HON. E. B. A., C.M.G., <i>Colonial Secretary, Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1884	TAYLOR, M. W., <i>McGill University, Montreal, Canada.</i>
	1882	†TAYLOR, WILLIAM, <i>Clarendon Street East, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2670	1883	TAYLOR, W. F., M.D., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1881	TAYLOR, W. P., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1885	TEBBS, REV. WILLIAM, <i>St. Matthew's Vicarage, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
	1872	†TENNANT, THE HON. SIR DAVID, M.L.A., <i>Speaker of the House of Assembly, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	TESCHEMAKER, THOMAS, J.P., <i>Otaio, Timaru, New Zealand.</i>
2675	1883	TESSIER, HON. P. G., M.L.C., <i>St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
	1874	THIBANDEAU, ALFRED, <i>Quebec, Canada.</i>
	1886	†THOMAS, JAMES J., <i>Lagos, West Africa.</i>
	1883	THIBOU, HON. JOSEPH T., M.L.C., <i>Basseterre, St. Kitts, West Indies.</i>
	1885	†THOMAS, JOHN DAVIES, M.D., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
2680	1884	THOMAS, J. EDWIN, <i>Cavendish Chambers, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1882	THOMAS, M. H., <i>Gallehria Estate, Madulkelly, Ceylon.</i>
	1884	THOMAS, PAUL, 16, <i>Avenue Carnot, Paris.</i>
	1883	†THOMAS, RICHARD D., <i>Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
	1884	THOMAS, ROBERT KYFFIN, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
2685	1884	THOMPSON, ALEXANDER J., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1881	THOMPSON, GEORGE A., <i>Union Club, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1885	THOMPSON, HERBERT, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1884	THOMPSON, T. A., M.L.A., <i>Police Magistrate, Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1884	THOMPSON, WILLIAM, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2690	1885	THOMSON, ARTHUR H., <i>Administrator-General's Department, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1886	THOMSON, JAMES, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1879	THOMSON, JAMES, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1873	THOMSON, MATTHEW C., <i>Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>
	1880	THOMSON, WILLIAM, M. Inst.C.E., <i>Resident Engineer, Caixa, 129, Para, Brazil.</i>
2695	1882	THOMSON, W. K., <i>Kamesburgh, Brighton, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1872	THORNE, CORNELIUS, <i>Maitland & Co., Shanghai, China.</i>
	1882	THORNE, HENRY EDWARD, <i>Barbados.</i>
	1884	THORNTON, S. LESLIE, <i>care of F. G. Bernard, Esq., Woodleigh, Singapore.</i>
	1885	THURSTON, HON. JOHN BATES, C.M.G., <i>Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Secretary, Suva, Fiji.</i>
2700	1882	THWAITES, HAWTREY (Registrar, Supreme Court), <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1875	TIFFIN, HENRY S., J.P., <i>Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1884	TILLEY, SIR LEONARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., <i>Government House, Frederickton, New Brunswick.</i>
	1886	†TINLINE, JOHN, <i>Nelson, New Zealand.</i>
	1879	TOBIN, ANDREW, <i>Wingadee, Balaclava, Melbourne, Australia.</i>

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2705	1879	TOBIN, P. J., <i>Wingadee Station, Coonamble, New South Wales.</i>
	1885	TODD, CHARLES, C.M.G., <i>Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1886	TOMKINSON, HON. SAMUEL, M.L.C., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1884	TOOTH, ROBERT LUCAS, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1885	TOPHAM, WILLIAM, H., C.E., <i>Athenæum Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2710	1883	†TOPP, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., <i>Bathurst, River Gambia, West Africa.</i>
	1881	TORBET, W., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	TORROP, EDWARD C., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1879	TOSSWILL, CAPTAIN R. G. D., <i>Highfield, Kirwee, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
	1884	†TOWN, HENRY, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2715	1877	TRAFFORD, HIS HONOUR G., <i>Chief Justice, St. Vincent, West Indies.</i>
	1884	†TRAVERS, BENJAMIN, <i>District Magistrate, Toledo, British Honduras.</i>
	1881	TRAVERS, MARCUS.
	1883	†TRELEAVAN, CHARLES W., <i>Bogul, Balaclava P.O., Jamaica.</i>
	1880	TRIMINGHAM, WILLIAM P., <i>The Grange, St. Michaels, Barbados.</i>
2720	1883	TRIMMER, ALEXANDER, <i>Buenos Ayres, South America.</i>
	1884	†TRIPP, C. H., <i>Geraldine, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
	1883	TRIPP, L. O. H., <i>Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
	1883	TROTTER, NOEL, <i>Singapore.</i>
	1869	TRUTCH, HON. J. W., C.M.G., <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
2725	1882	TRUTER, JAMES LIONEL, <i>Resident Magistrate, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	TRUTER, P. J., C.C., R.M., <i>Vryburg, Bechuanaland.</i>
	1883	TUCKER, HENRY, <i>West End, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	TUCKER, KIDGER, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	TUCKER, WILLIAM KIDGER, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2730	1886	TUCKETT, J. R., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1883	TURNBULL, JAMES THOMSON, J.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1882	†TURNER, G. NAPIER, <i>care of Messrs. James Turner & Son, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1885	TURNER, HARRY, J.P., <i>Somerton, near Glenelg, South Australia.</i>
2735	1882	†TURNER, HENRY GYLES, <i>Commercial Bank, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1883	TURNER, JOHN HERBERT, <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
	1872	†TURNER, WILLIAM S., <i>Chief Commissary of Taxation, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1884	TURNOUR, KEPPEL A., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1882	†TURTON, C. D., <i>Assistant Colonial Secretary, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1881	TWEED, ARTHUR.
2740	1881	TYSON, THOMAS G., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885	UPINGTON, HON. THOMAS, Q.C., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	USHER, CHARLES RICHARD, <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1881	USHER, HENRY CHARLES, <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1886	UTHER, FREDERICK W., <i>Messrs. Fraser & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2745	1885	VALENZUELA, JOSÉ MARÍA, <i>Comayagua, Republic of Honduras.</i>
	1885	VAN RENEN, HENRY, <i>Government Land Surveyor, Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	VAN-SENDELEN, E. W., <i>Dudley Cottage, Medindie, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1879	VARLEY, JOHN, <i>Stipendiary Magistrate, Kapunda, South Australia.</i>

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1881	†VEENDAM, DR. J. L., <i>Essequibo, British Guiana.</i>
2750 1883	†VELGE, CHARLES EUGENE, <i>Registrar Supreme Court, Singapore.</i>
1880	VENDRIES, HENRY, <i>Advocate, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1869	VERDON, SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G., C.B., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1883	VERLEY, JAMES LOUIS, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1877	VERLEY, LOUIS, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
2755 1886	†VERSFIELD, DIRK, J.P., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Riversdale, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	VERSFIELD, HENRY, <i>Malmesbury, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	†VILLIERS, HON. FRANCIS JOHN, C.M.G., <i>Auditor-General, British Guiana.</i>
1882	VINTCENT, LEWIS A., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1879	VOGEL, HON. SIR JULIUS, K.C.M.G., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
2760 1880	VOHSEN, ERNST, <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
1886	VON HAAST, SIR JULIUS, K.C.M.G., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1884	WACE, HERBERT, <i>Anuradhapura, North Central Province, Ceylon.</i>
1885	WADDELL, GEORGE WALKER, J.P., <i>Australian Joint Stock Bank, Orange, New South Wales.</i>
1885	†WAITE, PETER, <i>Urrbrae, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
2765 1885	WAKEFIELD, ARTHUR, <i>Walilabo, St. Vincent, West Indies.</i>
1883	WALCOTT, W. CHASE, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Bathurst, River Gambia, West Africa.</i>
1883	WALDRON, DERWENT, M.B., C.M., <i>Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1880	WALDRON, JAMES L., J.P., <i>Falkland Islands.</i>
1884	†WALKER, CRITCHETT, <i>Principal Under-Secretary, Sydney, N.S.W.</i>
2770 1876	†WALKER, HON. EDWARD NOEL, C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1881	†WALKER, JOSEPH, M.L.A., <i>Hamilton House, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1874	†WALKER, R. B. N., M.A., F.R.G.S., <i>British Sherbro', West Africa.</i>
1883	†WALKER, MAJOR R. S. F., <i>Chief Commissioner of Police, Thaiping, Perak, Straits Settlements.</i>
1881	WALLACE, JAMES, <i>Chartered Bank, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
2775 1885	WALSH, HON. WILLIAM HENRY, M.L.C., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1881	†WALTER, HENRY J., <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1881	†WANLISS, THOMAS D., <i>Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1879	WARD, LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES J., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1881	WARD, WALTER J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2780 1873	WARD, WILLIAM CURTIS, <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1885	WARE, JERRY GEORGE, <i>Koort, Koortnong Station, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1879	†WARE, JOHN, <i>Tatyoon, Yalla-y-Poora, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1886	†WARE, JOSEPH, <i>Minjah, Carramut, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1880	†WARE, J. C., <i>Yalla-y-Poora, Victoria, Australia.</i>
2785 1882	†WAENER, OLIVER W., <i>Emigration Agent for Trinidad, 11, Garden Reach, Calcutta.</i>
1882	WATERHOUSE, HON. G. M., M.L.C., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1885	WATERS, WILLIAM, <i>Addah, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1883	WATKINS, ARNOLD H., M.B., F.R.C.S., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	WATSON, CHARLES MARRIOTT, <i>Collins St. West, Melbourne.</i>
2790 1885	WATSON, D. J., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1885	WATSON, FRANK DASHWOOD, <i>Najera, Assam, India.</i>

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1882	WATSON, ROBERT, C.E., <i>Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1879	WATT, GEORGE, <i>Urana Station, Urana, New South Wales.</i>
1881	WAY, E., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1895	WAYLAND, CHARLES FREDERICK BISHOP, <i>Douglas, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	WAYLEN, ALFRED R., M.D., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1885	WEARS, WM. E. LIVINGSTONE, <i>Kotagala, Dimbula, Ceylon.</i>
1882	WEBB, THE RIGHT REV. ALLAN BECHER, D.D., <i>Lord Bishop of Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	WEBB, CLEMENT D., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Queenstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1880	WEBB, HON. MR. JUSTICE GEORGE H. F., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1881	WEBB, HON. J. H., M.L.C., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1883	WEBSTER, ALEXANDER B., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1885	WEBSTER, A. SPEED, <i>Consul-General for the Hawaiian Islands, 3, Gresham Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1886	WEBSTER, CHARLES, J.P., <i>Mackay, Queensland.</i>
1880	WEBSTER, EBEN, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1885	WEBSTER, WILLIAM, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1880	WEGG, DR. JOHN A., J.P., <i>Colreville, Spanish Town, Jamaica.</i>
1884	WEIL, BENJAMIN BERTIE, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	WEIL, JULIUS, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	WEIL, MYER, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	WEIL, SAMUEL, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	WEINER, L., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	WELCH, HENRY P., 28, <i>Queen's Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1868	WELD, SIR FREDERICK A., G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Singapore.</i>
1815	†WESTBY, EDMUND W., <i>Pullitop & Buckaginga Station, New South Wales.</i>
1876	†WEST-ERSKINE, W. A. E., M.A., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1879	WESTRUP, MAJOR CHARLES, <i>Gisborne, New Zealand.</i>
1881	WHITE, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON H. MASTER, <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	WHITE, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., <i>Double Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1880	WHITE, M. W., <i>Cedar Valley, Antigua.</i>
1886	WHITE, ROBERT H. D., M.P., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1885	WHITE, REV. W. MOORE, LL.D., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1876	WHITEHEAD, PERCY, <i>care of Messrs. Grant & Fradd, Durban, Natal.</i>
1881	WHITEWAY, SIR WILLIAM V., K.C.M.G., <i>St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
1825	WHITMORE, COLONEL SIR G. S., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1878	WHYHAM, WILLIAM H., <i>St. John's, Antigua (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1886	†WHYTE, W. LESLIE, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1884	WICKHAM, H. A., <i>Post-office, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1881	WIGHT, THEOPHILUS G. (Crown Surveyor), <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1830	WIGHT, HENRY LUCIEN, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1886	WILKINSON, FREDERICK, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1883	WILKINSON, W. BIRKENSHAW, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1879	WILKS, JOHN, J.P., 107, <i>Collins Street, W., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1882	WILCOCKS, EDWARD J. R., <i>Principal of the Training Institution, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1835	WILLIAMS, CHARLES, <i>care of Messrs. J. D. Alty & Co., British Guiana.</i>
1884	WILLIAMS, HON. MR. JUSTICE HARTLEY, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>

	1881	WILLIAMS, H. WYNN, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1882	WILLIAMS, J. BLACKSTONE, J.P., <i>Assistant Resident Magistrate, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	WILLIAMSON, HON. ALEXANDER, M.I.C., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
2840	1879	WILLIAMSON, HON. GEORGE WALTER, M.L.C., <i>Grenada.</i>
	1879	WILLIAMSON, JAMES, <i>Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1880	WILMAN, HERBERT, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1876	WILMOT, ALEXANDER, J.P., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	WILSON, ALEXANDER, <i>Mount Emu, Victoria, Australia.</i>
2845	1886	WILSON, DAVID, <i>Commissioner Northern Province, &c., Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
	1883	WILSON, FREDERICK H., <i>Cashmere, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1885	WILSON, JAMES, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1883	WILSON, JOHN, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
	1881	WILSON, MAJOR JOHN, J.P., <i>Waterside, Cambridge, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
2850	1883	WILSON, JOHN CRACROFT, <i>Cashmere, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1875	WILSON, HON. JOHN N., M.L.C., <i>Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1884	WILSON, ROBERT, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1881	†WILSON, WALTER H., <i>Eldon Chambers, Brisbane, Queensland; and Queensland Club (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1880	WILSON, HON. WILLIAM, <i>Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
2855	1885	WILSON, WILLIAM, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1885	WINCKLER, A. R., <i>care of Messrs. Hardie & Gorman, 131, Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1877	WING, EDGAR, <i>Hare Street, Echuca, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1880	WINTER, CHARLES T., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1883	WISHART, WILLIAM, <i>Kingston, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
2860	1886	WITTS, BROOME LAKE, <i>Seven Hills, near Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1882	WOLLASTON, CHARLTON F. B., J.P., <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	WOLSELEY, W. A., <i>Plantation Lusignan, British Guiana.</i>
	1884	WOOD, B. C., J.P., <i>Fremantle, Western Australia.</i>
	1879	WOOD, JOHN EDWIN, <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
2865	1878	WOOD, READER GILSON, <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
	1883	†WOODHOUSE, EDMUND BINGHAM, <i>Mount Gilead, Campbelltown, New South Wales.</i>
	1885	†WOODHOUSE, HENRY MARRIOTT (Persian Consul), <i>Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1885	†WOODS, SYDNEY GOWER, <i>The Treasury, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1885	WOODWARD, CALEB RICHARD, <i>Registrar of Titles Office, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
2870	1881	WOOLFORD, J. BARRINGTON, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1884	WOOLLAN, BENJAMIN MINORS, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	WREY, PHILLIP, B.S., <i>Government Survey Camp, Alice, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	WRIGHT, A. E. AMAND., <i>Glenelg, South Australia.</i>
	1885	WRIGHT, J. B., J.P., <i>Sherbro', West Africa.</i>
2875	1886	WRIGHT, WILLIAM FREDERICK, <i>H.M.'s Customs, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	WYATT, ALFRED, <i>Police Magistrate, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1872	WYATT, CAPTAIN W. J. (late Cape Mounted Rifles).
	1883	WYLIE, ALEXANDER C., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1882	WYLIE, J. C., <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>

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1880	1885	WYLLIE, BRYCE J., <i>Patigame, Deltota, Ceylon.</i>
	1883	WYNNE, AGAR, <i>Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1884	YEARWOOD, TIMOTHY, M.L.A., <i>Edghill, Barbados.</i>
	1883	YONGE, CAPTAIN H. J., J.P., <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	YOUNG, ARETAS, Barrister-at-Law, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1885	1879	YOUNG, C. BURNET, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1884	YOUNG, DAVID ALEXANDER, <i>Jonesville, Corosal, British Honduras.</i>
	1883	†YOUNG, HORACE E. B., <i>Fairymead, Bundaberg, Queensland.</i>
	1882	†YOUNG, JAMES H., M.L.A., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1878	YOUNG, SIR WILLIAM, <i>Halifax, Nova Scotia.</i>
1890	1883	YOUNG, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1881	ZOCHONIS, GEORGE, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1881	ZWEIFEL, JOSUA, <i>The National African Company, River Niger, West Africa.</i>

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" " " Quebec
" Bureau of Statistics, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
" Canadian Institute, Toronto.
" Council of Arts and Manufactures, Montreal.
" Geographical Society, Quebec.
" Geological Survey of Canada.
" Hamilton Association.
" Historical & Scientific Society of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
" Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.
" Literary and Scientific Society, Ottawa.
" McGill University, Montreal.
" Mercantile Literary Association, Montreal.
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New South Wales.

The Australian Museum, Sydney.
" Free Public Library, Bathurst.
" " Newcastle.
" " Sydney.
" Geographical Society of Australasia.
" Houses of Parliament, Sydney.
" Mechanics' Institute, Albury.
" Royal Society of New South Wales.
" School of Art, Grafton.
" " Maitland West.
" " Wollongong.

Queensland.

The Houses of Parliament, Brisbane.
" School of Art, Bowen, Port Denison.
" " Brisbane.
" " Ipswich.
" " Rockhampton.

South Australia.

The Houses of Parliament, Adelaide.
" Philosophical Society, Adelaide.
" Public Library, Adelaide.

Tasmania.

The Houses of Parliament, Hobart.
" Mechanics Institute, Launceston.
" Public Library, Hobart.
" " Launceston.
" Royal Society of Tasmania.

Victoria.

The Houses of Parliament, Melbourne.

- „ Athenæum and Burke Museum, Beechworth.
- „ Mechanics' Institute and Athenæum, Melbourne.
- „ Mechanics' Institute, Sale.
- „ „ Sandhurst.
- „ „ Stawell.
- „ Public Library, Ballarat.
- „ „ Castlemaine.
- „ „ Geelong.
- „ „ Melbourne.

Western Australia.

The Houses of Parliament, Perth.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Houses of Parliament, Wellington.

- „ Auckland Institute.
- „ Canterbury College, Christchurch.
- „ New Zealand Institute, Wellington.
- „ Public Library, Dunedin.
- „ „ Wellington.

CAPE COLONY.

The Houses of Parliament, Cape Town.

- „ Chamber of Commerce, Cape Town.
- „ „ „ Port Elizabeth.
- „ Public Library, Cape Town.
- „ „ „ Grahamstown.
- „ „ „ Kimberley, Griqualand West.
- „ „ „ Port Elizabeth.

NATAL.

The Houses of Parliament, Pietermaritzburg.

- „ Public Library, Durban.
- „ „ „ Pietermaritzburg.

WEST INDIES.

The Free Library, Barbados.

- „ Court of Policy, British Guiana.
- „ Houses of Parliament, Grenada.
- „ Jamaica Institute.

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Van Nederlandsch-Indië.

UNITED STATES.

The Department of State, Washington.

- „ Smithsonian Institution „

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

SESSION 1885-86.

FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE First Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held on Tuesday, November 10, at the St. James's Banqueting Hall.

His Grace the Duke of MANCHESTER, K.P., Chairman of Council, presided.

The HONORARY SECRETARY (Frederick Young, Esq.) read the Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting (9th June, 1885), which were confirmed, and announced that since that Meeting 186 Fellows had been elected, viz., 66 Resident, and 120 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Harry Adams, Esq., Joseph Frank Aldenhoven, Esq., John James Aubertin, Esq., Gardner Sebastian Bazley, Esq., Hon. James George Beaney, T. Gibson Bowles, Esq., Henry Brandon, Esq., Oswald Brown, Esq., C.E., W. J. Carver, Esq., Major Henry Cautley, Sir Richard Cayley, R. J. Chippendall, Esq., Major John Alexander Collins, Robert Crichton, Esq., Alfred Dent, Esq., Patrick Cockburn Don, Esq., Charles C. Dowling, Esq., Edward Easton, Esq., G. Robinson Elliott, Esq., M.R.C.S.E.; John Ewart, Esq., Edward George, Esq., W. Dale Glossop, Esq., John Gwynne, Esq., John Haddon, Esq., James Hamilton, Esq., Alfred G. Henriques, Esq., Frederick G. Henriques, Esq., Charles Fitzhenry Hill, Esq., Sidney Hill, Esq., Francis Octavius Hodson, Esq., Clifford Wyndham Holgate, Esq., Boydell Houghton, Esq., Major Charles Jones, William Knighton, Esq., LL.D.; Captain H. B. Lang, R.N.; David Wemyss Lindesay, Esq., Alexander Lyons, Esq., J.P.; Colin McKenzie, Esq., S. Theodore Mander, Esq., B.A.; Arthur Marshall, Esq., Col. C. J. McMahon, R.A.; Robert N. Moir, Esq., Joseph G. Montefiore, Esq., Harry Moody, Esq., Arthur F. Moore, Esq., Harry Mosenthal, Esq., George Henry Nelson, Esq., C. Wray Palliser, Esq., William Isaac Palmer, Esq., George Herbert Peake, Esq., William Pinckney, Esq., Charles Jaques Posno, Esq., Charles Rea, Esq., Alexander Milne Robertson, Esq., Hugh Cameron Ross, Esq.,

Arthur Seddon, Esq., Albert K. Sheppard, Esq., John G. Smith, Esq., The Rev. G. M. Squibb, M.A., Gordon Turner, Esq., George Vane, Esq., C.M.G., Thomas Webb Ware, Esq., J. H. B. Warner, Esq., J.P., Edward Wienholt, Esq., William Henry Willans, Esq., Cecil Drummond Wolff, Esq.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

George Annand, Esq., M.D. (Victoria), Frederick Back, Esq. (New Zealand), Hon. Alexander Barr (British Guiana), Joseph Baynes, Esq., J.P. (Natal), Robert John Beadon, Esq. (Tasmania), C. W. Bennett, Esq. (Rio Grande), William Benson, Esq. (Victoria), Samuel Bolton, Esq. (New Zealand), John Borton, Esq. (New Zealand), Hon. Robert Mitford Bowker, M.L.C. (Cape Colony), Frank Boyle, Esq. (Cape Colony), Hon. Thomas Cadell, M.L.C. (New South Wales), E. J. Challinor, Esq. (Natal), Alfred Clarke, Esq. (Victoria), Major F. C. H. Clarke, R.A., C.M.G. (Ceylon), George E. Colebrook, Esq. (Victoria), E. C. Collins, Esq. (New Zealand), Edwy Lathom Stratton Collins, Esq. (Cape Colony), John Cooke, Esq. (New Zealand), Alfred W. Cox, Esq. (New South Wales), Hon. William Crosby, M.L.C. (Tasmania), Jose Simão da Costa, Esq. (British Guiana), Captain Alfred North Daniel (Sierra Leone), Johannes A. D. Des Vages, Esq., M.L.A. (Cape Colony), Henry Donkin, Esq. (Queensland), Fergus Donovan Esq. (Cape Colony), Thomas Eden, Esq. (Italy), Arthur Elstob, Esq. (Natal), William John Fergusson, Esq., M.P. (New South Wales), E. G. Fleming, Esq. (New South Wales), W. H. Fleming, Esq. (New South Wales), Thomas D. Foote, Esq. (Antigua), Frederick William Forbes, Esq. (Cape Colony), Edward Alexander Foster, Esq. (Jamaica), J. P. Franki, Esq. (New South Wales), W. D. Gibbon, Esq. (Ceylon), Joseph Edward Godfrey, Esq. M.B. (British Guiana), Ernest Goertz, Esq. (Queensland), A. R. Goldring, Esq. (Cape Colony), Robert Dundas Graham, Esq. (Cape Colony), McKenzie Grant, Esq., M.L.C. (Western Australia), C. T. Griffin, Esq., M.R.C.S. (Ceylon), J. J. Grinlinton, Esq. (Ceylon), Charles Boughton Hamilton, Esq. (British Guiana), Charles Hannam, Esq. (Cape Colony), Edwin Harrow, Esq. (New Zealand), James Hay, Esq. (Cape Colony), Hon. J. H. Hofmeyer, M.L.A. (Cape Colony), John A. Horsfall, Esq. (Victoria), Arthur G. Hubbard, Esq. (Cape Colony), Sydney Johnston, Esq. (New Zealand), Rev. Joseph Keelan (British Guiana), William Kennedy, Esq. (Ontario, Canada), Edmund Keogh, Esq. (Victoria), Rudolph Kummerer, Esq. (New South Wales), Hon. John Laing, M.L.A. (Cape Colony), Claude A. Macdonald, Esq. (New South Wales), Alfred Witter Marshall, Esq. (South Australia), J. T. Matson, Esq., J.P. (New Zealand), James G. Mitchell (New South Wales), Charles Moses, Esq. (Cape Colony), Alexander McDowell Nathan, Esq. (Jamaica), David J. Nathan, Esq. (New Zealand), Hon. M. L. Neethling, M.L.C. (Cape Colony), Walter Newman, Esq. (New Zealand), Francis James Odling, Esq. (New South Wales), Hon. Edward D. S. Ogilvie, M.L.C. (New South Wales), Rev. Canon G. Ogilvie (Cape Colony), Richard Oliver, Esq. (New Zealand), Charles Edward Herbert

Orpen, Esq. (Cape Colony), Joseph Palmer, Esq. (New Zealand), P. T. J. Parfitt, Esq. (Fiji), Hon. J. T. Peacock, M.L.C. (New Zealand), Jonathan Peel, Esq. (Natal), James Adolphus Perot, Esq. (British Guiana), Hon. Frank Peter, M.L.C. (St. Lucia), W. F. B. Pollard, Esq. L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. (British Guiana), Henry Pollen, Esq. M.D. (New Zealand), Hon. Neale Porter (Antigua), Frederick Arthur Prince, Esq. (Cape Colony), Hon. William Henry Ravenscroft (Ceylon), F. Rawlins, Esq. (Queensland), Joseph Reed, Esq. (Victoria), David Palmer Ross, Esq., M.D. (Sierra Leone), John K. M. Ross, Esq. (Fiji), Charles John Royle, Esq. (New South Wales), John B. Russell, Esq. (New Zealand), N. A. St. Hilaire, Esq. (Trinidad), Frederick J. Salier, Esq. (Tasmania), Edward Sayce, Esq. (Victoria), Hon. F. Schermbrucker, M.L.C. (Cape Colony), The Right Rev. Bishop Selwyn, D.D. (Norfolk Island), William Henry Sherlock, Esq. (British Guiana), Sutherland Sinclair, Esq. (New South Wales), James Sivewright, Esq., C.M.G. (Cape Colony), Alfred Van Waterschoot Lucie Smith, Esq. (British Guiana), George Smith, Esq. (British Guiana), James Trevor Smith, Esq. (Cape Colony), C. P. Smuts, Esq., M.B., C.M. Edin. (Cape Colony), Herbert Thompson, Esq. (New South Wales), Arthur H. Thomson, Esq. (British Guiana), Charles Todd, Esq., C.M.G. (South Australia), William Derwent Tucker, Esq., J.P. (Cape Colony), Hon. Thomas Upington, M.L.A., Q.C. (Cape Colony), Henry Van Renen, Esq. (Cape Colony), George Walker Waddell, Esq., J.P. (New South Wales), Arthur Wakefield, Esq. (St. Vincent), Hon. William Henry Walsh, M.L.C. (Queensland), Jerry George Ware, Esq. (Victoria), William Waters, Esq. (Gold Coast Colony), D. J. Watson, Esq. (British Honduras), C. F. B. Wayland, Esq. (Cape Colony), Rev. William Thomas Western (New Zealand), Rev. W. Moore White, LL.D., (New South Wales), James Wilson, Esq. (Queensland), William Wilson, Esq. (Queensland), A. R. Winckler, Esq. (New South Wales), George Garcia Wolff, Esq., M.L.A. (Cape Colony), Caleb Richard Woodward, Esq. (Queensland), Bryce J. Wyllie, Esq. (Ceylon).

The HONORARY SECRETARY further announced that numerous donations of Books, Pamphlets, Maps, &c., had been received from the various Colonial Governments, from Societies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from a great number of the Fellows of the Institute.

The CHAIRMAN, in introducing Sir Charles Warren, said: This is rather an eventful meeting for the Royal Colonial Institute, because it is the First Ordinary General Meeting which has been held since we got into our new building in Northumberland Avenue. Those Fellows who have visited it have, I trust, been satisfied with the arrangements which the Council have made, and to the good standing which has been given to us as a society, as is shown by the number of fresh candidates elected and announced this

evening. The only thing we have to regret is that our funds have not yet enabled us to clear off the amount which the building has cost. Donations to the amount of £4,812 9s. 6d. have been received. Since the last Annual Meeting in June, we have received the following Donations to the Building Fund :—

		£	s.	d.
J. H. Angas, Esq., South Australia	..	105	0	0
John Ware, Esq., Victoria	..	50	0	0
J. C. Ware, Esq., Victoria	..	25	0	0
Edward R. Fairfax, Esq., New South Wales	..	25	0	0
J. F. Debrot, Esq., Spanish Honduras	..	10	0	0
Henry Atlee, Esq.	..	5	5	0
Sir Samuel Davenport, South Australia	..	5	5	0
John S. Distin, Esq., Cape Colony	..	5	5	0
Stewart Gardner, Esq., British Guiana	..	5	5	0
J. F. Hayward, Esq., South Australia	..	5	5	0
Hon. H. S. Littleton	..	5	5	0
H. W. Newman, Esq., New South Wales	..	5	5	0
Thomas Glanville, Esq., Jamaica	..	5	0	0
Hamilton Hunter, Esq., Fiji	..	5	0	0
Alexander Macfarlan, Esq.	..	5	0	0
Sir Joseph Needham, Trinidad	..	5	0	0
R. S. Fraser, Esq., Ceylon	..	2	9	6
Frederick Evans, Esq., C.M.G., Lagos	..	2	2	0
C. J. George, Esq., Lagos	..	2	2	0
Hon. E. G. Levy, M.L.C., Jamaica	..	2	2	0
John McLennon, Esq., New Zealand	..	2	2	0
M. V. D. Stewart, Esq., Sierra Leone	..	2	2	0
B. Travers, Esq., British Honduras	..	2	2	0
C. F. B. Wollaston, Esq., Cape Colony	..	2	2	0
Erasmus Beynon, Esq., Bombay	..	1	1	0
W. K. Bradford, Esq., Cape Colony	..	1	1	0
James C. Crawford, Esq., New Zealand	..	1	1	0
Robert Kirkland, Esq., Jamaica	..	1	1	0
Thomas Lewis, Esq., Tasmania	..	1	1	0
Charles C. Rawson, Esq., Queensland	..	1	1	0
J. B. Sorapure, Esq., Jamaica	..	1	1	0
H. Thwaites, Esq., Ceylon	..	1	1	0
John Varley, Esq., South Australia	..	1	1	0
John Hemming, Esq., Cape Colony	..	0	10	6
Abraham Hyam, Esq., Cape Colony	..	0	10	6
		<hr/>		
		£299	8	6

Of course, it is very desirable that we should, if possible, clear off the remaining debt, and I trust that Fellows who have seen the building, and who may be satisfied with it, will do their best to get funds and contributions for that purpose. We have to welcome Sir Charles Warren on his return from a most excellent service in South Africa. You all know as well as I—perhaps better than I do, for you have been in England and I have been on the other side of the world, and have not followed his movements so well as you have been able to do here—what he has done, and how well he did it; and I must say it seems ungracious—it makes me

rather regret to have to welcome him home so soon. I should have preferred that he had deferred his return, in order to inaugurate, and firmly establish, the government which he has suggested. I trust, however, that the merits of that government are sufficient in themselves to be beneficial to the countries concerned, as well as to the British Empire.

Sir CHARLES WARREN, G.C.M.G., then read the following paper on

OUR PORTION IN SOUTH AFRICA (BECHUANALAND).

Before commencing the subject which I lay before you this evening, I will make some observations as to my views with regard to annexation of territory in South Africa, as I find that in some quarters they have been very much misunderstood, leading the public to infer that I am desirous of an aggressive policy. I notice in *The Saturday Review*, of October 24, references made to my "more ambitious proposals," and inferences given that they are to extend the Protectorate to the Zambesi. Now if reference is made to the recent Parliamentary Blue Book (c. 4588, p. 45), it will be seen that I informed Khama, on my visit: "With regard to the question of the Northern Boundary, I cannot speak now, as the notification of the Protectorate gives lat. 22 as the limit; but I will bring forward all the more important points connected with the subject, and I have no doubt the matter will receive every consideration."

In my report itself (p. 57 of the same book), I refer entirely to the administration of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and make no proposals for the extension of the Protectorate beyond lat. 22. It will thus be seen that the idea that I had proposed to extend the Protectorate to the Zambesi is entirely a misconception. Khama made a magnificent proposal, and in my telegram of May 27, I said: "I consider this unprecedented and friendly offer of Khama worthy of the favourable and prompt consideration of Her Majesty's Government" (c. 4588, p. 12). And now with regard to my scheme for the administration of the country in the Protectorate, I find it stated as though it were a proposal emanating from me alone, that I proposed to form the whole of the existing Protectorate into a Crown Colony, comprising altogether, it is estimated, about 170,000 square miles. I must point out, in reply to this, that my scheme was drawn up in accordance with the directions I received upon the subject, dated June 2, 1885, from the High Commissioner, which does not appear in the Blue Book, and

from which the following is an extract: "In view, therefore, of the possibility of the country being left on the hands of the Imperial Government, I shall be glad to receive from you, as soon as possible, a comprehensive scheme for the permanent administration of the whole Protectorate alluded to in my telegram to you, No. 6, of April 23 last. I there asked for your view in detail as to the police force and civil establishments which would be necessary for the protection and administration of the whole country, in the event of its continuing under Imperial control; and I added that your scheme should, if possible, show the probable revenue and expenditure, so that, if necessary, a vote might be taken for any contemplated deficiency before the close of the present session of the Imperial Parliament. Your report might contain recommendations on the points raised in your telegram under acknowledgment No. 3."

As far as my own views are concerned regarding the administration of land in Native territories, they are summed up in the following extracts from my report of Nov. 25, 1878:—

"There are two points on which I would lay particular stress.

"(a) That, as at present, no spirits should be sold to any Natives in these territories.

"(b) That their lands should be rented to them by the Government for a term of years at a very moderate rental, with the promise that they should be given them at the end of that period, provided they have not during the term of occupation alienated them, without the sanction of the Government; otherwise, that they are to be resumed as Government lands. This would, in a great measure, counteract the wholesale extermination of native farmers which has taken place in so many parts of South Africa."

Also at the end of the telegram I sent April 3, 1885, where it will be seen that I proposed that any Protectorate that should be established should be a real one, and I state with reference to losses Montsioa has sustained under our protection, regarding which no restitution had been made, that the chiefs of the tribes north of the Molopo "will naturally ask what kind of Protectorate it is that renders them liable to these losses, debars them from retaliating, and obliges them to pay hut tax."

My own view upon the subject has been, and still is, that unless we are prepared to give the natives a Protectorate such as they desire, and such as would tend to their own prosperity, it would be better for us and for them that we should leave them alone.

Otherwise we shall be ourselves conniving at what we consider so reprehensible in the Transvaal and Cape Colony. There must be no illusion in this matter ; we must either give them a protection just, equitable, and powerful, or we must leave them to their own devices : by half-measures we shall be simply assisting those who “eat” up the natives.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The country I propose to speak of this evening comprises a portion of Bechuanaland, and a portion of the Kalahari. It extends from lat. 29, north of the Cape Colony, to lat. 22, and from long. 20 east, to the borders of the Transvaal Republic, and is in extent about 170,000 square miles, being somewhat larger than the Republic of the Transvaal, and somewhat smaller than the Cape Colony, or as 4 is to 5 ; and is all under the protection of Her Majesty : that portion south and east of the Molopo having been also recently declared a Crown Colony, under the name of British Bechuanaland. Over such an enormous extent of country there are of course a variety of climates, of soils, and of inhabitants, but throughout this vast area there can scarcely be said to be a piece of ground the size of a farm which is not available for farming purposes. It has certainly been recently stated that a large portion (p. 51, C. 4588) of the country, north of the Molopo, is either a waterless desert, a fever-stricken swamp, or infested by the tsetse fly. Such a statement, with regard to the country I refer to, is absolutely unreliable ; the country is better watered than most parts of the Cape Colony, but there are no swamps, and the tsetse fly, if it does exist, does no injury, as herds of cattle are grazed over almost every portion of it.

This country is an elevated plateau, averaging from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and though so near to the Tropics, it is well adapted for the habitation of the Anglo-Saxon race. The heat in summer, in the middle of the day, is about the same as in the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, and the Northern part of the Cape Colony, and the nights are nearly always cool ; in the winter time there are frosts in the early morning, and snow sometimes falls in mid-winter, and there is the same champagne feeling in the air which is felt in the Orange Free State.

Bechuanaland occupies a most central position in South Africa ; traders have recently brought goods and gunpowder to Shoshong from Walfisch Bay, a distance of over 700 miles ; towards the south-west, stores are sometimes supplied from Port Nolloth, near the

mouth of the Orange River, a distance of nearly 400 miles ; to the east, stores are supplied from Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Durban, and even in some cases from Delagoa Bay. The natural ports of the future, irrespective of climatic and other effects, for heavy goods, will probably be by the Zambesi and Delagoa Bay. For the following reasons, however, during many years to come, Cape Town and Port Elizabeth will probably be the principal ports for the Protectorate. The railway from Port Elizabeth and Cape Town will be brought this year to Kimberley, which is within 90 miles of British Bechuanaland. From Shoshong to Kimberley it is about the same distance as to Delagoa Bay, but in the former case there is a good road over a settled territory, while in the latter case the road would be up and down a series of precipitous hills and valleys. Shoshong to the Zambesi is about 400 miles : the deadly character of the climate at the mouth of the Zambesi and at Delagoa Bay will for many years prevent children of our nation being brought up there in safety ; we cannot look, therefore, on either of these ports as likely places for our merchants to settle at. The climate at Walfisch Bay and Angra Pequena is also malarious, but probably to a less extent. Therefore, both English and German merchants engaged in importing and exporting goods, who wish to live with their families, are, on account of the climate, forced to take up their abode at the seaports on the southern part of the coast, between Cape Town and Durban. For all those who look upon South Africa as a Colony, and not merely as a series of trading stations, this is a matter for serious consideration, as it appears to me that convenience will force the trade of the interior away from the natural ports in the east and west to those of the south. There is another matter affecting the eastern ports of the Zambesi, Delagoa Bay, and perhaps even Durban, and that is, that though there may in the future be some slight gain in distance down to these ports, yet when arrived there, there is either the long sea voyage round by Zanzibar, and the heavy dues and detention in the Suez Canal, or else there is the cost and delay of several extra days' steaming round the coast as far as the Cape of Good Hope. When we take all these matters into consideration, it seems certain that for many years to come, probably as far as we can look forward to in our own lifetimes, the existence of the railroad to Kimberley, and the good road from Kimberley all through Bechuanaland, will cause the trade, throughout the Protectorate, to pass through Port Elizabeth and Cape Town. The only matter which may seriously affect this is the

prospect of the Cape Colony itself forcing the trade into other directions, by irritating protective duties and other interference with the trade of the country, or by Delagoa Bay being declared a free port.

And now with regard to the prospects of farming within the Protectorate, Bechuanaland is described by some as a waterless district because they have seen it during the dry season. Many parts of Europe are equally dry during many months of the year, and yet are among the most productive countries in the world; I allude more particularly to the extensive vegas in Spain, which are noted for their splendid wheat crops: and indeed even "the land flowing with milk and honey" is described at times as having an "earth of iron and a sky of brass." The appearance of these countries alluded to may be summarised briefly: for a short time a heavy rainfall, then a magnificent crop of corn covering the land, and then for many months a waterless desert, without a blade of grass or a stick to be seen.

It seems to have escaped the notice of many who deprecate Bechuanaland, that in most countries, without the Tropics, the fertility and luxuriant growth we meet with is the direct effect of the labour of man. A piece of ground in South Africa may be bought this year for £100, and through the labour of man may be worth in ten years £1,000; this is the case all over South Africa, except in a few instances where there are naturally large supplies of good water. The high price of good farms does not represent the original value of the land, but the amount of labour that has been bestowed on the land by man. There appears to be a belief among many people that South Africa is drying up year by year, and that there is not the same amount of water deposited on the surface of the ground as there was fifty years ago. This may to some extent be correct, so far as the present rainfall is concerned, but as the water comes from the sea, it is reasonable to suppose that the same amount of aqueous vapour, or water in suspension, is wafted over the land as in former days, but that the condition of the land may have altered so far as to affect its deposit in the form of rainfall.

I have noticed frequently, in South Africa, that where rain falls on a piece of ground early in the season, succeeding showers will fall on the same piece of ground, while adjoining farms remain comparatively dry; and it is frequently noticed that where a large tract becomes wet, heavy rains continue to fall through the season. It seems probable that the alleged decrease of rainfall may be due to

a gradual change of the grasses of the veldt, and to the introduction of sheep in the country, and to the veldt fires. In former days there were long grasses which are not suited for sheep ; the sun scarcely ever reached the soil, and evaporation was, therefore, very gradual ; consequently the soil remained damp, and there were many vleis and pans of water. Since the introduction of sheep the sun has been enabled to beat fiercely upon the soil, the moisture is rapidly extracted, and the deposit of rainfall is repelled. In addition to this, the numerous cattle tracks tend to carry off the rainfall much more rapidly to the sluits and rivers, and the river beds, in some cases, have sunk many feet during the last fifty years. The result is, that where there used to be morasses and swamps, there are now dry watercourses ; this is also very remarkable in many parts of the Cape Colony and Basutoland. Though the rainfall may not have diminished to any appreciable extent, yet the water is carried away more rapidly into the sea, or evaporated, instead of lying on the land to sink into it, as in former days.

Bechuanaland is from a commercial point of view more highly cultivated than many parts of the Cape Colony, and has supported for years a very large number of cattle, consequently the changes that have taken place on the surface of the land since it was first occupied have been very rapid ; but it is at the present time far better watered naturally than most parts of the Cape Colony. The Cape Colony is now essentially a dry country, but it is extensively supplied by dams and wells. Bechuanaland will require the same, but not to so great an extent will it be necessary as in Griqualand West and the Orange Free State ; the rainfall in Bechuanaland is probably double that of Griqualand West, and the land is more fertile. In Griqualand West, the farms in the district of Albania were given out at £5 per 1,000 morgen, and the dry farms to the extreme west were given out at £3 per 1,000 morgen. I have proposed the same rate for farms in Bechuanaland, but I find that my views on this matter are pronounced as visionary in the Blue Book recently published on South Africa. The only difficulty I see with regard to Bechuanaland, especially the north, is that owing to its fertility there is plenty of food for veldt fires, which stop the growth of the trees ; but this is a difficulty belonging to other spots in hot climates. The fact that the Boers are so anxious to migrate into the country is of itself a test of its value as a farming district, and the price the farms have gone up to since British occupation is also another proof. The name, " Land of Goshen," given to Montsioa's

territory, is also indicative of the view the Boers take concerning these lands, and the fact that I have received 3,000 applications from Dutch and English farmers from the Cape Colony and Orange Free States is also a clear indication of the value they set upon the land. The fact is, that certain Cape politicians are well aware of the great value of that territory, and appear to be endeavouring to depreciate it in order to induce the British Government to hand it over to the Cape Colony. The British Government has already spent millions on wars in South Africa, which have only resulted in the waste lands being occupied by Boers: why should not the million recently expended in the pacification of South Africa have as its result the colonisation of the territory by English-speaking farmers?

EARLY HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The native tribes in South Africa belong to two distinct families:—

- (a) Bushmen.
Hottentots.
Korannas.
Griquas or Bastards.
- (b) Kafirs.
Zulus and Matabeli.
Fingoes.
Basutos.
Bechuanas.
Makalakas.
Mashouas.
Batlaros.

The Bushmen and Hottentots are a yellow race, and in their physical appearance resemble the Chinese; they also have peculiarities in their language in common with the Chinese. In their customs, observances, and habits they give the impression of a race which has once been civilised, and have retrograded and degenerated. They possess many arts unknown to the other South African family, especially in medicinal knowledge, and they possess several remarkable mythological legends. The Bushmen appear to have migrated northward across the Orange River from the southern part of the Cape Colony, and are likely to have been located in the southern part of Bechuanaland, in Griqualand West, and the Orange Free State for at least 150 years, and they were probably the first inhabitants. The Griquas or Bastards and the Korannas came up northward subsequently, and did not cross the Orange

River into Griqualand West till near the beginning of this century ; the Korannas, who originally lived down near Cape Town, passed onward from Griqua Town, and forcing back the black races of whom I am going to speak, occupied the country on the Hartz River, as far as Mamusa, where they now reside. The Korannas as a rule have an hereditary disposition to live near water, and are to be found occupying portions of the Vaal River and the Orange River. The Korannas and Griquas are most spirited people ; they care nothing for danger in action, and will fight to the bitter end. They have only been reduced to their present servile condition by partial extermination and oppression on the part of the immigrant Boers, brought about by the fact that the Boers possessed firearms, while their antagonists were only armed with bows and arrows. I don't wish to be unnecessarily severe on the action taken by the Boers ; once granted that they must possess the lands of the aborigines, and the result was inevitable. The Boers could allow of no kind of compromises between themselves and the Hottentot races : they must be either slaves or die ; on the other hand, these spirited people preferred death to slavery, and during the early part of this century there was war to the knife between the whites and the yellow races. The result is that the greater portion of the pure-bred yellow races have disappeared out of the land, having in many instances been driven by hundreds into kloofs and shot down mercilessly like wild beasts ; and those yellow people who still remain are in many instances the descendants of the children captured in the various encounters, and in other cases are half-castes resulting from the union of Dutchmen with yellow women. For many years past the Dutch farmers found it an absolute necessity to act as they had done, or retire from their farms ; but I must put in my protest against this ruthless extermination of the past : not because I wish to rake up old grievances, but because there is a desire on the part of filibusters to continue it at the present time and to prosecute it in the future. Had the Boers been able to accord to these spirited races kindness and justice, their extirpation need never have taken place, and they might now exist as useful assistants to the farmers to the present day. I don't hesitate to say that had Englishmen colonised South Africa, such wholesale extermination could never have taken place, and as proof of this, I may state that it has been placed on record that while up to the beginning of this century these yellow races were steadily decreasing, they have since the advent of British rule again begun to increase.

BANTU FAMILY.

I now turn to the black or negro family already mentioned. They possess a language in common with the races extending up and beyond the equator as far as Sierra Leone and portions of Western Africa. The ancestors of these people appear to have come down the eastern coast of Africa, and to have spread over Zululand and Natal; thence they appear to have subdivided, and to have formed distinct tribes.

The terms Bechuana, Zulu, Basuto, Matabeli, and others, are not the names given by the tribes themselves, but are in most cases terms of opprobrium given by their antagonists, and eventually accepted by the tribes themselves when used by the white races. Records as to the dates of the various migrations are obscure, but it appears probable that the present Bechuana races have occupied Bechuanaland for 150 years, and that they turned out an older race of Bechuana. There is every reason to suppose that the present Bechuana are not the aborigines of Bechuanaland, and that they have not occupied the country for more than 200 to 250 years. The variety of dialects among the several sections of the Bantu family in South Africa does not necessarily require any lengthened period to have elapsed since the breaking up or dispersion of the original negro immigrants. As an instance of this I may cite the case of the Matabeli, who having broken off from the Zulus within the memory of many who are now living, have already made considerable alterations in their language from that spoken by their Zulu cousins. At the beginning of this century the Bechuana tribes were living as far south as Kuruman, and they were then described by Dr. Anderson as being the most civilised of the black races in South Africa; they appear at that time to have extended throughout present Bechuanaland and a large portion of the Transvaal.

South of the Molopo the country appears to have been occupied originally by the Barolongs having under them as serfs an inferior race called Batlapings: as time went on these Batlapings broke away from the rule of the Barolongs, and occupied the southern portion of the Barolong territory as their own. In the early part of this century these two tribes appear to have been totally distinct and independent of each other, and indeed the Barolongs had themselves also begun to divide into separate tribes.

To the north of the Molopo right up to the Zambesi there was originally but one people, who appear to have separated into distinct tribes within the last hundred years. Those which are now under

the Protectorate are the Bangwaketsi, Bakwena, and part of the Bamangwato ; others are in the Transvaal, and another tribe, the Batawana, are at Lake N'Gami. The Bechuanas were first visited by Europeans in 1801, when Messrs. Truter and Somerville reported that "they may in every respect be considered to have passed the boundary which parts the savage from the civilised state of society." In 1815 missionaries were sent to Takoon, the capital of the Batlaping, and in 1820 Mr. and Mrs. Moffat took up their abode there.

It was probably some years before this that the Korannas, under the chief Taaibosch, occupied the country on the Hartz River and drove back the Barolongs from it. In 1823 the warlike Mantatees, a tribe of Basutos, swept over part of the Bechuana country as far as Takoon, and Mr. Moffat called upon the Griquas for assistance : Andreas Waterboer headed a Griqua commando, defeated and drove back the Mantatees, and saved the country from further devastation. In 1825-6 the Batlapings suffered very much from the incursion of hostile tribes, and part of them moved into Griqualand West, in order to be near the Griquas for assistance ; but subsequently they were enabled to return to their own territory.

My father was up in Bechuanaland during these troubled times, and paid a visit to Dr. Moffat, while on a shooting excursion. I have several sketches that he then made of the Batlaping chiefs and people, and it appears that at that time, for war purposes, they dressed in skins and used shields and assegais, as the Zulus do at the present time ; but the shield was of a different shape. I have also sketches of the chief Matibi in his war paint, and of the dwellings of the Batlaping, very similar to the better class now met with among them. I have also a sketch of Andreas Waterboer, in which he is dressed very much as a Boer farmer of the present day.

It was during these years, probably about 1822 or 1823, that the Matabeli under the chief Musilikatsi, from Zululand, advanced into the present Transvaal, ravaging the country and exterminating the people, and settled about the Magaliesberg Range, near where Pretoria now stands. As is usual with the Zulu tribes, they laid the neighbouring aborigines under contribution, and on occasions extended their depredations over the Vaal River, as far as the Hartz River, but they do not seem ever to have possessed that portion of the country. In the year 1836 the emigrant Boers, leaving the Cape Colony, migrated northward across the Orange Free State. While there, Musilikatsi suddenly fell upon a section of the emigrants, murdering the people and carrying off their cattle ;

the remainder of the Boers, in this extremity, went into laager at Vecht Kop, and were there attacked by Musilikatsi, who was unable to force their laager, but carried off nearly all their cattle. Thus reduced to utter helplessness, the Boers might now have been an easy prey to the Matabeli ; but the Barolongs living in the neighbourhood came to their assistance with their pack oxen, and carried the wagons of the Boers to Blessburg, the place where they lived. This enabled the Boers to send out a commando against Musilikatsi: Machabi, a Barolong captain, with part of his tribe, united to assist the Boers. On this occasion the Boers recaptured a portion of the stolen cattle. In the same year a second commando went out, accompanied by Machabi and the Barolongs, who defeated Musilikatsi, and drove him northwards to Groot Morico, within the present Transvaal, recapturing a large number of the stolen cattle.

It is extraordinary to relate that the action of the Barolongs on this occasion, in thus rescuing the Boers from destruction, and in uniting with them against Musilikatsi, is made a pretext to the present day for claiming the whole of the Bechuana tribes as their slaves and vassals over hundreds of thousands of square miles, where Musilikatsi was never able to penetrate, and where the Boers have never been allowed to enter except on sufferance.

Towards the end of 1838 Musilikatsi and the Matabeli removed northward to the well-watered districts now called Matabeliland, and in 1839 sections of the Boers crossed the Vaal River, and settled on the Moi River, where Potchefstroom now stands ; the Boers here united with the Barolongs, and attacked and routed the remnant of the Matabeli residing at Magaliesburg. The Boers at this time were few in number, but they were continually being recruited by emigrants from the Cape Colony, and as they increased they required more and more land. For this purpose they set native chief against native chief, fomented native disturbances, and by assisting usurpers destroyed the organisations of native tribes on their borders and gradually extended their limits on all sides. These depredations against the native tribes have gone on from year to year, and have only been in a degree less brutal, and have been quite as effectual in extirpating the natives, as were the murderous inroads of the Matabeli. And yet they have always been accompanied by protestations on the part of the Boers that they were acting in the interests of the native races. Sir Hercules Robinson, in his despatch of November 23, 1883, brings a strong light to bear upon this system, so disastrous to the native races. He says that the deputation from the Transvaal, in asking that all restrictions in their

intercourse with the native tribes on their borders may be removed, "offer as a substitute for such restrictions for the rights and interests of the natives all such guarantees as are prescribed by divine law and human feeling," but he regrets to state that experience led him to doubt the practical efficacy of such "guarantees" so long as there are native cattle to be stolen or native lands that are worth appropriating. He does not think that the removal of the existing restrictions upon the trekking proclivities of the Boers would, as assumed by the deputation, advance the interests of "humanity" and "peace;" he believes, on the contrary, that native tribe after native tribe would be absorbed into the Transvaal or would perish in the process. He points out that with the removal of such restrictions "the ultimate boundaries of the Transvaal would be the Atlantic and the Indian Oceans, and thus the independent native tribes to the east and west of the existing boundaries would be extinguished, while at the same time an effective barrier would be interposed to the trade of the British Colonies in the south with the interior of Africa." With such experience in the past, having in view the fact that filibusters have occupied half Mankoroane's country, and reduced half his people to the verge of starvation, with the knowledge that filibusters have only been driven out of Montsioa's territory by force of British arms and prestige, being in possession of the written threats of the heads of the filibusters living in the Transvaal upon the Bakwena and Bangwaketsi, who can wonder that those three chiefs north of the Molopo, Khama, Secheli, and Gasitsive, should stipulate that if these lands are to be occupied, they should not be occupied by Boers or by English land-jobbers, but should be only leased to English or English Colonial farmers.

If the Bechuanas at the beginning of this century could be described as having passed beyond the bounds which separate savages from civilisation, what is to be said about them at the present time, there having been a steady progress forward among them, under the fostering care and guidance of members of the London Missionary Society? They have given up their assegais and shields, war paint and skins, and, much to the advantage of our commerce, have taken to breeches and top-boots, hats and coats. They have given up hoeing the ground, and have invested extensively in ploughs, grow corn for their own use and for exportation, and breed cattle.

At one store, in 1877, I was informed that they sold to the Bechuanas in the South at the rate of one plough a day; and this ploughing is creating quite a revolution in their habits, for hitherto

men that have been in the habit of sitting at home sewing, while their wives were out hoeing the ground, have now to guide the plough themselves. They are intrepid hunters, and have been accustomed to shoot large game and beasts of prey ; but now the elephants have been exterminated, and lions are not frequently met with. They cannot be treated as savages, and yet they are not prepared for the laws of the Cape Colony, which are framed for white people.

The chieftainship of the tribes are hereditary in theory ; but from one cause and another the head of the family is seldom ruling. This may be accounted for, in a great measure, by their desire to be ruled by the man most fitted for the work. In most cases there is a claimant living somewhere near the borders of the tribe, with a few adherents ready to take advantage of any opportunity for asserting his claim ; this, if it does not induce open war, may be in some respects an advantage, insomuch that it induces the chief to act justly, and keep touch with the people. The lands are all tribal ; so much so, that even between many of the several distinct tribes no boundary line had ever been made ; the cattle-posts of the adjoining tribes lace and interlace one with another, so that it is impossible to make any boundary line without cutting families off from their own tribes, and yet as regards particular posts, farms, and fields, it is in most cases well known to what families they belong. But at the same time these farms and posts are only held by these families by the will of the tribe, expressed in the public gatherings, and the chiefs themselves, even in combination with their councillors, have no power to grant land, unless it is ratified by the voice of the people. Moreover, the chiefs and the people in public assembly have no power to grant away land permanently, it being contrary to the customs of the race. Thus the claims of white men to farms in Bechuana-land, based on grants from native chiefs, are in most cases entirely illegal, and even in those cases in which grants have been made with the voice of the people, it is only a continuous lease, with a proviso that it may be resumed at any time. It will thus be seen that, in bringing the Bechuana tribes under the law of England or of the Cape Colony, the greatest care will have to be taken to prevent white people who have so-called land grants, getting from the Commissioners a great deal more than there have ever been given by the native chiefs in council.

Tribal affairs in other matters are also managed by the chiefs in council, and ratified by the will of the people, and in so far these tribes have advanced in their legislative process very closely to

the system which obtains in this country, and in the Republics of Europe.

To place magistrates over these tribes, without allowing the chiefs and people any voice in their own affairs, is to my mind most repugnant to everything that is just and right, and I trust that when the administration of this country is considered, these tribes will be allowed to govern themselves, and to show how natives can continue to develop and prosper under the protection of Great Britain.

The one important point upon which everything connected with the prosperity of the native tribe depends, is the concession to their earnest prayer that intoxicating spirits may be excluded from their midst. They do not allow spirits to be brought into their country under their native laws, and it would be a sham and a delusion to call any Government a Protectorate which admits intoxicating spirits into the country against the will of the people, when it is known by themselves and by every white man who understands the native races that the introduction will demoralise and destroy them. I would strongly urge, also, how undesirable it is to place bodies of white police among the native tribes ; they are absolutely unnecessary for keeping in order the black people, who only require one or two of their own men to act as town police. This system only leads to marriages between the whites and the blacks, resulting in half-caste children, who would be difficult to deal with hereafter.

Thus far I have spoken only of those portions occupied by the Bechuana tribes. With regard to those portions which they have offered for the use of English emigrants, I have a few words to say. If the offer is not accepted, and the Protectorate is made a reality, so much the better for the Bechuana ; if, on the other hand, their offers are accepted, I consider the terms should be adhered to. Faith must be kept with the black man as with the white man, and it is ridiculous and unreasonable to suppose that these native tribes would allow, if they could help it, Boers to be placed on their lands, after having fought for so many years to resist their encroachment ; and I declare my opinion, that although the desires of these people have been laughed to scorn by the members of the House of Assembly at Cape Town, there will be evil times for South Africa if faith is not kept with these Bechuana. The system of those who have land hunger in the Transvaal has been to wrest land from the Bechuana by force ; those afflicted with the same desire in England and the Cape Colony cannot openly send

filibustering expeditions, but they have shown that the following is their method, viz., for the Imperial Government to send up a commission to take over the native tribes in the Queen's name, for the purpose of protecting them against Boer aggression, and then they are to ask for their lands to be handed over to the Colonial Government, without the consent of the natives, and the lands will thus be available for the very Boers the Imperial Government wish to protect the natives from, and against whose encroachments, had the natives been left to their own resources, they might have fought successfully for several years.

RECENT HISTORICAL EVENTS.

Time and space will not allow of my discussing the various complicated questions which have arisen in Bechuanaland during the last six years. I will endeavour, however, to give the salient points in a few words.

For many years past it has been the endeavour of the British nation, no matter what party has been in power, to save the native races from extermination at the hands of the Boers, unfortunately with small success. The original policy appears to have been absolutely abortive ; it consisted simply in forcing our Government upon a section of the people who at the time we bought South Africa from the Dutch were in rebellion, and in a state of sedition towards the Governors sent out by their own race. This hatred we do not appear to have evoked ourselves ; we simply inherited it from the Dutch as the governing or dominant race. This hatred was engendered originally, not only by the harsh treatment of the Dutch Governors upon a people who had emigrated owing to their religious convictions and who were ready to die for their opinions, but also by the indiscreet and unjust suppression of the French language among the French Huguenots, who in a few years were alienated from being friendly French-speaking allies into a clan of Dutch-speaking rebels. Our manifest policy, judging after events, towards these people would have been to have given them a tract of land where they could govern themselves according to their own views, and to have placed Agents among the natives to keep the peace outside the boundary. Instead of doing this we have waited until difficulties have occurred between the Dutch and natives, and have then interfered and proclaimed our rule, thus driving the Boers forward to exterminate fresh tribes of natives. It is only in recent years that we have taken a more reasonable line of laying down a boundary between the Boers and the

natives, and this with only partial success. The Keate Award, which in 1876 divided the Transvaal from Bechuanaland, was repudiated by the Transvaal almost as soon as it was agreed to, and although we have taken the burden of responsibility of a protecting Power upon ourselves, we never acknowledge the fact. In the year 1878 a great part of the Keate Award line was in dispute, and there is little doubt that the agitation fomented by the Boers at that time led to the outbreak of the native tribes in those parts. Sir Bartle Frere, seeing many years in advance, on May 13, 1878, pointed out with regard to Bechuanaland that "by refusing to accept the position of a protecting Power habitually acting as arbiter in tribal disputes we escape nothing save the name of responsibility; its realities are already incurred, and when at length we unwillingly undertake the burden of dominion we shall find it greatly aggravated by delay and neglect To declare such a protectorate as I have suggested appears to be a large scheme of annexation, but it is not so in reality, it is simply an authoritative declaration of facts." . . . And again, on October 3, 1878, he stated: "It is clear we must deal immediately with the question of the tribes on the skirts of the Transvaal. I would not annex their country as an integral portion of British territory under British law. I would, when the chiefs and people desire it, afford them protection and direction as subsidiary or tributary states in subordinate alliance with us, and managed by their own chiefs under the supreme authority of the British Crown."

These prognostications of Sir Bartle Frere in 1878 have been verified in the short space of six years. In 1885 it has been found necessary to proclaim the Protectorate which he in 1878 declared to be necessary to preserve the peace of the country, and this delay has cost the Mother Country nearly £1,000,000; fortunately, however, the results of the expedition have not been confined to Bechuanaland, and the money has been well laid out in the security it has insured to the whole of South Africa. At the time of the signing of the Keate Award in 1876, a portion of territory called the Bloemhof district, occupied by Boer farmers and also by native tribes, was cut into native territory; the British Government strenuously opposed the claim of the Transvaal Government to this piece of ground, and it was protected in some degree by the Administrator of Griqualand West. When the Transvaal was taken over by the British Government in 1877 a very great error was made in absorbing this piece of ground into the Transvaal,

instead of allowing it to continue under the rule of Griqualand West; for the unhappy result ensued that at the time of the retrocession of the Transvaal in 1880 this disputed territory went with it, and the rival claims of the Dutch and natives, instead of being settled equitably, were settled entirely in favour of the grants that had been made by the Transvaal Government.

The result was that those native tribes and English and Dutch who had received grants from native chiefs were dispossessed and driven out of their lands without any compensation whatever.

The system by which lands are assumed to be acquired by the Transvaal over the bordering native territories is of the most ingenious character. Certain farmers cross over into native territory on the plea of a hunting expedition, either with or without leave of native chiefs, and after a careful study of the features of the country, make a rough sketch of the ground, divide it up into squares of 3,000 morgen each (about 6,000 acres), and make from these inspections plans of the roughest description. To these they attach a printed inspection report, on which they inscribe a general description of the particular farm in the most vague terms, so that it might suit almost any piece of ground in the neighbourhood; they then either give out or sell these inspection reports to their neighbours. That is the first portion of their work: they then wait patiently, sometimes for years, until an opportunity occurs when they can claim the land as their own, and then they point out that as they have had the plans of the ground in their possession for years, therefore it must belong to them.

A remarkable case of this nature came under my notice. On the northern part of Griqualand West, on the Vaal River, I met a Dutchman of the name of Blignaut in 1876; he was an industrious go-ahead fellow; he had a grant of a farm from Gasiboni, had improved his land, built a house, and made a pont. All this occurred in undoubted native territory, which had never been occupied by the Transvaal, and yet in 1880, at the time of the retrocession, a Mr. Kruger took possession of this farm on the strength of one of these inspection reports, and not only turned Blignaut off the land, but also charged him back rents for about fifteen years, and when he could not pay, sold him up and took possession of his pont and house.

The Transvaal having thus so easily possessed itself of this large piece of native territory, now began to ask for more, on the principle that if they only hammered away sufficiently they would get what

they required. In the mean time they allowed recruiting to be openly carried on for filibustering expeditions into Bechuanaland, over their border, in which raids some of their high officials took part. After much fighting in 1882 the Boer filibusters successfully occupied the northern half of Mankoroane's territory, while they also threatened the Barolongs under Montsioa.

At the end of 1883, the High Commissioner, the Cape Premier, and the Rev. J. Mackenzie, and delegates from the Transvaal were all in England, and discussed the question with reference to Bechuanaland with the Secretary of State. The High Commissioner proposed for the future a protected native territory with a British Resident Commissioner directly under the Crown, and the Cape Premier concurred in this view, and did not propose to annex Bechuanaland to the Cape Colony.

In February, 1884, the High Commissioner recommended the Stellaland Boers should be informed that a Protectorate was contemplated, and if they attempted to interfere with Mankoroane's growing crops they would be liable for the consequences, and Mankoroane was informed by the Secretary of State that if attacked he should defend himself; and yet, I am sorry to say, at the present time, owing to some extraordinary local action, the reasons for which I am quite unable to understand, the land on which these growing crops were, and which are absolutely required to provide food for the people, have been allowed to slip out of the hands of Mankoroane and pass into the hands of the Stellaland Boers.

In March, 1884, a change of view took place locally, and it was pointed out to Mr. Mackenzie, who was sent up to act as Resident by the High Commissioner, that the Stellalanders could not be expelled, and that he might recognise the grants already issued. Mr. Mackenzie, on April 30, announced the establishment of the Protectorate over Mankoroane's country by virtue of treaties signed with Mankoroane. On May 9 he announced the Protectorate over Stellaland by virtue of the same treaty. The establishment of a British Protectorate in Bechuanaland created great sensation among Cape Colonial politicians, and the fear of Imperial interests lessening their individual powers appears to have led them to desire the recall of Mr. Mackenzie, and his replacement by a Colonial official.

A strong anti-Imperial feeling now set in, as is shown by the speeches of Parliamentary leaders, who, in order to swamp Imperial interests, proposed to annex Bechuanaland instead of leaving it a Protectorate under the Crown. The Opposition joined with the

Ministers in this view. The Prime Minister stated that every effort should be made to prevent outside influence affecting the Government of South Africa, a view which was given in short by the *Africander Bond* as *Africa for the Africanders*. The Treasurer-General stated he was entirely opposed to British Protectorates in South Africa ; another Government Minister stated that the Bechuanas are the “missing link between men and apes,” and that their land should be given to Colonial farmers ; another stated that the sole object of the Imperial Government going up there was to protect the natives, but this was not for the good of South Africa ; another pointed out that in annexing Bechuanaland they annexed land. Mr. Rhodes pointed out that the Imperial factor which he had warned the House against had now been introduced, and stated that Mr. Mackenzie more or less sympathised with the native tribes of Bechuanaland as against the Europeans, and proposed that the Colony should take Bechuanaland, and thus obtain an enormous asset in the shape of Colonial Crown land and remove the Imperial factor.

All appeared to be agreed that Mr. Mackenzie must be removed, as the embodiment of the Imperial factor, and a Colonial officer put in his place. How the Imperial factor was eliminated I have not here time to relate ; a few days sufficed for it, and Mr. Rhodes having stated that Mr. Mackenzie’s presence at Vryburg was likely to cause disturbances, and the only chance was now to make it appear as much as possible a Colonial administration, was sent up to act as the Imperial factor which he said it was so necessary to eliminate ; and Mr. Mackenzie was recalled the same day, the 30th July.

Mr. Rhodes cancelled all of Mr. Mackenzie’s acts on behalf of the Imperial Government, again hoisted the Stellaland Republic flag, and agreed to give the Stellalanders, without distinction, the grants of farms in Stellaland which they received in the land register from David Massouw ; in doing this he created all the subsequent difficulties which Mr. Mackenzie, with sagacity and foresight in his proposals, had completely avoided.

Mark the difference between the two agreements : Mr. Mackenzie declared Stellaland under British protection by virtue of treaty with Mankoroane, to whom the land rightfully belonged, and offered the original filibusters of Stellaland their titles as a gift subject to the test of a land commission. Mr. Rhodes, on the other hand, went into the Transvaal and made an agreement there against the wish of the Stellalanders, giving over the whole of the farms

according to Massouw's land register and without reference to a land commission. This latter agreement has caused the most complicated difficulties, not only in Stellaland but also in Land Goshen. In Stellaland it has taken away from Mankoroane the corn lands which the Secretary of State told him to fight for, and which are required to keep his people from utter starvation ; it has also prevented many of the bogus and fictitious titles being examined into, which has thus caused much discontent in the district ; but in addition to this it has caused a precedent which Messrs. Sprigg and Upington have made use of in endeavouring to obtain for the filibusters of Roon Grond the lands of the Barolong people. It will be recollected that in proceeding to Bechuanaland I was charged with certain duties, namely, "to remove the filibusters from Bechuanaland, to pacificate the country, to reinstate the natives in their land, to take such measures as were necessary to prevent further depredations, and finally, to hold the country till its further destination is known." Now while I was on my way out to perform these duties, responsible Ministers of the Cape Colony went up to what is called Land Goshen and entered into a treaty with the very filibusters whom I was commissioned to turn out, and this treaty gave them the land of the Barolongs with the exception of ten or fifteen farms ; that is to say, all they reserved for these several thousand Barolongs was a piece of ground on which ten or fifteen Dutch farmers could be located. Such a settlement could not of course be admitted, and was at once repudiated by the High Commissioner, who could not concur in the conclusion of the Cape Ministers, that if this settlement was not endorsed, "risk will be run of feelings being aroused which may lead to a calamitous race war, and of unsettling society in every relation ;" and he animadverted in the strongest terms on the proposed concession of the Ministers to the filibusters, whom he termed "white marauders," "brigands" of Roon Grond, and "robbers," consequently the expedition was ordered up to dispossess the freebooters and restore to Montsioa his land. It will thus be seen that my mission was diametrically opposed to the members of the Cape Ministry, if I carried out the instructions given to me by Her Majesty's Government ; as Mr. Upington in the frankest manner stated in a pamphlet, that if there was any material variance between my settlement and that of the Cape Ministers, they would either have to refuse to annex or would reverse my settlement by Act of Parliament. Now, although the agreement of the Cape Ministers has been repudiated by the High Commissioner, they still rely on the carrying out of

Mr. Rhodes' agreement in Stellaland, as carrying with it a necessity for fulfilling their own agreement in Rooi Grond, and possibly from a legal point of view they may be right. They say that Mr. Rhodes gave to the Stellalanders the ground they occupy under a treaty made by Mankoroane and Massouw, and that they in a similar manner gave to the people of Goshen the land of the Barolongs, under a treaty made between Montsioa and Moshetti, one treaty was every bit as valid as the other, and that one settlement must follow the other: thus the whole question lies in a nutshell, Mr. Mackenzie, in his agreement, acted in the interests of the Imperial Government, including the Cape Colony, while Messrs. Rhodes and Upington acted in the interests of a section of the Cape people, and contrary to the views of the majority of the enlightened portion of the Cape Colony who study the subject, and are not only strongly averse to the annexation of Bechuanaland to the Cape Colony, but who desire that justice should be done to the people of South Africa, whether black or white.

THE EXPEDITION.

I do not propose to give any connected account of the Expedition, because this would occupy a paper of itself; but I propose to make a few remarks as to the general condition of affairs during the period.

South Africa at the time of my arrival in the Cape Colony is described by all disinterested persons, acquainted with the subject, to have been on the verge of civil war. Newspapers and political agitators were keeping the whole country seething in a ferment of agitation, and the seditious conduct of many of the people was pointedly alluded to by some members of the House of Assembly. Urgent appeals had been poured forth during September and October from all the principal centres of the Colony imploring that the British Government might interfere in Bechuanaland, uphold British authority and British interests, and save the country from civil war.

A knowledge of this was so deeply impressed on the minds of those at home, that it was most strongly urged that the force I was about to enrol was quite inadequate for the work, and I do not know a single case in which I was not told that I had under-estimated the troops I would require.

Not only did the Prime Minister of the Cape Colony state that by the removal of the filibusters "risk would be run of feelings being aroused which might lead to a calamitous race war and of unsettling

society in every relation," but the Opposition also continually harped upon the same note, "the split of races." I said from the first that if I had a free hand I considered there was a great probability of bringing the matter round with nothing more than local fighting, and I thought that even that might not be necessary. My views turned out to be correct. There was every intention to fight on the part of the filibusters, and on the part of those who sympathised with them, but when they found that we were prepared at all points they did not know how to commence. They received no provocation, and they simply retired before us and disappeared. This was due in a great measure to the rapidity with which the troops were organised, disciplined and drilled, and marched up the country. In four months from the date of leaving England we had occupied Land Goshen and driven the filibusters out. Within a month of our leaving England, viz., on December 18, the head of the column was encamped on the Orange River, and recruiting was going on rapidly; three regiments of colonists of 500 men each and a battery of artillery and corps of guides were enrolled: two of them, namely, the 2nd Mounted Rifles and the Pioneers, were brought together from all parts of the Colony, and the 3rd Mounted Rifles was recruited from the Diamond Fields. Methuen's Horse, which did not arrive in the Colony until December 26, and which was composed entirely of English Volunteers, was taken straight up by rail to the Orange River, and there organised and drilled, and by January 22, that is to say, within six weeks from our arrival in the Cape Colony, the whole of the troops had marched up ninety miles through Griqualand West, and were assembled at Barkly Camp on the Vaal River, numbering nearly 5,000 men; 2,000 horses had been bought and shod, saddles fitted, and men mounted and drilled. Within six weeks of that date the head of the column had occupied Rooi Grond and the whole line of communication down to Barkly, a distance of 230 miles. The completeness of the organisation, the rapidity of the marches, and the knowledge that there were several thousand good shots in the force, had a most wholesome effect; the fact also that the officers and men were dressed alike, that the officers were armed with rifles, and that the dress of the troops had no distinguishing characteristics at a distance, was not only noticed by the Boers, but described by their papers to be very unfair. Our proceedings were all narrowly watched and commented on, and the conclusion that the Boers arrived at was that if they attempted to fight they would meet more than their match, and they acted according to

their discretion. The effect, however, upon them is described throughout South Africa as being equivalent to a tremendous thrashing; their blatant and truculent behaviour to the people throughout the Cape Colony ceased, and there is a testimony from all the large centres in South Africa that the effect of the Expedition was to restore to Englishmen the prestige which they had lost during the last six years. The Boers had been strongly impressed with the idea that the Expedition never could get up to Land Goshen from various physical difficulties. It was supposed that our horses would die of sickness, whereas theirs were "salted." Great was their astonishment to find that horse-sickness did not attack our horses, and they were most anxious to know the reason why. It is a matter of record that we did not lose more horses during the Expedition than are frequently lost in peace time, and this I attribute in a great measure to the care taken in feeding and excellent arrangements made for watering. The question of a water supply for the troops appeared to the Boers to be insoluble; they were fully impressed with the idea that we should be obliged, in order to reach Rooi Grond, to pass by the water springs of Kunana, in the Transvaal; and great was their surprise when they found that we had made a road for ourselves through the dry veldt, and had dug wells and found sufficient water. The excellent health of the troops, and the absence of enteric and other fevers, must be attributed in a great measure to the water arrangements, the water being invariably pumped up into barrels and tanks, and nothing was ever allowed to run back into the wells, so that for the horses and men there was always a pure supply.

The balloons were also a matter of mystery and alarm, and considered unfair and contrary to their idea of the usages of war. In summing up this short account, I may say that I am fully convinced that on several occasions the filibusters were absolutely determined to prevent our progress, and were only deterred by our gaining our positions before they had time to assemble together: we were too rapid and active for them.

On the other hand, a blunder, or a desire on the part of any of the officers or men to make themselves conspicuous and sacrifice the interests of the Expedition, must have precipitated an action.

During the occupation of Bechuanaland by the Expedition it was free for those who had their own interests to serve, to assert that the favourable opinions announced by the people concerning the work of the Expedition were due to coercion; but when the troops were withdrawn this could no longer be said, and it is most gratifying to

relate that on my return, while the troops were evacuating the country, there was a spontaneous and unanimous expression of desire that the country should continue under the Crown, and should not be placed under the Cape Colony. The chief Montsioa of the Barolongs followed me down from Mafeking to Sitalagoli, and entrusted me with a letter to Her Majesty, praying for a continuance of Crown rule. The people of Stellaland, farmers and townsmen, Dutch and English, united together in an address, asking for a continuance of Crown rule, and dilating upon the progress that had been made, and the prosperity of the country during the rule of Captain Trotter, the Commandant; and Mankoroane, the head of the Batlapings, became so alarmed at the news of our exodus that he went to bed, and refused to see me, believing that in this evacuation the British Government had broken faith with his people. The reception accorded me by the President and people of the Orange Free State was of a most gratifying nature, showing the Dutch and English were one in considering that all the principal objects had been attained without the horrors of a war of races. The receptions at Kimberley, Beaconsfield, Cradock, Grahamstown, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town were of an unprecedented character, and there was one general sentiment throughout the Colony of gratitude to the Mother Country for having given peace with honour, having averted civil war, and having restored to Englishmen the prestige and position which they had enjoyed in former days.

All agreed in the general principle that war in itself was most undesirable for the prosperity of South Africa, and vehemently repudiated the statements of some writers advocating aggressive measures; and the warlike sentiments of a few interested Cape politicians cannot be in any sense taken as the true sentiment of the people. I may add, that not only were English, Dutch, and Germans unanimous in these matters, but the natives at Port Elizabeth also presented an address embodying the same views; and I also see in the recent Parliamentary Blue Book that the natives about Debe Nek, near King Williams Town, at the very spot where in 1878 the Diamond Fields Horse won the action which turned the tide of the Gaika War, have sent an address applauding the work of the Expedition in Bechuanaland. The loyal people of South Africa are most anxious that the British public should be aware how strongly they feel as to the advantages of continuous peace in furthering the prosperity of the country, and on this account they are most grateful to the Mother Country for having turned the tide of filibustering aggression, and

thus given a check to those lawless individuals by whose action the whole progress of South Africa is brought to a standstill. They feel, however, most deeply that sedition and lawlessness are scotched but not killed, and may break out again at short notice if a spirited, vigorous, and consistent policy is not adhered to.

I quite agree in considering that a conciliatory policy is advantageous, but if this means giving everything to the robber and marauder, giving the cold-shoulder to the loyal colonists, and destroying and extirpating the native races, it must be condemned. There are two kinds of conciliation which may be made use of in South Africa, and that which has for its motto "*Justice for all,*" whatever may be the race, creed, or colour, is a policy which must conduce to the prosperity of the country and the development of its resources. It is gratifying to feel that in South Africa the spirit of philanthropy and the interests of commerce go hand and hand together, and that one depends upon the other ; and that we have at the present day, in a very large measure, to thank one of our great missionary societies for having incidentally in its great mission work preserved our trade route to the interior. In some cases it has been the unfortunate rôle of Englishmen to present to native tribes the Bible in one hand and the brandy-bottle in the other. Fortunately in Bechuanaland the Bible has been presented first, and the natives have learnt to know that the introduction of the brandy-bottle would be accompanied by their destruction as a race. Let us take care that in giving natives protection we are not in reality forcing the brandy-bottle upon them. It is not difficult for those who have studied South Africa to hesitate as to what is our portion in that country. We bought that country with our money, we have defended the Colonists with our lives, and we have reduced the native tribes over a great portion to such a condition that they are now unable to defend themselves. Having done this, are we to leave them to their fate ? Are we to allow their lands to be devastated, and their people to be destroyed by bands of robbers and filibusters, who disown all allegiance to this country, and who acknowledge no laws but those which pander to their own self-interest ? Would such a course be worthy of a great nation ? Would it be consistent with our views of political morality ? Would it not indicate a Nemesis in the future ? Our course is clear in those territories occupied by white settlers. Local self-government must be accorded, and for those parts partially occupied by black and white some scheme is required. The scale should be evenly balanced in those parts wholly, or nearly wholly, occupied by native tribes it is our duty to protect or to govern,

and special laws are required for them. All true-hearted colonists in South Africa assert that they cannot govern the native tribes by themselves, but that it is the work of Great Britain. And at this point I pause. I see what our portion is in South Africa, but I see there is a hesitation on many sides to carry it out to its legitimate conclusion, and I say emphatically, that if Great Britain is not prepared to give a full and real protection to the native tribes our work will be more than futile ; it will do harm instead of good. As I speak I see the land of Griqualand West ; I see all the endeavours made to do justice to the native tribes, to give them the lands and farms which they required ; and yet in six years these natives have disappeared in a great measure from the country, and their lands have been occupied by Boers. This is owing in a great measure to the laws of the white men having been thrust on the natives before they were ready to receive them. With such an example in view, I cannot fail to express my deepest apprehension regarding the future of the Bechuanas, both with reference to the Protectorate and to the new Crown Colony ; and the only solution I can see of the difficulties of this complicated question is either that there should be special laws and a special form of government to meet the wants of native territories ; or else that a company should be organised, somewhat similar to the old East India Company, but curtailed of its aggressive tendencies, to govern the native territories of South Africa.

In conclusion, it would be remiss of me were I not to acknowledge gratefully the assistance which I received on all sides in civil matters from those who visited Bechuanaland while I was there. Among others, I would particularly mention the Rev. J. Mackenzie, whose services and knowledge of the country were simply invaluable ; Mr. G. Baden Powell, C.M.G., who accompanied me to Shoshong, assisted me greatly in my interviews with native chiefs, and made valuable reports ; Captain Trotter, whose admirable work in Stellaland brought round all the seditious to loyalty to the Crown ; and Captain Harrel, who did most excellent work among native tribes to the west of Stellaland.

DISCUSSION.

Sir HENRY BARKLY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. : It seems to me that the Royal Colonial Institute could not have better fulfilled its functions than by affording the first opportunity to its distinguished guest this evening of explaining and vindicating the course which he felt it his duty to pursue in restoring order and in establishing British

supremacy in the youngest of the colonial dependencies of the Empire. As one of those who supported Mr. Forster—whose absence to-night and the cause of it I am sure all deplore—in urging upon the late Government the adoption of a firmer attitude in regard to the disturbances in Bechuanaland, I need hardly say how much I rejoice at the success of Sir Charles Warren's operations. We had confidence, from our knowledge of his energy and courage, as well as of the devotion to him of the forces which he had assembled together in such a remarkably short space of time, that he would be able to overcome any obstacle with which he might meet ; but that the expedition should have had such a peaceful result, while its objects were in the main accomplished, was, I must confess, a matter of very great relief to my mind at any rate. Although his victory was a bloodless one, its effect will favourably influence for a long time to come the political condition of South Africa. It has gone far to efface the bad impression which was produced by the Convention entered into after the unfortunate affair of Majuba, which, in its well-meant but ill-judged terms, was looked on by all parties as derogatory to the honour of the British arms. I will not attempt at this hour to enter into the details of the paper, and I will imitate the example Sir Charles has set by referring as briefly as possible to the differences which unfortunately arose between himself as Special Commissioner, the High Commissioner, and the Government of the Cape Colony. With regard to the latter, from my experience of the past, I am rather disposed to infer that the opposition with which Sir Charles met from the Cape politicians was prompted, not by any sympathy on their part with those who were robbing the natives of their land, but from a dread, which with them was not an unnatural one, that the measures adopted against filibusters might have the effect of offending the population of Dutch extraction in the old Colony itself. It appeared to me at the time that that fear was a groundless one—that the respectable part of the Dutch population would not feel the slightest sympathy with the robbers and filibusters who invaded Bechuanaland from the Transvaal. I think the result has proved that that was the case, looking, as we may do, to the cordial reception which Sir Charles Warren met with when he was on his way homewards, not only in all the towns of the Cape Colony, including Cape Town, but in the Free State also, where he was most cordially welcomed. With regard to the High Commissioner, it would be presumption on my part to criticise his conduct in the slightest degree. As an ex-Governor, I feel no little sympathy with him in the difficulties

of the position in which he was placed, and I do not very well see how, unless the most definite and specific instructions were sent out from the Colonial Office as to the position he was to occupy, and as to the position which the Special Commissioner was to occupy, some little friction was to be avoided. At the same time I have far too high an opinion of Sir Hercules Robinson to suppose that he will allow his judgment to be warped by any disputes which may have occurred. On the contrary, I feel confident that now the full responsibility of the position has been again placed upon him, he will act dispassionately, and to the best of his judgment and ability, in the settlement of the country. I have the pleasure too, of being very well acquainted with Mr Justice Shippard, who has been appointed Administrator. I was the first to select him for employment in the public service, and I know him to be a kind-hearted, humane man—far too upright a judge to allow himself to be biassed against the interests of the natives. We cannot expect from him the energy and determination which has been exhibited by his gallant predecessor, but he is not only a very sound lawyer, well acquainted with the Dutch law with regard to land, but he has also had a great deal of experience in the settlement of native land questions. I think, therefore, we may look hopefully to the result of affairs in Bechuanaland, and that Sir Charles Warren's labours will not be found to have been thrown away. I, of course, earnestly trust that Bechuanaland, whatever political party may be in power in this country, will continue for some time to come to be a Crown Colony. It is all very well for some of the candidates at the present moment to inform the electors that, though they are very fond of the Colonies, they do not desire to extend our colonial responsibilities. That may be well enough; but when we have undertaken responsibilities, it must be clear to all that the best way of not increasing those responsibilities is by fulfilling them manfully and honourably. There can be no stronger example of the danger of the contrary policy than that furnished by Bechuanaland. When the Keate award was repudiated by the Transvaal Government in 1871, I could with the greatest ease, had I been permitted, have established a protectorate over the territories of Montsioa and Mankoroane, who were then praying for it. At a subsequent period Sir Bartle Frere urged that the same protectorate should be established at a time when the whole of the country was in our hands, and when there could not have been a word said against it. It was not done! At a later period, when Sir Hercules Robinson offered, at the cost of a few thousand

pounds for police, to put all things on a satisfactory footing, even after the filibusters had invaded the country and seized the lands of the natives, it was not done. Since then a million sterling has been spent in the country, and I do not hesitate to say that it will be so much good money thrown away unless a firm and consistent policy is maintained in the future. I trust that the paper just read will have the effect of ensuring such a course.

MR. EDWARD MAUND : Public attention has recently been drawn to the necessity of developing the enormous trade resources of that part of South Africa inhabited by a numerous native population, but hitherto only partially explored. Mr. Baden-Powell, in an able and comprehensive paper, read before the London Chamber of Commerce, showed the importance to England of pushing on and opening up the trade of tropical South Africa. That paper dealt with a tract of country so vast that it practically embraced Africa south of the Equator, and you have just heard Sir Charles Warren's admirable paper on that part of South Africa for which he has done so much, and which we hope soon to see developed into a flourishing Crown Colony. I have been asked to give the results of my experience and observation of but a small portion of the enormous extent of country awaiting British enterprise and colonisation—I allude to Bechuanaland and the country of the Matabeli. While serving with Sir Charles Warren in the recent expedition, I have had the opportunity of surveying and sketching the country through which the trade route runs to its northern limit at Inyati, and of becoming intimately acquainted not only with the country, but with the people and their rulers, having been sent to each Bechuana chief and to the King of the Matabeli by Sir Charles Warren. Bechuanaland, as you have heard, consists of a series of rolling plains at a general elevation of 3,000 to 4,000 feet above sea level, stretching from the Transvaal frontier into what is known as the Kalahari Desert. The absence of running water on the surface is undoubtedly a dry fact, but the vast herds of cattle which fatten and do well on the grass proves that nature stores the water not far beneath the surface. There are, indeed, patches of country which would form good wet farms, and which hitherto have always been cultivated by the natives. Farms in Bechuanaland, however, will be what is known in South Africa as "dry farms," and will require artificial means for opening up the water by dams, wells, and furrows. There are many natural fountains welling up through the ground, which have been little, if at all, opened out for irrigation purposes. Thus, at Rooi Grond there is a splendid spring or

fountain—one of the sources of the Molopo River. Vryburg has practically inexhaustible springs. Beneath Massouw's Kop there are no less than fourteen springs, and Makung has seven springs. Springs burst out in the same water-course at Brussels and Mahura's Town, and there are many others. These localities, with the lands along the Hartz and Dry-Hartz Rivers, have always been cultivated by the natives, because they are naturally wet, and require no engineering works for raising or storing the waters. Besides these, the limestone-rock, which is to be found almost everywhere beneath the surface, contains a supply of water more than sufficient for the requirements of the soil. As an example of this, I might mention a fountain recently discovered thirty miles west of Vryburg, between Motito and Takoon, where, at a depth of twenty feet below the surface, there is a stream of running water, fifty-seven feet deep, which must run away as a subterranean river, without doing any good to the surface soil, simply because it wants man, aided by science, to prevent it thus running to waste. The Molopo, and other streams which run periodically, might be used for irrigating the corn land along their valleys if the water were only stored. The native, with his rode mattock, raises good crops there now. So too, on the banks of the streams above Kanje and Molopolole. The country further north towards Shoshong is apparently dry and unprofitable, but the natives rear many cattle there; and from experiments carried on by Sir Charles Warren, with the object of improving the trade route, watering his troops, and teaching the natives to raise water on a large scale, it has been proved that there is the same generous supply in the ubiquitous limestone substratum. And this applies equally, I believe, to the Kalahari Desert, where the chiefs have many cattle, and where there are countless herds of game. There are undoubtedly rich mineral deposits in Bechuanaland, but whether in sufficient quantities to be remunerative I am unable to say. I will merely mention a reef of rotten quartz which I have seen running from Leeuw Kop in a westerly direction, for many miles, specimens from which were brought in by Captain Trotter, showing free gold. Gold has been washed from the Sitlagoli River, quicksilver has been observed at Kanje; while there are igneous dykes and blue earth, similar to the well-known Kimberley diamondiferous blue ground; valuable diamonds have, too, actually been found in the Hartz River bed by Mr. Thompson. In bygone days the natives undoubtedly worked both gold and iron in these regions. I found several traces of their workings, and saw hoes, axes, and assegais made by the

native iron-workers now smelting the ore in the Chopoñ range, north-east of Shoshong. It is, however, rather as a cattle-farming country that I would speak of Bechuanaland, in order to impress upon the public mind its peculiar adaptability for stock-farming on a large scale. In passing through the country I was specially struck with the vast herds of cattle, sheep, and goats owned by the natives, and I might add that it is the concurrent testimony of all who have travelled through this country that the native is both an able cultivator and an intelligent stock-breeder. It is not a country suited to small holdings, and therefore, until the water is opened up, unfitted for the ordinary emigrant. Most of the land is easily tilled, and, with water near the surface, is at present occupied by thrifty natives, except where Boer or filibuster has dispossessed them. Cattle farms on a large scale, or ranching, is what Bechuanaland is best fitted for. The sight of the large herds and cattle at the different native stations proves that if we provide a proper market and open up necessary waters, Bechuanaland will become a very lucrative addition to the Empire. It is on evidence that in the war between Mankoroane and Massouw from 30,000 to 40,000 head of cattle were captured by the volunteers, and these cattle were reared in what is now Stellaland. The railway is now open up to Kimberley, which thereby becomes the most advanced market centre in South Africa, and a fresh base of operations for pushing our commercial enterprise more into the interior. Kimberley is the same distance now from the gold mines at Tati as was Dutoitspan from Cape Town when the first diamond was found. There are no physical or engineering difficulties to prevent a line being run quickly over the Bechuanaland plains, where there would be only a few culverts to build. As the cattle trade in Bechuanaland gradually develops, there will be the necessary market connected by rail with Port Elizabeth and Cape Town, to which countless droves could be driven. Kimberley might thus develop a new industry—a large trade in tinned meats, hides, and tallow—and become ere long an African Chicago. Owing to the quantity of tinned provisions consumed at Kimberley, a company once started tinning meat there, but it was on too small a scale to pay. In four years from the date of giving out farms in Bechuanaland, herds of cattle ought to be delivered to boiling-down companies in Kimberley at 1½d. per lb. The distances to be traversed would not be so great as they often are in America to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the day may be near when we shall see Mr. Farini's dream realised, and vast herds will be driven from the Kalahari to the

melting pots at the Diamond Fields. There are difficulties in the way, but they are not insuperable. Water would have to be opened up along the different routes to Kimberley, or the irrigation schemes set on foot by Sir Charles Warren might be carried out on each farm, a department in the Government being responsible that such a charge should be made on the farms irrigated that the principal and interest should be paid back in a period of, say, twenty-one years. Precautions against lung sickness must also be stringently carried out. I would not suggest plans for developing such a trade in tinned meats, hides, and tallow, but large companies having their own cattle runs seem most likely to succeed. The usual farm of 3,000 morgen (6,000 acres) is too small. The greater part of Bechuanaland is better adapted to ranching, as thereby the requisite change of food is secured. If parties of ten were to be granted contiguous farms, making tracts of 60,000 acres, or even larger ranching tracts were granted to companies, it would develop the country, where individual enterprise would fail. Bechuanaland will never be of any great good unless we put money into it to develop the water supply. For this purpose we must have a strong executive—a civilising Government with science at its command. It is an important thing to remember that the power of opening up the interior trade is the vision this country has lived on for the last fifty years. The districts we possess at present are merely posts on the road to the interior. The interior still lies before us. We must recognise sooner or later, if South Africa is to have a great future, that the country south of the Zambesi—a country not only rich in gold, but having a climate where all sub-tropical products can be produced—must be opened up and brought under British influence. This brings me to that rich country beyond our new Bechuanaland Colony, inhabited by the warlike Matabeli, which is destined to become of ever-increasing interest to us. The Matabeli have certainly chosen a fine country to dwell in. Compared with the country south of it, Matabeliland is like Canaan after the Wilderness. If it be not actually “flowing with milk and honey,” its numerous rivers are either flowing or have plenty of water in them. Corn and wood are plentiful; cattle abound; and above all, it is very rich in gold, copper, iron, and other minerals. The principal part of the country occupied by the Matabeli comprises the high lands forming the watershed of numerous rivers running to the Limpopo on the south and the Zambesi on the north. This country is from three to five thousand feet above sea level, and is an extensive high veldt. The actual country occupied by the

Matabeli is not more than 180 miles from north to south, by 150 miles from east to west. Within this area the Matabeli kraals are concentrated, like a military colony. Their sway, however, extends from Lake Ngami to the Sabia River, and from the Limpopo to the Zambesi. Matabeliland presents a field for emigration and European enterprise far superior to anything offered in Bechuanaland. In my journey through this country I have attempted to draw attention to the extraordinary richness of its natural resources. It would be disastrous to the progress of South Africa ever to permit the Boer to occupy this country, and consequently retard its development. By the wording of the Order in Council declaring our protectorate we ostensibly undertake the responsibility of protecting the strip of country lying between the 22nd parallel and the Limpopo River, the northern boundary of the South African Republic. But how do we propose to carry this into practical effect without coming to some understanding with the Amantabeli, through whose country this line passes? If we act up to the spirit of the Proclamation we shall prevent the passage of that strip by filibusters from the Transvaal. By so doing we should reserve Matabeliland for British enterprise. It must be borne in mind that the Matabeli look upon the Boers as their natural enemies, while, on the other hand, they have ever been on friendly terms with the British, and have recently agreed to respect the protectorate declared by us over the Bechuanaland chiefs south of them. Let not the British public imagine that we are favouring any new scheme, or that we wish to saddle the Mother Country with fresh responsibilities. We are now responsible for the peace of the country over which we have declared a protectorate. Our influence must gradually extend, as the paramount power in South Africa, as far as the natural frontier line of the Zambesi. Lobengulo, as King of the Matabeli, is the only chief of any power in South Africa over which British influence is not brought to bear. He, too, is a chief with a standing army of 15,000 men, living in perpetual warfare, and hitherto a continual menace to the country we now protect. He occupies a rich country known to be coveted by the Boers. When a position of influence is offered us, it is surely wiser to accept it than to throw it into the hands of those who might possibly use it to our disadvantage. In the south of the country of which I am now speaking there is a reef of quartz cropping all over, from which I brought specimens showing gold. The Tati mines are well known to many present. The gold is there in payable quantities, but there is neither capital nor labour to work it. £30,000 has been squan-

dered by the present company holding the concession in paying for machinery, without keeping a reserve for working expenses. Samples assayed in London last January gave over $7\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of gold and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of silver to the ton. Lobengulo, the Matabeli King, though a tyrant to his own people, is personally really an excellent fellow. I stayed a month at his head kraal, and had I been prepared to ask him for land I feel sure the King would willingly have given more than I desired or expected. To Englishmen, for whom he has great regard, he would grant concessions for any minerals to be worked in his country. The industrious Makalakas and Mashonas, who formerly inhabited this country, were exterminated or driven out by Umsilikazi, the father of the present King, but remains of their works are visible all over the country. Old workings a few miles north of Shoshong, on the Impakwe River, in Koppie, off the road, shafts in copper quartz reefs on the Shashi River, ironworks at Tati, deep shafts into the gold reefs there, and other works which we found in reefs all over the country, point to the metal industries of the former inhabitants. A considerable trade in gold was formerly done with the Portuguese on the Zambesi. Alluvial gold is found in many of the rivers running down the northern slope of the watershed to the Zambesi. A small trade is still done with the Portuguese, but it is in fear and dread of the Matabeli. The gold dust is carried down in quills. I brought some away with me. The natives grow excellent rice, which they trade in beautifully woven bags. The wild cotton which grows all over this part of Africa they weave into blankets and dye with the indigo weed. Guttapercha they form into candles, and their tobacco is much prized by the Matabeli. The metals that were so well worth working by the natives with their rude appliances before the Matabeli came must surely be worth working with modern appliances! No doubt the reefs require capital to work them. This has already been invested at Tati, but never had management. Copper and iron there are in abundance, and plenty of wood for smelting. The riches of Mashonaland are, as yet, very inadequately reported on. We have heard of companies being formed to work the northern alluvial gold fields, but owing to the jealous suspicions of the Matabeli they have not come to anything up to the present. There is said to be coal on the banks of the Zambesi, and we heard of mountains of solid iron further east than travellers have yet penetrated. In conclusion I would urge that, where the Government does not see its way to opening up relations with the ruler of such a country, the first step should be taken by

private enterprise. We must push forward our commercial interests, send out parties to prospect and report, as other countries do, get on friendly terms with the King and the people, and obtain from the King concessions to work the gold which exists in the country, and which was evidently much worked by the former inhabitants.

Colonel A. P. TULLOCH, C.B., Welsh Regiment : Having been invited to join in the discussion this evening, I may state that I have lately returned from South-East Africa, a country which I believe has a magnificent future before it if properly administered. My regiment formed part of an Imperial force of 3,000 men in Natal, ready to co-operate with Sir Charles Warren had he been attacked in Bechuanaland. Fortunately for South Africa, hostilities were unnecessary, and the business was arranged without bloodshed. When I first arrived in South Africa I was under the impression from what I heard, that in order to secure peace it would be necessary to defeat the Boers in some decisive action. But, subsequently, when I had to organise a military intelligence department, I came to the conclusion that I had made a mistake, and that the Boer farmer on the eastern side of the Transvaal and in the Orange Free State, was not that bad character which people at home seemed to think. The Boer farmer is certainly ignorant and unenterprising, but he is straightforward, he is religious after his own lights, he is brave, and he loves freedom to such a degree that he is ready to lay down his life for it. The Boers do not like the English, and I think our history at the Cape shows that in some cases there is good reason for this. But when an Englishman travels through the Transvaal or in the Free State he is received by any farmer with whom he wishes to put up, and the farmer and his wife often turn out of their own room in order to give the Englishman the best they have. I do not think, therefore, that we ought to judge the respectable Boer farmers by the deeds of the filibusters who live on the edge of a huge tract of territory, and make their living by plunder. Neither should we be too hard on the Orange Free State and the Transvaal Governments for being unable to stop these depredations, when we allow a portion of Natal to be made a base of operations by the filibusters in Zululand, who come and go as they like, to get not only supplies to carry on operations against the finest specimen of the black man who ever existed on this earth—I mean the Zulus—but also to send commanding orders amongst their brethren in Natal when more men are wanted for filibustering purposes. When I was in Zululand

about three months ago, I found the actual number of so called Boers was about 600, and of these a large percentage were British subjects: they were of Boer descent certainly, but, nevertheless, British subjects born and bred in Natal. A very large number of the Boers were *bonâ-fide* settlers, and they would have been only too glad to see Sir Charles Warren make, if possible, some arrangements to retain such of the land as the natives would agree to give them: they would, I believe, have been delighted to have turned out and formed a guard of honour for Sir Charles, believing that he would have done justice to everyone—Dutchman and native alike. The Zulus also had sent in some most pathetic appeals, requesting us to take over their country, which we ourselves had conquered and then abandoned to anarchy. They would almost have worshipped Sir Charles Warren had he come. The colonists, as you know, had petitioned, through their Legislative Chamber, that something might be done. They also were expecting Sir Charles; and last, but not least, the British soldier was waiting for him also, hoping Sir Charles might come with an order of release to relieve him from his unpleasant situation on the frontier, where a large British force has been encamped on the open veldt for many weary months, exposed to sub-tropical rain and sub-tropical heat, doing nothing. At the present moment there are 3,000 Imperial troops in Natal, costing the British taxpayer upwards of a quarter of a million annually. The colonists state in their papers very decidedly that a force of half a battalion would be ample, and that that was the garrison of Natal during the time the Zulus were a powerful military nation. But, unfortunately, there are some people to whom troops are a blessing, and whenever the military authorities suggest that the force should be reduced, these people manage to raise such a crop of scares that the political agents get alarmed, and report that the troops had better be kept a little longer. I would therefore, as a hint, advise you to receive with extreme caution every sensational telegram or rumour that comes home with reference to Zulus, Boers, Basutos, or any other people in the south-east corner of Africa. I may mention that scares are said to have been mainly the cause of one of those unfortunate wars which we undertook. These scares pay the people who create them, but they are death to the Colony, because they frighten away English capital, which is absolutely necessary to develop the resources of that magnificent country, which is so little known to people at home. What its resources are in minerals only I will now tell you, and trust the information may be useful to those

looking for new openings for capital. In Natal alone there are no less than 2,000 square miles of coal field. The southern portion of the field comes within 160 miles of the sea, and there is now a railway right up to it from Durban. An enormous amount of the coal is good steam coal. The last trials showed that it was only 3 per cent. behind the best Welsh. I may mention that engine—locomotive—drivers have used it, not knowing but that it was the ordinary English fuel. Mr. North published about four years ago an official report of the field in a Blue Book, printed by Harrison & Son, giving the details of the whole of this magnificent district, which has now been proved to extend much further south than he thought. From the appearance of the country I was of opinion that the field came right down to the Tugela, and this turns out to be the case. In the course of my military duties I had to traverse 50 miles in a straight line across the field, and found outcrops all the way. I went down one of the small mines at Dundee, and found a splendid seam of coal, four feet thick, being worked by four Zulus, who had been partially trained by a man of my regiment. The coal was being got out by means of a couple of bullocks with a rope working over a pulley attached to an old tree stump. There is not enough money in the little Colony of only 33,000 white inhabitants for tramways to railway, mining plant, &c. Some of the seams are no less than ten feet thick, and I may mention that a storekeeper at Dundee, in sinking a well only fifty feet deep, had to pass through eleven feet of coal seams. Just behind the battlefield of Islandwhana (Isandula) I found a fine coal outcrop in the Bashee ravine, and close to the historical mission house at Rorke's Drift, I noticed a rich ironstone ridge, apparently almost pure metal. Mr. North, in his report, speaks in most enthusiastic terms of the magnetic iron ore of Natal. I also saw brought from the Zulu Reserve territory some very fine specimens of lead ore, and graphite silver ore has been brought in by natives from Zululand, but they would not disclose the place of finding. The Zulus formerly all wore silver ornaments, but one of their kings, Chaka or Dingan, ordered all the ornaments to be given up and buried, apprehensive apparently that the metal would tempt white men to enter the country. The spot where the ornaments are buried is said to be traditionally known to the natives. Cinnabar is also stated to have been found in Zululand, but I have not met anyone who has actually seen a specimen of the ore. But the principal mineral of Zululand is gold. The value of one particular field in the Reserve, which I saw, is that disintegrated quartz covered the whole of the hill sides, indicating

in the valleys beneath an alluvial deposit of gold, and consequently a poor man's digging. Nearly every shooting party coming from that country brings home a specimen of gold quartz as a curiosity. This district is on the borders of the Tugela, which alone separates the country from Natal. Beyond the Reserve gold field are the ordinary reefs in Zululand. Unfortunately, the whole of this Reserve territory is tabooed—forbidden to colonial enterprise and British capital—and Zululand beyond is kept as a preserve for filibusters. The colonists have resented this, but, unfortunately, the opinion of the colonists does not carry the weight which some people fancy it ought to do. Many of my colonial friends think the time has now arrived when colonial opinion ought to be more strongly represented at home—possibly even in Parliament. They say that the opinions of the ten millions of energetic white people who have made our Empire what it is are certainly of at least equal value with those of their new masters, the agricultural labourers. But I fear I am touching on politics, which are very rightly forbidden subjects to a soldier. I will, therefore, simply repeat the words of our Colonial Secretary, that “the childhood days of our Colonies are over, and we must now take them into partnership.”

Mr. MORTON GREEN: I thank the gallant officer who has just sat down for the very encouraging words he has spoken in regard to Natal. I must, however, take exception to the suggestion that the colonists get up the wars in South Africa for the sake of securing Imperial troops. Such is not the case as far as Natal is concerned. War is the curse of the country, and ever has been. The troops are kept in South Africa at the present moment simply for Imperial purposes. Had the wishes of the Zulus and colonists been complied with, and a Governor and magistrates sent to rule over the country, there would have been no necessity now for Imperial troops to be kept there; but the country has been split up and divided, and while it is in the present state of excitement, and the poor Zulus are suffering very severely by Boer encroachments—in fact, filibustering—the retention of the troops is necessary; but this is no fault of the colonists. Their trade and their interests are suffering in every way in consequence. The inference the gallant officer who has just sat down left to the meeting is that the colonists—I am one, and there are many more of my fellow colonists here—promoted these wars. That I emphatically deny.

Mr. Morton Green having resumed his seat, Col. TULLOCH called his attention to his recently-published pamphlet, from which Mr.

GREEN said he was asked to read the following extract, in order to remove the impression which Col. Tulloch unfortunately conveyed in his speech :—“ To the greater number of Natal colonists war means disorganisation of trade and the occupations by which they live, increased price of nearly everything they use, often great personal danger, and, as in the case of the Zulu War, a charge on the colonial revenue of a quarter of a million for defensive measures on account of a war which many say might have been avoided had the Imperial Government only taken the Zulu question in hand in proper time. Speaking generally, army contractors and canteen keepers are the only individuals who make money out of war in Natal or the presence of troops in outlying stations there, and when they get a chance, some of the least conscientious of them do not neglect to beat the war drum as loudly as possible, in hope of assisting the development of hostilities or to create alarm—a scare even being at times sufficient to suit the books of some small fry in the line of business referred to, by causing troops to be sent to or retained in certain localities. In a small place, where there is little going on, every trifling bit of news or gossip receives undue attention ; and the manufacture of scares, or some startling news from over the frontier, very possibly originated by some enterprising trader to suit his own purpose, finds its way to the local press, and from there into the English papers. People having business connections with South Africa get uneasy, and capital, which is very sensitive, is frightened away from the Colony, which is thereby severely fined, in order possibly that some travelling adventurers may make a few pounds.”

The CHAIRMAN (His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P.) : In reference to what Mr. Morton Green has said, it will, perhaps, interest him to hear that the first speech I ever attempted to make in the House of Commons was on the very subject which he has just mentioned. It must be nearly forty years ago. I had been at the Cape of Good Hope, and I endeavoured to defend the Cape colonists from the imputation of causing wars and disturbances for the purpose of retaining the Imperial troops in the country, and in order to promote military expenditure. It is an imputation which is very easily made, and is, perhaps, likely to occur to people to whom service in that country is disagreeable ; but, as Mr. Morton Green has said, I am quite convinced that the country suffers much more from a war in the Colony, or on its borders, than it can possibly benefit by any advantage which may thereby be derived by one or two individuals engaged in transport

service, &c. It is a great many years since I was in South Africa, and the parts of South Africa so well described by Sir Charles Warren were then almost unknown. Only one or two missionaries, and, perhaps, a few enterprising gentlemen who went to shoot elephants, had ever been in those countries. With regard to Zululand, I am convinced that no greater injustice has ever been done than when, after we had conquered the country and destroyed the government, we did not substitute a government in place of that which we had destroyed. We ought at once to have taken the responsibility of our victory and administered the country, and that war might then, perhaps, have been a benefit; but, as it is, I am afraid it has only been a curse. I am sure you will all support me most cordially in offering our thanks to Sir Charles Warren, not only for the paper which he has read, but for the splendid service he has rendered his Queen and country in South Africa. I think there is no greater temptation to a commander who has an efficient force at his command than to solve all the problems which he may have before him rapidly and instantly by the sword. Sir Charles Warren resisted that temptation, and, like a statesman, patiently unravelled the knot, instead of attempting to cut it by the sword. He showed patience, humanity, and statesmanship, and I trust that the recommendations which he has made to the Government may be acted upon, and that his services there may be beneficial to that country as well as to our own.

Sir CHARLES WARREN: In acknowledging the compliment, I take the opportunity of impressing upon you what many, no doubt, already feel—the importance of unity of purpose, if we want South Africa to be prosperous, and if we want South Africa to assist us as we assisted her—I mean the absolute necessity of a consistent policy, a policy entirely irrespective of parties. What with representative government in the Cape Colony and representative government in this country—parties going in and parties going out, changes of policy even under one Government, as when a Secretary of State is changed—what with all these changes, it is quite impossible for the people in South Africa to know from one month to another how the country is going to be administered. The result of this is that capital cannot be brought in as it should be, and the whole progress of the country languishes. If all would unite, and put away party feelings with regard to these matters—we must have our party differences at home apparently—it would not only tend to the prosperity of South Africa, but also of this

country, for the one acts and reacts upon the other. My own feeling is that in the Cape Colony there is rather too much centralisation at Cape Town, and I would like to see a little more self-government, not only among the Boers, but also among the natives. With regard to the term "Boer," I have adopted it because it is usually applied in this country to those in the north. In South Africa it applies to the whole of the farmers, but when I speak of Boers I do not mean to refer to the farmers throughout South Africa. I apply the term to those emigrant farmers who have now, in many instances, become filibusters. Among the Boers living further south, those whom I call French or Dutch, there are many as loyal and as good men as there are among the English farmers, and among these I number some of my best friends. I wish it, therefore, to be understood that in writing the paper I have taken the term usually used in the country for the people north of the Orange River.

The HONORARY SECRETARY (Mr. Frederick Young): We could not have inaugurated the present session more successfully than we have done this evening, and I feel personally indebted to Sir Charles Warren for having, at my request, made so valuable a contribution to our "Proceedings" by reading such an interesting paper.

SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the St. James's Banqueting Hall, on Tuesday, December 8, 1885.

His Grace the Duke of MANCHESTER, K.P., presided.

The HONORARY SECRETARY read the Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting, which were confirmed, and announced that since that Meeting 29 Fellows had been elected, viz., 12 Resident and 17 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

William Blyth, Esq., John C. Currie, Esq., William Dunn, Esq., Ernest H. Jeffreys, Esq., Robert Hunter Landale, Esq., Isaac Lewis, Esq., James Macalister, Esq., William B. McGavin, Esq., Archibald E. Scott, Esq., Henry Gardner Smith, Esq., the Rev. S. A. Swaine, Lieut.-Col. Fred. S. Terry.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Hon. R. P. Abbott, M.L.C. (New South Wales), W. W. Bertrand, Esq. (Falkland Islands), W. D. Cornwall, Esq. (Cape Colony), H. P. Du Preez, Esq., M.L.A. (Cape Colony), T. W. Garland, Esq. (Natal), T. R. Gillett, Esq. (Gold Coast Colony), J. G. Haarhoff, Esq. (Cape Colony), Ernest B. C. Hannington, Esq., M.D. (British Columbia), Joseph Joseph, Esq. (New Zealand), Clarence Kay Meredith-Kaye, Esq. (New Zealand), Bayfield Moulden, Esq. (South Australia), W. Renner, Esq., M.D. (Sierra Leone), Robert Heaton Rhodes, Esq. (New Zealand), Walter H. Scott, Esq. (Buenos Ayres), Douglas B. W. Sladen, Esq. (Victoria), José Maria Velenzuela, Esq. (Spanish Honduras), J. B. Wright, Esq. (West Coast of Africa).

Donations to the Library of Books, Maps, &c., were also announced.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon Mr. EDWARD COMBES, C.M.G., to read his paper on

THE MATERIAL PROGRESS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

In acceding to a request made by the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute to read a paper on New South Wales, I was actuated chiefly by a desire to give the British public some detailed information as to the extent and capabilities of the country, the magnitude of its shipping and commerce, and the importance of its trade with England. I have for the past fifteen years never lost an opportunity of advocating the principle of Imperial Federation, feeling strongly that the Empire should be in a measure self-contained and independent

of other countries ; and also, that this will never be brought about until the people of the United Kingdom have a more extended and definite knowledge of the vast and varied resources of Australia, its enormous wealth, and the value of its securities. Until within a few years, the ignorance that prevailed as to Australia and Australian affairs was most profound ; and even now, there is much need of enlightenment upon most Australian subjects. Capitalists know we are borrowing their money, and say we are borrowing too fast, not knowing or reflecting that the money so borrowed is expended in reproductive works, such as railways, which not only pay interest upon the capital, but are every day becoming more valuable as an asset. It should also be borne in mind that the collateral advantages to the Colonies, due to the construction of railways, are proportionately great in relation to the number of miles open for traffic. These advantages may be stated as an increased value of land ; an enlargement of the useful area ; as a diminution in the cost of carriage allows produce to be carried a greater distance, and largely augments a healthy commerce with the interior : all of which act directly upon public securities, giving them a greater value in the market. Our public debt is contracted on these lines, and the works pay the interest. Taking these facts into consideration, it will be easily understood that for such purposes a country cannot borrow too fast, nor can a safer or more permanent security be given. In point of fact, Australian securities are the best in the world, for not only do the works for which the money is borrowed pay the interest, but the capital is secured upon what will shortly be the wealthiest country in the known globe.

It is a far cry to Australia, and in speaking of New South Wales it must not be forgotten that when the colony was founded, and for fifty years afterwards—nearly half of its life—New South Wales was practically the whole of Australia ; the mother colony, Tasmania, was colonised from it, when settlers were few and far between ; Port Phillip, or Victoria, left its mother when grown into proportions sufficiently great for self-government ; and later on Queensland separated, taking away half the territory of the eastern portion of the Continent. In spite of this dismemberment the mother colony is still two and a half times the size of Great Britain, and capable of sustaining a population of at least forty millions of human beings.

In a paper upon the material progress of New South Wales it would be out of place to give any detailed description of its discovery. It will be sufficient to say that while Don Pedro Fernandez

de Quiros claimed its discovery in 1609, Dirk Hartog and Tasman, two Dutch navigators, visited several portions of the coast between the years 1616 and 1642, naming the country New Holland. After them it was visited by the famous English buccaneer Dampier, of whom Mr. John Evelyn wrote in his Diary "that he had met him at dinner at Mr. Pepys's, in 1699, that he was going abroad again by the King's encouragement, that he seemed a more modest man than one would imagine by the relation of the crew he had consorted with." Evelyn alluded to Dampier's second voyage to Australia, which he duly carried out, and reported against the occupation of the land, as there was no trade to be done with the natives. It was left for that illustrious navigator Captain James Cook to re-discover, survey, and take possession of the country for His Majesty King George III., under the name of New South Wales.

This happened in 1770, and seventeen years after, on Sunday, the 13th May, 1787, in the 27th year of the reign of His Majesty George III., the grandfather of our present beloved Queen and Empress, and during the government of William Pitt, the first fleet, under the command of Captain Arthur Phillip, R.N., sailed from the "Mother Bank" through the Needle passage, to colonise the marvellous country which Captain Cook had so lately discovered. The fleet touched at Teneriffe, Rio de Janeiro and arrived without accident at the Cape of Good Hope. On leaving the Cape for their final destination, one of their number says: "It was natural for the thinking part of the colonists to indulge at this moment a melancholy reflection which obtruded itself upon the mind. The land behind them was the abode of civilised people; that before them was the residence of savages; when, if ever, they might enjoy the commerce of the world was very uncertain. The refreshments and pleasures of which they had so liberally partaken at the Cape, were to be exchanged for coarse food and hard labour at New South Wales." All communication with families and friends was cut off, they were leaving the world behind them, to enter on a state unknown; and, as if it had been necessary to imprint this idea more strongly on their minds, at the close of the day on which they sailed, they spoke a ship from London, the metropolis of their native country: its pleasures, its wealth and its consequence, thus accidentally presented to the mind, failed not to afford a most striking contrast with the object then principally in their view.

To me this very affecting statement is replete with pathos. It is as the voice of one preparing to leave the world. Even in ima-

gination we cannot, at this present time, conceive the position of these free men who accompanied the expedition. New South Wales might not even exist. They had only Captain Cook's word for it. They were going in search of an unknown world. Well might they believe "they were leaving the world behind them."

The occupation of New South Wales was doubtless decided upon by Pitt from motives of policy in appointing a place for the banishment of a certain class of criminals, the immediate cause being the cessation of transportation to America, as in 1783 the American Colonies had been recognised by England as Sovereign States. Mr. Rusden, the latest of Australian historians, says: "Between transportation to America and transportation to Australia there was, however, a wide distinction. Convicts sent to America were conveyed by contractors, who parted with them for a consideration to the colonists, and were obliged to prove by certificates that they had disposed of them according to the intention of the law. In Australia there were no colonists craving for labourers, and the Government were compelled to establish a society in the first instance." He goes on to say that "where everything had to be provided in the first instance by the Government, and every subsequent enterprise needed the fostering hand of the Governor in promoting agriculture and the arts which sustain life, it must be confessed that man was brought face to face with an experiment of which there was no previous example, and the difficulties of which were enormously augmented by remoteness from the Mother Country. Governor Phillip had not the task of Cortes or Pizarro —to conquer and control a civilised community with a select body of superior troops, nor had a Colony been previously founded in the manner now to be attempted. . . . Labour was to be compulsory, but it was to be that of criminals under sentence. There were no fruits of other men's labours to appropriate. To preserve peace and secure order a military force was to be maintained, but it was to be maintained by governors to whom was delegated the high and responsible task of making the settlement a nucleus from which other settlements should swarm, so that the new South continent might become the undisputed possession of the British Crown, and the future home of millions of the British people."

This is fairly stated. It was the only feasible plan of colonisation. At the time there could be no desire on the part of British adventurers to become possessed of land in this *terra incognita*, nor was it likely there would be, until something more accurate and definite was known of the character of the country and of its

inhabitants. The place was so distant that no colonist would venture there at his own expense. There can be no doubt of the illustrious Pitt's patriotism. In spite of his warnings and advice, England had lost America. He therefore determined to found a new State, which in the distant future would be the equivalent of that which was lost. Legislation was necessary, consequently Acts of Parliament were passed giving the requisite powers to establish a colony and a civil government in New South Wales.

How this was accomplished is now a matter of history. After visiting Botany Bay and not finding it a desirable locality for the new settlement, Governor Phillip landed his living freight in Jackson's Bay, a harbour which he designated "the finest in the world, in which a thousand sail of the line might ride in the most perfect security." He landed 1,030 persons, ten of whom were civil officers, 212 soldiers, including their officers, 45 women and children belonging to the military, 80 free persons accompanying the expedition, and 683 convicts. The free population was therefore 347, as opposed to 683 prisoners.

We can easily understand the exultant feelings of Governor Phillip on having safely fulfilled his mission thus far, and the hopes he entertained of bringing his prisoners to a sense of duty, of honest industry, and good behaviour. His speech to them was replete with fatherly advice and good counsel, pointing out how they might regain the advantages they had lost. It must have been an affecting sight, that planting of the British flag in the great South land, in the midst of unequalled natural beauties, with good soil for cultivation near at hand, stone and timber for building, and a stream of fresh water "abundant for all purposes"—what more could be desired? The Governor may well have thought his troubles were fairly at an end, and that everything would progress favourably.

The sequel, however, proved otherwise. In spite of his strenuous exertions, well supported by his lieutenant—Philip Gidley King—whom he made Superintendent of Norfolk Island, the greatest difficulties were opposed to progress by the unsatisfactory character of the forced labour of the prisoners. They had to be governed and guarded, fed and clothed, and these were the material with which to subdue the wilderness and found a city. With good reason did he write to the British Government, before all the stores had been landed from his ships: "If fifty farmers were sent out with their families, they would do more in one year in rendering

this Colony independent of the Mother Country, as to provisions, than a thousand convicts." Phillip constantly urged upon the authorities in England the necessity of sending out free emigrants, so that land might be brought into cultivation, and the breeding of sheep and cattle commenced in earnest, and on sound principles.

With reference to the outline and physical features of the Colony, it will be sufficient to say, that while New South Wales originally included the whole of the eastern portion of Australia, it is now restricted to the southern half of the eastern coast lying between the 28th and 37th degrees of south latitude, and the 141st and 154th meridians of east longitude, thus extending over about nine degrees of latitude and twelve and a half degrees of longitude. On the east it is bounded by the Pacific. On the west it is separated from the territory of South Australia by the 141st meridian of east longitude. On the south it is separated from Victoria by a line drawn from Cape Howe to the nearest source of the Murray, and by the westerly course of that river, and on the north it is separated from Queensland by the Macpherson Range, the Dividing Range, the Dumaresq River, the Macintyre River, and the 29th parallel of south latitude. It is nearly 800 miles long, by 500 miles in breadth. Its area is computed at 197,872,000 acres, or nearly equal in extent to the United Kingdom and France combined.

Its physical aspect is somewhat peculiar, for at a comparatively short distance from the coast, varying from twenty to one hundred miles, there arises a cordillera, or chain of mountains, forming a great dividing range, separating the eastern from the western waters. The Murray River receives some of its tributaries from Victoria, and others from New South Wales, while the Darling and its tributaries collect the remainder of the supply. The Darling joins the Murray near the boundary of the Colony, and all the western waters run to South Australia. Thus all this enormous drainage of western New South Wales is, as it were, bounded by ranges of high geological antiquity.

The area of the Colony is therefore divided into what may be considered as the coast and mountainous district, the northern and southern tablelands, the western slopes, which undulate for a considerable distance until they reach the Great Salt Bush Plains of the interior. The chief rivers that carry the waters of the country east of the dividing range to the Pacific Ocean are the Hawkesbury, the Hunter, the Clarence, the Manning, and ten others of lesser dimensions. These rivers in places open out

into wide reaches, and are intensely interesting and picturesque, the Hawkesbury particularly so, furnishing landscape scenery unsurpassable in loveliness.

It is not my intention to take up much of your time in describing Sydney Harbour, but a few words may not be out of place. It has been compared to other lovely bays, and has passed long ago through the ordeal of criticism. I would, however, pause to ask, Why compare it at all? It is quite as beautiful in its way as can well be conceived. Everyone imbued with a love of the fine arts admires the transcendent merit of Correggio, or Titian, or Raffaele, or Rembrandt, and although the works of these great men are so dissimilar they are all exquisitely beautiful, and, as it is with pictures, so it is with the picturesque in nature, and Sydney Harbour has its own individual and especial beauties, which cannot fail to be appreciated so long as they exist. The multitude of jutting headlands, with their carved and fretted rockwork covered with tangled and luxurious foliage, the graceful curves of the smaller bays with their fringe of silver sand, the pile of buildings marking the city, and the forest of masts of the shipping, all bathed in the glory of an Austral sunlight, constitute pictures which could only be attempted by Turner or Claude, and which must be seen to be understood and appreciated. Strange as it may seem, these scenes have been connected with poetry and art from the time the Colony was formed. One of the first ships that returned to England took a sample of potter's clay out of Sydney Cove, from which Mr. Wedgwood modelled a fine medallion, representing Hope encouraging Art and Labour, under the influence of Peace, to pursue the employments necessary to give security and happiness to an infant settlement. Upon which some beautiful verses were written by the Dr. Darwin whose illustrious grandson afterwards visited the Colony with Captain Fitzroy for the purpose of scientifically examining the fauna of Australia. The verses, which are curiously prophetic, run as follows:—

“ Where Sydney Cove her lucid bosom swells,
Courts her young navies, and the storm repels;
High on a rock amid the troubled air
Hope stood sublime, and wav'd her golden hair;
Calm'd with her rosy smile the tossing deep,
And with sweet accents charm'd the winds to sleep;
To each rich plain she stretched her snowy hand,
High-waving wood, and sea-encircled strand—
‘ Hear me,’ she cried, ‘ ye rising realms! record
Time’s op’ning scenes, and Truth’s unerring word—
There shall broad streets their stately walls extend,
The circus widen, and the crescent bend;

There ray'd from cities o'er the cultur'd land,
Shall bright canals, and solid roads expand.
There the proud arch, Colossus-like, bestride
You glittering streams, and bound the changing tide;
Embellish'd villas crown the landscape-scene,
Farms wave with gold, and orchards blush between,
There shall tall spires, and dome-capt tow'rs ascend,
And piers and quays their massy structures blend;
While with each breeze approaching vessels glide,
And northern treasures dance on every tide!
Then ceas'd the nymph—tumultuous echoes roar,
And Joy's loud voice was heard from shore to shore,
Her graceful steps, descending, press'd the plain,
And Peace, and Art, and Labour, join'd her train."

Governor Phillip seems to have done everything that was practicable with the material at his command. He had innumerable difficulties to contend with, very seriously augmented by a scarcity of food, but by firm, just, and humane measures he carried out the mission entrusted to him with a zealous perseverance which overcame all obstacles that nature and a combination of misfortunes had placed in his way. His health, however, had suffered, and was getting worse, so, having governed for nearly five years, he left the Colony.

At this time, viz., the end of 1792, the total area of land cleared was 1,703 acres, of which 1,540 were in cultivation.

The government was administered by Captain Grose until the arrival of Captain Hunter, in September, 1795. During Hunter's term of office the live stock had increased considerably, for it is stated that at the Governor's departure the number of live stock was 13,570, as follows:—203 horses, 1,044 cattle, 6,124 sheep, 4,017 pigs, and 2,182 goats, and 7,677 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land in cultivation, besides a quantity of garden ground in potatoes and vines.

Governor King had charge of the Colony from 1800 to 1806. During this period there were better times. His colonial experience was more extensive than that of any other man of the time, he knew the wants of the Colony, and, having served an approved apprenticeship under Governor Phillip, had attained considerable knowledge of the men and measures he had to deal with.

Governor King was succeeded by Governor Bligh on the 12th of August, 1806. The country was then in a fair state of prosperity, but, unhappily, the misgovernment of Bligh soon brought about a state of things entirely the reverse. On the 26th of January, 1808, exactly twenty years after the landing of Governor Phillip, the Colony was convulsed by a mild attack of rebellion. The tyranny of Governor Bligh had brought matters to such a pass that the free settlers were driven to desperation. "Leaseholds had been can-

celled, houses demolished without the smallest compensation, on the plea of public utility, but in reality from motives of private hatred and revenge ; freemen imprisoned on arbitrary warrants issued without reference to the magistracy, and even publicly flogged in the same illegal and oppressive manner." Thus has his conduct been described by William Charles Wentworth. In their extremity the settlers urged Colonel Johnston to place the Governor under arrest, solemnly assuring him that if he did not do so an insurrection and massacre would certainly take place, and that the blood of the colonists would be upon his head. After consultation with his officers he deemed it wise to do this, and the New South Wales corps marched to Government House, where they arrested the Governor.

That Colonel Johnston's conduct was mutinous no one can deny. More than three years afterwards he was tried by a court-martial, found guilty, but he was only sentenced to be cashiered. The lenient manner he was dealt with showed conclusively the Court believed in the purity of his motive, and also that he was actuated by a consideration of the novel and extraordinary circumstances which appeared to exist, and " which," as set forth in H.R.H. the Prince Regent's acquiescence in the sentence, " affecting the tranquillity of the Colony, called for some immediate decision." Desperate diseases require desperate remedies, and there can be no doubt on reading the evidence adduced in this important trial, giving as it does the fullest and most authentic state of the Colony at that period, that Johnston's action was productive of the most beneficial effects, not the least of which was the lesson it gave the Imperial Government. It taught the necessity of being careful and guarded as to the class of men to be chosen to control and govern in Crown Colonies.

Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux, immediately prior to the advent of Governor Macquarie, at the end of 1809, made the progress of the Colony, twenty-one years after being founded, to be as follows :— 11,900 acres of land in cultivation, 941 horses, 5,233 breeding cattle and 3,771 oxen, 33,258 sheep, of which 22,451 were ewes, 2,975 goats, and 19,368 pigs.

The flocks and herds were now multiplying so rapidly that the settlers were eagerly looking about for good grazing country. The cordillera before mentioned completely hemmed them in, forming an impassable barrier to the great western interior. Many attempts were made and wonderful stories related of the formidable obstacles encountered in these inaccessible mountains by early explorers

Lieutenant Dawes, Captain Patterson, Hacking, Cayley, Mann, and George Bass, with many others of less note, tried repeatedly to cross the Blue Mountains, but were repulsed and foiled. A general idea prevailed that the country was worthless, and it was not until May, 1813, that a passage was effected, and the mysterious gloom in which they had been wrapped for a quarter of a century dispelled. This was accomplished by Gregory Blaxland, William Charles Wentworth, and Lieutenant William Lawson. They left Mr. Blaxland's farm at South Creek on the 11th of May, 1813, and took with them four servants, four horses, and five dogs, with six weeks' provisions for the whole party. They crossed the Hawkesbury, or Nepean, at Emu Plains, and cut their way through densely-wooded ridges and deep rocky ravines to the top of the first rise. Their plan was to keep to the dividing ranges between the rivers Grose and Cox, and it was really in steadily adhering to this design that they succeeded. On the 19th they began to ascend the second range, and obtained a view of the settlement they had left behind, and fixed the locality by compass bearings. At a little distance further on they found a cairn of stones, which they concluded had been made by Bass or Cayley. The place has since been called "Cayley's Repulse." They now went forward through a country unknown, but, satisfied they had gone further than any other Europeans, they persevered, making a few miles each day through dense underwood, over rocky precipices and deep gorges. On the 28th they began their descent, and "contrived to get their horses down the mountain by cutting a small trench with a hoe to prevent them from slipping, where they again tasted fresh grass for the first time since they left the forest land on the other side of the mountain." They had thus accomplished their task, and left Mount York behind them. Traces of their camps are still visible. I myself saw not long since on a tree growing on Pulpit Hill the W. L. cut deeply into the wood. It was still perfectly legible, although sixty years had passed away.

This mountain region is composed of sandstone, which by the action of water has been cut away, quite perpendicularly in places, forming deep gorges or cañons, of which the bottoms are strewed with immense fragments that have fallen, and overgrown with a tangled mass of creepers and undergrowth, through which it is almost impossible to cut a track. Mr. Wentworth himself told me of the determination their party made to keep to the ridges as much as possible, no matter how circuitous their route, and it seems at the present day as if these ridges had been designed by Providence for the purpose of making a road. These worthies did a great work for

the Colony, and Governor Macquarie at once availed himself of their discoveries by sending Surveyor Evans to follow the marked track to its end and continue his explorations. Evans thoroughly carried out the Governor's instructions, and returned with an excellent report of the land, which he described as being "equal to every demand which this Colony may have for extension of tillage and pasture lands for a century to come." A road was roughly made during the ensuing year, and opened on the 21st January, 1815. Major (afterwards Sir Thomas) Mitchell later on surveyed and constructed a properly graded road, which has been always known as the Great Western Road.

I have somewhat diverged from my proper track in speaking of this great undertaking, but in reality it was of almost equal importance to the first establishment of the Colony. Had it been earlier accomplished many difficulties which had arisen from time to time would never have existed, as on the wide western slopes there was found tens of thousands of acres only wanting to be ploughed and sown to produce most abundant crops.

We must, however, proceed with the material progress of the Colony, which at first was necessarily slow, on account of the varied and almost interminable difficulties which had to be surmounted. Privation and hard work are incident to the settlement of a new country. The wilderness must be cleared. Trees of gigantic magnitude have to be felled and their roots grubbed before the plough can do its work and tillage be commenced. Fences must be put up, and some kind of houses, with barns and stables, erected. These things take time, and an immense amount of hard work, causing even the hardiest and most courageous to despond. Macarthur writes, in 1818: "My feeble attempt to introduce merino sheep still creeps on almost unheeded, and altogether unassisted. Few of the settlers can be induced to take the trouble requisite to improve their flocks." But we have seen how the difficulties arose, and how they were gradually surmounted until a time had arrived when the pastoral resources of the country could be utilised.

At this period the cattle numbered 897,219, and the sheep 4,990,178. Scarcely any improvements had been made on the land, and no fencing, with the exception of a horse paddock, was found on any sheep run. The sheep were shepherded by day and folded at night to prevent destruction by native dogs. Strychnine had not been thought of for these pests, and it was impossible to hunt them out of their rocky fastnesses. Many sheep were killed,

and in the panic caused when attacked, large numbers were trodden down and destroyed in the crush. It was a great benefit when it was discovered that these native dogs would take a bait charged with a small dose of this powerful poison. Their destruction has been so rapid in consequence that in a few years the Dingo will be extinct.

A pastoral era set in, and lands were occupied for grazing purposes. Enterprising men took a flock of sheep or a herd of cattle into the wilderness of the great interior, where there was room enough for all, and, like the patriarchs of old, camped or squatted down with them, waiting patiently until the few became hundreds, and hundreds thousands, and thousands tens of thousands. Thus originated the term squatter, which has since become so well known in Australasian history.

The increase in the numbers of live stock progressed so rapidly that fat sheep became unsaleable for want of a more extended market. Gloomy forebodings and a general despondency prevailed as to the future. A happy thought, however, suggested itself to a shrewd and far-seeing colonist, which developed a new industry and again brought about the sunshine of prosperity. Mr. Henry O'Brien, of Yass, had read in books of travels that on the wild steppes of Asiatic Russia the Tartars slaughtered their cattle and extracted the tallow, which found a ready sale in Europe, and it occurred to him that if Australians did the same sort of thing with their sheep a considerable value per head would be permanently established, as there was practically an unlimited demand for tallow in European markets. His experiment was successful, and in January, 1843, he made the fact known to the Colony. Tallow was a product that would not deteriorate in a long sea voyage, and could be extracted without skilled labour simply by boiling the sheep. This adaptation of the Russian system was an immense boon to the Colony. "Boiling down" became general, and continued in force until another great discovery brought about another and a better state of things.

With varying success the Colony progressed until the discovery of gold in California seemed likely to denude Australia of its population. Hundreds of men emigrated during 1850, causing great inconvenience and loss to the Colony, for nothing had, up to this time, transpired to reveal the treasures hidden in Australia. In May, 1851, gold was found to exist in payable quantities; people rushed from all parts to the diggings; the attention of the entire

world was directed to Australia ; population flocked to her shores, and at once gave the country a national character.

Gold had previously been found in New South Wales by Count Strzelecki, the Rev. W. B. Clarke, and others, but the fact had not publicly been made known. It was not until 1851 that any practical results were obtained. At that period Mr. Edward Hammond Hargreaves, a gentleman who had visited New South Wales previous to the gold discoveries in California, to which place he had been attracted by its reputed richness, was struck with the similarity of the geological features, the schistose rocks, and the quartz reefs of California to what he had seen in Australia, and he was induced to return in order to "prospect" the country to the west of Bathurst. Here he fell in with Messrs. Toms and Lyster, and together they went to Lewispounds Creek and found gold. Mr. Hargreaves had brought with him the knowledge of the rude mining appliances in use on the Sacramento, and was the first to make a gold-digger's cradle in Australia, thus rendering it easy to extract the gold from the wash dirt. In doing this he was the pioneer of gold mining in Australia, for while others knew of the existence of the precious metal, before the advent of Mr. Hargreaves it had never been collected in payable quantities.

There can be no doubt as to the value of the gold discovery in relation to the material progress of the Colony. It brought the observance of the whole world to bear on Australia. It induced men to leave England and try their fortunes in New South Wales and Victoria. There were then, as doubtless there are now, thousands of young men who, like the "hardy Norseman," felt that—

" Too narrow was their native home
For hearts so bold and free."

And what more could lovers of the adventurous want than to go to the Australian gold fields to seek their fortune ? The stories current as to the fabulous richness of the new El Dorado were calculated to inspire not only the credulous, but the strong, sound, sober-minded man of common sense, who meant to better his condition, or perish in the attempt.

Emigration to Australia commenced in earnest, and the Colonies were forced forward with a speed before unequalled in the history of the world, and thousands owe their first start in life to the gold they obtained at the diggings. Victoria had separated from New South Wales in the year of the gold discovery, and as her gold fields were the richer and her port the nearer, not only Europeans,

but numbers from the other Colonies migrated there. A mighty rush set in, so that her population at one mighty bound, so to speak, went ahead of the Mother Colony. New South Wales also benefited largely, and although labourers were for several years scarce, agriculture slowly went forward. Better prices were obtained for fat stock, as the demand had so rapidly increased : in short, every one was benefited more or less, as a better market had been opened for their produce. Gold mining prospered, and large quantities were almost immediately exported to England. From this period prosperity was assured. Colonial affairs progressed with a rapidity hitherto unknown in history. Constitutional government had been established, political freedom secured, and liberty untrammelled laid the foundation of a great Australian nation.

And here let me commence to give a statement of our actual resources, and the progress made in their development ; dealing with the Colony of New South Wales proper as it now exists, and bringing the figures down to the present time. One of the distinguishing characteristics of New South Wales is its mineral wealth—gold, silver, copper, lead, antimony, quicksilver, bismuth, coal, and iron are scattered more or less profusely throughout. In a compilation made by the Government authorities it is shown that the aggregate value of the metals and minerals produced has been as follows : Value mined in New South Wales up to the end of 1883 was £61,064,754, made up of the following amounts : Gold, £35,328,887 ; silver, £208,917 ; coal, £14,406,214 ; kerosene, shale, £756,022 ; tin, £5,997,590 ; copper, £4,115,486 ; iron, £181,489 ; antimony, £51,463 ; lead, £5,835 ; asbestos, £398 ; bismuth, £8,540 ; mixed minerals, £12,286. The number of miners employed in New South Wales in 1884 exceeded 16,000, engaged in the following mines : Alluvial gold, 4,524 ; quartz ditto, 1,984 ; tin, 2,493 ; copper, 1,177 ; bismuth, 12 ; coal, 5,481. The total area under mineral lease and application to lease exceeds 111,000 acres. In 1884 the mineral output of New South Wales amounted in value to £3,003,831. The coal alone was £1,303,077 ; shale, £72,176 ; gold, £386,690 ; silver bars, £19,780 ; silver lead ore, £123,174 ; copper regulus and ore, £416,179 ; tin ingots and ore, £521,587 ; antimony and ore, £6,458 ; bismuth, £2,770 ; iron, £1,747 ; silver sent from Silverton, £300,000. The minerals exported in 1884 were valued at £2,250,171, and the total output of the Colony to the end of that year was worth £64,068,585.

Gold has fluctuated in its yield consequent on the working out of old, and the discovery of new fields ; the total amount raised to

the end of last year (1884) was 9,601,541 oz., valued at about £37,250,000 sterling. An immense area of country is known to be auriferous, that included in proclaimed gold fields approximating to 35,500 square miles. In all probability gold mining is only in its infancy, and with skilful organisation and better mining appliances, greater results will be obtained from poorer materials.

I may mention that at the celebrated Hill End workings at Tambaroora, some of the vein stuff was fabulously rich, and quartz was crushed which yielded over 1,000 oz. to the ton. From Hotterman's mine I saw a slab of gold ore raised which weighed 630 lbs., and contained over £2,000 worth of gold, and the Sydney Mint returns from 415 tons of stone gave 16,280 oz., of a value of £68,234.

There is also a wondrous mine in the neighbourhood of Orange, at Lucknow, about twelve miles south of the Ophir, and on the Summerhill Creek, known as the Wentworth, where, on the surface, the gold was found in a conglomerate, of which the cementing substance was oxide of iron. In depth these oxides changed to sulphides, and in connection with the gold is also found a considerable quantity of silver. Bunches of ore are formed in pockets, or *bonanzas*, very similar in appearance to that found in the celebrated Comstock lode, in America. The difference consists simply in there being a larger proportion of gold and less silver in the Wentworth ores. It is exceedingly rich, and often yields over 2,000 oz. of gold and 300 oz. of silver to the ton. The gold-bearing rocks in this locality are covered with a layer of basalt, varying from a few feet to several hundred feet in thickness, which makes it difficult and expensive to prospect. There can be no doubt, however, but that in the future this will be accomplished, and mines discovered quite as rich as the Wentworth.

During the past two or three years many valuable silver mines have been discovered, and New South Wales will shortly be distinguished among the silver-producing countries. Gold miners in seeking for gold, which is almost invariably found in a pure state, often neglect minerals that may be more valuable, for the reason that they have no appearance of being metalliferous. This was the case at Mitchell's Creek, at a mine called Sunny Corner. There the valuable silver ore was thrown by as useless, or passed through the stamping battery and was altogether lost. It was known, however, that the ores contained silver, and through the enterprise of several gentlemen who were interested in the discovery, the process known as the "Pacific Smelter" was introduced, and proved highly successful.

The lodes about this locality are large and numerous, and there is every prospect of a vast silver industry becoming established. The "Barrier Ranges," which lie on the borders of New South Wales and South Australia, have also been proved to be rich in silver. Many mines have been opened, and Mr. Wilkinson, the geological surveyor, says he examined eighty-one lodes, and many others exist which he did not inspect. These ranges, which are almost surrounded by open salt-bush plains, extend for 150 miles in a N.N.E. direction, varying in width from twenty to one hundred and ten miles. It is almost impossible to form an idea of the extent and value of these lodes until the country shall have been thoroughly prospected, and means provided for smelting the ores in the district. At present the ore is roughly dressed, and the best of it sent to England for metallurgic treatment. The only idea that can be formed as to its richness is that, after deducting the charges, including hand dressing, the carriage of the ore some 180 miles by tram and 150 by railway to the seaboard, freight, &c., to England, the price realised leaves a large margin of profit.

At Emmaville an important discovery has also been made, of which the geological surveyor, Mr. David, says: "Rising in places five or six feet above the level of the surrounding country, the silver lode forms a conspicuous wall-like mass as it strikes through the altered rocks. It is a kind of breccia, and the lode can be traced for at least a mile and a half along the surface. The width of the lode and its branches varies from one to six yards, but the metalliferous portion, as far as can be seen on the surface, is nowhere more than three feet wide, and is confined chiefly to the centre of the lode. The chief ores found in this lode up to the present are galena, copper pyrites, mispickel, and a variety of grey copper containing silver and gold. Much of the galena is fine grained, and has returned silver at the rate of 148 oz. per ton. Six assays made from the same sample of this mineral yielded on an average at the rate of 492 oz. to the ton, and gold at the rate of, at least 18 oz. to the ton. One assay gave as much as 81 oz. of gold, and others merely a trace. Several assays of the yellow and green surface ores gave silver at the rate of from 24 oz. to 391 oz. to the ton. Their composition is difficult to determine, as they are much weakened. As, however, the ore yields metallic silver on being heated alone in a furnace, chlorides or bromides are probably present. The lode is metalliferous, to some extent, vertically. This is proved by the natural sections afforded by the gullies, which cross the line of strike, and have worn it down in places over a

hundred feet, showing it to be silver bearing throughout, from the higher to the lower levels. The occurrence of antimony ores, as well as the variety of its minerals, and the persistence of its strike, argue well for its permanence."

Copper mines have been worked since 1856, since which time vast quantities of the metal have been produced, and over £4,500,000 pounds worth exported. The copper-producing country, according to the geological survey, covers an area of 4,296,000 acres. There are still remaining numerous tracks of country to be explored, which will largely increase this area. Many of the lodes at present in work are very large, and the ores yield a high percentage of copper.

Tin was not known as an export from New South Wales until 1872, although its occurrence was made known by the Rev. W. B. Clarke in 1852. The metal is of the very best quality, and ranks with that of the Straits Settlements in the English market. There appear to be almost unlimited deposits of tin ore, and the value annually exported exceeds that of gold. During the last twelve years, tin valued at an amount of over £6,500,000 sterling has been exported from this Colony. Of other minerals I will quote from a *precis* made from the reports of the Geological Survey Department, showing conclusively their variety and abundance:—

"The quantity of tin raised in the Colony was 6,665 tons in 1884, valued at £521,587, against 896 tons in 1871, valued at £47,703. Taking ingots and ore together, the export as regards quantity exceeds that of any previous year. The total quantity of tin produced in and exported from New South Wales since the opening of the fields to the end of 1884 is 86,728 tons, value £6,519,177.

"Large deposits of iron ore occur in many widely-separated districts. The principal ore is hematite. Titaniferous iron is abundant in New South Wales. It is found usually with alluvial gold; as at Ophir, Mudgee, and Wellington, in the country of Wellington; Bathurst, Bingera, county of Murchison; and Uralla, country of Sandon, in the diamond drift. Large rolled masses occur at Uralla. Ilmenite, menaccanite, nigrine, and iserine are said to occur with gold, garnets, and chrysolites in the Five-mile Flat Creek, Cudgegong River, in the Lachlan and at Talbragar, with magnetite; also near Wagga Wagga, county of Wynyard, and the Rocky River, county of Hardinge. In several places there are coal, limestone, and iron in immediate proximity. At Mittagong and Jamberoo in the south, and at Lithgow and other localities in the west, iron ore is found in large quantities. The principal silver

mines are in the western and northern districts. The ores of lead, zinc, and bismuth occur also in several localities. Lead ores, chiefly galena, are found in the following and other localities:— Mount Grosvenor, Peel (near Bathurst), Glen Innes, Yass, Woolgarlo (near Yass), Mylora (near Yass), Darby's Run (near Tingha), Brook Creek, Gundaroo, Silverdale (near Bowning), Bookham (in the county of Harden), Ravenswood, Wiseman's Creek, Murrumburrah, Canberra Plains, Winterton Mine (at Mitchell's Creek, Bungonia, Peelwood, and near Bombala. Cinnabar is found in the Mudgee district. Antimony ores have been found in numerous parts of New South Wales; the principal lodes occur in the Macleay, Armidale, Clarence, and Cudgegong districts. Those on the Munga Creek, near the Macleay River, traverse sedimentary rock of Devonian age. The ore consists of oxide and sulphide of antimony, and occurs in irregular bunches, occasionally of a considerable size, enclosed in a quartz matrix, which forms the chief constituent of the lodes. One of the lodes near Armidale contains free gold plainly visible to the naked eye." Until quite recently the colonial antimony ores have been quite neglected, but during the last two or three years some of the lodes have been worked, especially in the Macleay and Armidale districts, and there is reason to believe that the output of this mineral will largely increase. The quantity and value of antimony exported from Sydney to the end of 1883 was 2,591 tons; value, £51,463. Diamonds, opals, rubies, sapphires, and other gems have been found in various parts. The number of diamonds found in New South Wales up to the end of 1880 was estimated at 10,000, the largest being one of 5½ carats, or 16·2 grains. Diamonds are known to exist in considerable quantities in various parts of Australia. In New South Wales they were discovered so far back as 1851, but little notice was taken of the fact. In 1867 numerous diamonds were found by gold-diggers in the Mudgee district, and in 1869 diamond working was commenced in a systematic manner. The richest finds of diamonds have, however, been at Bingera, where during the last ten years many hundreds have been discovered. In 1884, at Doctor's Creek, Bingera, the Australian Mining Company obtained 1,193 diamonds, weighing 254 carats, worth 22s. per carat. The conditions under which the Bingera diamonds are obtained are much the same as the Mudgee, where the gems are procured from outliers of an old river-drift which had in parts been protected from denudation by a capping of hard compact basalt. This drift is made up mostly of

boulders and pebbles of quartz, jasper, agate, quartzite, flinty slate, silicified wood, slate, sandstone, and abundance of coarse sand mixed with more or less clay. Diamonds are also found in other parts of the Colony. From the Borah tin mine, situated at the junction of Cope's Creek with the Gwydir, 200 were obtained in a few months. Out of a batch of eighty-six, averaging 1 carat 1 grain each, the largest weighed 5.5 grains. Diamonds have been found on most of the alluvial tin workings at Cope's, Newstead, Vegetable and Middle Creeks, also in the Stanifer, Ruby, and the Britannia Tin mines, in the Tingha division, near the Big River, Auburn Vale, and in the Berrima district. In colour, the diamonds vary from colourless and transparent to various shades of straw-yellow, brown, light-green and black. One of a rich dark-green was found in the form of a flattened hemitrope octohedron. The most common crystalline forms which have been met with are the octohedron, the hemitrope octohedron, the rhombic dodecahedron, the triakis and hexakis octohedron, but they are all usually more or less rounded. The flattened triangular hemitrope crystals are very common. One specimen of the deltoidal dodecahedron was met with. The lustre is usually brilliant or adamantine, but occasionally they have a dull appearance. This want of lustre is not due to any coating of foreign matter or to the same cause as the dulness of less hard and water-worn crystals, but it is due to the surface being covered with innumerable edges or angles belonging to the structure of the crystal. These reflect the light irregularly at all angles, and give the stone its frosted appearance.

Coal, the most useful of all minerals, and the most conducive to the interests of mankind in developing arts and manufactures, and in the material progress of the world, has been bestowed upon the Colony in the most lavish profusion, for New South Wales possesses the richest, most accessible, and extensive coal and cannel-coal seams in the Southern Hemisphere, which must eventually make it the greatest and richest of all the Australian Colonies. The approximate area of the carboniferous strata is estimated at 25,000 square miles, and thick coal seams crop out along the coast and mountain ranges from Pier Head, near Lake Macquarie, to Newcastle Harbour, a distance of 18 miles, on the northern edge of the great coal basin. From Coal Cliff to near Shoalhaven, a distance of 45 miles at the southern side of it, and on the western side at the Blue Mountains, Lithgow Valley, Wallerawang, &c., thick coal and cannel-coal seams crop out alongside the railway from the metropolis to the western interior, and in the gorges and gullies on

each side of the line; whilst on the Southern and Western Railways similar outcrops of coal and cannel-coal occur.

The mines, first opened in 1802, are situated in the immediate vicinity of Newcastle, and it is from there that the Colony obtains its largest supply, where the shipment of coal is carried on by hydraulic and steam cranes, and shoots, capable of loading 16,200 tons per day.

The production of coal has increased very rapidly of late years. In 1833 only 328 tons were raised, whilst in 1884 the total output was 2,749,109 tons, valued at £1,303,077. There were 64 coal and shale mines in operation, employing 5,500 hands. The year's exports reached 1,690,763 tons, valued at £931,045. When it is remembered that the coal-fields of Great Britain only cover one-twentieth part of the area of the country, or about 4,000 square miles, and that nevertheless the output of this mineral in the Mother Country is upwards of 120,000,000 tons per annum, it would be difficult to over-estimate the magnitude of the proportions to which the coal trade of New South Wales may be expected to grow hereafter.

In certain districts immense seams of coal are found in immediate juxtaposition with an abundance of iron ores, limestone, and fire-clay. Hence nature seems to have indicated New South Wales as the great manufacturing colony of the Australian group.

The coal is of excellent quality for steam, household, smelting, and gas purposes, and the largest exports are to Victoria, Hong Kong, San Francisco, South Australia, Manila, Japan, Valparaiso, Honolulu, India, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Queensland, more than 1,000 vessels being annually engaged in this traffic.

The average price of the northern coal in 1884 was 9s. 10·16d. per ton, of the southern 10s. 4d., and western 5s. 5·22d. per ton.

The result of careful investigation is to prove that the coal from the northern coal-field of New South Wales is practically equal for all purposes to the best English coal; for the use of steamers it has the advantage of giving a more perfect combustion, with freedom from smoke. The coals of the southern coast district differ from those of the northern coal-field in having generally a duller appearance, higher specific gravity, more ash, and less volatile hydro-carbons—in which they approach more closely the Welsh steam coal. The coals from the western district differ considerably from the others, and are similar to what is known as Scotch Splint. Very hard and semi-anthracitic, they are specially suitable for smelting purposes.

A variety of cannel-coal commonly called "kerosene shale," similar to the once famous Boghead mineral of Scotland, but yielding a much larger percentage of volatile hydrocarbons than the Scotch Boghead, occurs in saucer-shaped deposits from a few inches to five feet thick. The richest quality yields upwards of 150 gallons of crude oil per ton, or 18,000 cubic feet of gas, with an illuminating power of 38 to 48 sperm candles, and on this account it is found advantageous for mixing with ordinary coal in the manufacture of gas, and is largely exported to Great Britain, America, and other foreign countries, as well as the neighbouring Colonies, for gas purposes. Two companies manufacture petroleum, shale oil, and other products therefrom. The quantity raised in 1884 was 31,618 tons, valued at £72,176. This industry was founded by Sir Saul Samuel, the present Agent-General of New South Wales.

I may mention that two attempts have been made to smelt iron; first at the Fitzroy works, where a large deposit of the magnetic oxide of iron exists; and at Lithgow Valley, where the ore used was hematite. While both works succeeded in turning out iron of the very best quality, neither resulted in a commercial success. As, however, ores of the richest class in great abundance exist in immediate connection with good seams of coal, manganese, and limestone, the manufacture of iron and steel is simply a question for the future, and cannot fail to become one of the leading industries of the colony.

The pastoral industry of Australia was the first to develop itself, a fact which can be easily accounted for. In a country of comparatively unlimited extent, covered with natural grasses and herbage, stock-breeding could not fail to be successful, and statistics conclusively prove that it has been the backbone of Australia's commercial prosperity. In 1792 the live stock of New South Wales, which was then the whole of Australia, consisted only of 23 bulls and cows, 11 horses, 105 sheep, 43 pigs, and a few goats. In 1882, or during a period of 90 years, these had increased to almost incredible numbers, as follows: 7,177,531 cattle, 53,500,000 sheep, 850,000 horses, and 458,500 pigs! These numbers only include the live stock of New South Wales and the two Colonies which separated from her, viz., Victoria and Queensland, although Tasmania and South Australia, as well as Western Australia and New Zealand, have been chiefly stocked from the offspring of the Mother Colony. In the annals of the world's history no country can show such a marvellous progress in pastoral enterprise.

These sheep are the produce of those 29 brought from the Cape of Good Hope by Governor Phillip and a few others which came from India; and although in 1792 the whole stock amounted to only 105, three years later it is stated that Mr. John Macarthur, of Camden, had a flock of over a thousand. It is chiefly to this gentleman's forethought, skill, and energy that wool-growing in Australia made such pronounced progress. In the beginning of the year 1804, says Mr. Macarthur, "some of the most eminent manufacturers of woollen cloth in England saw by accident some specimens of the wool I had raised in New South Wales; its qualities were so fine that it induced them to find me out and to make particular inquiries how and in what manner this wool had been raised. On my communicating to them all I knew upon the subject, they expressed a decided opinion that the Colony of New South Wales might, with proper encouragement, be enabled in time to supply the woollen manufacture of England with the whole quantity of fine wool which was then with great difficulty obtained from Spain; and such was the importance they attached to this, that they signified their determination to communicate their opinion to Government by memorial, which was soon afterwards done. In consequence of those memorials being sent in I was directed to attend a privy council, before whom I was particularly examined as to the state of my flocks and their probable improvement. The privy council were so satisfied of the importance of the undertaking, that they recommended to the Secretary of State that it should be encouraged, and Lord Camden was pleased to order me a grant of 5,000 acres of land in a particular situation which I had pointed out to his lordship; at the same time he wrote to the Governor of the Colony that I was to be supplied with shepherds."

How it came about that this extraordinarily fine wool came to be produced was entirely the result of accident. Fine-wooled sheep of the Escurial breed had been presented to the Dutch Government by the King of Spain, and some of these passed from the Dutch Government to Colonel Gordon at the Cape of Good Hope, who was an officer in the Dutch East Indian service. Colonel Gordon was killed, and these sheep were sold by his widow. The *Reliance* and the *Supply*, two English war ships, had just at that period arrived at the Cape for the purpose of taking supplies to Sydney, and twenty-nine of these sheep were put on board these vessels, and on their arrival in Sydney Mr. Macarthur purchased as many of them as he could, viz., three rams and five ewes. The rest were

distributed to other breeders. It was only, however, Mr. Macarthur who had the sagacity of keeping the breed pure, and ten years later the fine strain of blood had disappeared excepting in the flock of that gentleman. Mr. Macarthur also purchased other Spanish sheep from the flock of King George III. Thus it was that the growth of fine wool was established in New South Wales. Many others followed the lead of Macarthur, and sheep were imported to the Colony from Spain and France. Careful breeding developed the best types of the New South Wales merino, for acclimatisation had modified the original Spanish type, and Australia now stands pre-eminent; for at the French International Exhibition of 1878 New South Wales obtained the Grande Medaille d'Honneur in competition against the whole world.

With reference to the pastoral wealth of the Colony generally I cannot do better than quote from statistics furnished by Mr. Rolleston, C.M.G., in 1882. He says: "We commenced the decennial period of 1872 to 1881 with the undermentioned live stock—horses, 304,100; cattle, 2,014,888; sheep, 16,278,697. We close the decennary with—horses, 346,931; cattle, 2,180,896; sheep, 33,062,854. It is a noticeable feature in the returns of live stock that whilst the cattle increased by over a million head during the first five years of the period under review, they have decreased by nearly the same number in the last five years, and we have now to record an increase of only 166,006 head in the ten years. In our sheep-farming operations the very opposite result is exhibited, as the numbers are more than doubled. We commenced the decade with rather over 16½ millions, and we close the decade with over 33 millions. These figures are taken from the returns of the Registrar-General, but if we take the sworn returns under the Sheep Act for our guide, they give us at the close of 1881 no less than 37,279,205. In the face of the exceptionally dry seasons experienced during the last three or four years, it is a very remarkable feature in her history of progress that the main pastoral industry of the Colony should exhibit such expansion. In connection with this increase in the number of our sheep, the question that forces itself upon our attention is this: to what extent our pasture lands will enable us to increase our production of live stock, so as to supplement the deficiencies of the supply in Europe. It has been estimated that the production of meat in the United Kingdom is equal to 1,090,000 tons, whilst the consumption reaches 1,740,000 tons, showing a deficiency of 650,000 tons in the home supply. It is, moreover, known that the continent of Europe is

not able to feed its own population, the estimated consumption being in excess of its production no less than 143,000 tons. The statistics also reveal the fact that the cattle of France and the sheep of Great Britain are declining in numbers, whilst the average increase of the population of Europe is advancing at the rate of three millions annually. The difficulties of conveyance have now been overcome, since a 70-horse power engine is able to maintain a temperature 6° below zero in a chamber capable of holding 10,000 frozen sheep, or 250 tons of dead meat. Some idea of the magnitude of the question of meat supply for Europe may be formed by the information furnished in the statistics of the Mother Country. The importation of meat into the United Kingdom has risen from 144,225 tons, of the value of £7,708,000 in the year 1870, to no less than 650,300 tons, of the value of £26,612,000, in the year 1880. The increased consumption of meat in Europe, it may be observed, is not only attributable to the increase of population, but in a greater degree to the higher wages that manufacturing industry has introduced amongst the masses."

The improvements that have been made on land occupied for grazing purposes have been chiefly in fencing the runs into paddocks by means of iron or steel wire fences, thus obviating the necessity of employing shepherds. It has also been proved that sheep thrive better in being allowed to lie out on the run and feed when they feel inclined, and are not dogged or disturbed in being driven to their pasture. The wool is also better, heavier and cleaner. In these paddocks wells have been sunk and provided with machinery for raising water, tanks have been excavated and dams made, so as to give a permanent supply of water. These works tend materially to increase the capability of the runs to maintain a greater number of sheep, but perhaps the greatest improvement of all is the universal practice of killing the timber by "ring-barking," which invariably doubles the quantity of grass and makes it sweeter and more nutritious. These improvements are very costly, but they enable the management of stations to be carried on much more economically, while at the same time they more than double the produce. A very general effort is being made to raise a high class of wool, and the particular climate of the district studied in order to obtain the best results. No part of the world could possibly be found where grazing pursuits could be followed more profitably, as there is no expense to be incurred in housing or artificial feeding during the winter. Many large fortunes have been made from small beginnings and leased lands have been converted into real

estate. The average clip is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 lbs. of wool in the grease, while the average crop of lambs is about 80 per cent.

The value of the export of wool from New South Wales amounted to £9,598,761 in 1883, as compared with £4,748,160 in 1871. The pastoral interest is constantly increasing, the total area of land leased from the Government for grazing purposes is returned at 229,320 square miles. There is also an immense trade done in hides, leather, and tallow.

Agriculture increases in direct proportion to that of the population. Land adapted for cultivation is practically unlimited, but at present wheat growing is chiefly done in the high lands of the Bathurst, Orange, Goulburn, and New England districts, which are situated from 2,000 to 3,500 feet above the sea level. The soil varies according to its situation. Rich light loams, dark volcanic débris and alluvial flats are all to be met with throughout the country. Wheat, barley, oats, and maize are the principal crops, and the total area under cultivation is 789,082 acres. More than 76,000 persons are engaged in agricultural pursuits. While, however, only the above-mentioned quantity is under crop the extent of agricultural holdings is 33,352,998 acres, of which 27,241,009 acres are enclosed and the remainder unenclosed. Excellent potatoes are grown, and, where the proper cultivation is exhibited, good crops are obtained. There was also over a thousand tons of tobacco grown during the year 1883-4. In this year the area of land in New South Wales under grain crops and the quantity of produce obtained was as follows:—Wheat, 289,757 acres yielded 4,845,437 bushels; maize, 123,634 acres yielded 4,538,604 bushels; barley, 5,081 acres yielded 106,496 bushels; oats, 17,810½ acres yielded 376,685 bushels; rye, 1,140½ acres yielded 16,274 bushels; millet, 284½ acres yielded 4,078½ bushels; sorghum and imphee, 64 acres, yielded 1,014½ tons. The acreage and produce of hay crops was—Wheat, 49,348½ acres yielding 55,119 tons; barley, 2,158½ acres, yielding 2,785½ tons; oats, 107,451 acres yielding 113,899½ tons; sown grasses, 19,545½ acres, yielding 57,438½ tons. The area under green crop for cattle was—Maize 5,098 acres; barley, 2,849½ acres; oats, 2,464½ acres; rye, 1,735½ acres; millet, 346 acres; sown grasses, 91,601 acres; sorghum and imphee 3,899½ acres. The acreage of land under potatoes, 14,953½ acres; quantity of potatoes produced, 36,976½ tons.

Sugar-growing and its manufacture have together become a considerable industry, as the cane will grow on all the coast land to the north of Sydney, and the area under cultivation steadily in-

creases. In 1883-4 the area cropped amounted to 14,985 acres, of which 7,583 acres produced 1,818,325 cwt. of sugar. The sugar-growing districts are the lands lying along the valleys of the northern rivers, where there are many feet of rich alluvial soil. There is plenty of scope for enterprise in the establishment of plantations, but the unprecedented low price of sugar in England withholds many from engaging in what they consider a somewhat risky business. The average yield is from 20 cwt. to 40 cwt. per acre. The various varieties of imphee are largely grown, but chiefly for feeding stock. It is a most valuable plant, and grows luxuriantly all over the Colony.

The culture of the vine for wine-making has already made material progress, and no doubt should be one of the leading industries of the Colony. Excellent wine has been made, and at the French Exhibition of 1878, and subsequently those at Bordeaux in 1882 and Amsterdam, it took a good place in competition with the European wines. The vine was naturalised in New South Wales in 1820, and in 1831 Mr. Busby made a voyage to Europe, and collected a valuable assortment of plants in France and Germany. Sir Wm. Macarthur also spent much time and money in introducing the most valuable sorts of grapes, and the Camden vineyards have been justly celebrated for the character of the wines they produce. Large areas have been planted in the Hunter River District and also at Albury on the Murray, and excellent wine made.

It is much to be regretted that so little is known of Colonial wines in England, and there can be little doubt that this is owing to a vitiated taste. The public of England have been accustomed, not only to wines strongly brandied or otherwise sophisticated, but to spurious manufactured wines. If Australian wines were better known, they would be more generally used, and take a permanent position among the better class of wines consumed in this country.

Mr. Bonnard, the Secretary to the New South Wales Commission at the Bordeaux and Amsterdam Exhibitions, suggests that in order that Australian wines should take this position and enable them to be disposed of in the markets of England and Europe, they should be introduced by the vineyard proprietors themselves, and in the following manner: A syndicate of wine-growers should be formed in Sydney, having special depôts in London, Havre, and Antwerp, until the names, merits, and values of our wines should be so well established that the European consumers and Australian growers could be brought into direct contact and conduct their own business, without having to fear the influence of prejudices or the conspiracy

of a ring, and without the intermediate agency of a protective association merely employing sworn wine brokers, in the usual way, to their mutual satisfaction.

That Australasian wines will at some future time command a good market there can be little doubt, and as millions of acres are well adapted to their growth, there is little reason to fear but that their production will become one of the leading industries of the Colony.

The judges of wines at the Sydney International Exhibition of 1879, consisting of representatives from every wine-producing country in the world, recorded an unanimous opinion to the effect that Australian wines are on the whole excellent in quality and destined to enter into successful competition in the markets of Europe. One of the judges (a Frenchman) compared the valleys of the Hunter and Paterson with those of the Gironde and Garonne, from which the best French wines were obtained, stating that as the climate and soil of the former are both favourable to wine production, the wines made in the Colony will every year become more like the celebrated vintages of France. The yield of wine has averaged from 100 gallons to 700 gallons per acre, though certain kinds of grapes have produced over 1,000 gallons per acre. The area of land occupied by vines in 1883 was 4,378½ acres; the quantity of wine produced being 589,604 gallons, of brandy 4,162 gallons, and of grapes for table use the quantity picked was 1,377½ tons. Fortunately phylloxera is yet unknown in this Colony.

The sale and occupation of Crown lands has lately been dealt with by the Legislature, the Act coming into operation on January 1, 1885. It divides the Colony into three Divisions, Eastern, Central, and Western. The Eastern Division comprises the coast district from Point Danger on the north to Cape Howe on the south, and has been roughly estimated to comprise about 61,440,000 acres. The Central Division has been similarly estimated to comprise about 58,880,000 acres. The Western Division has been similarly estimated to comprise about 80,000,000 acres. These divisions are accurately described in the schedule to the Act.

Crown lands (irrespective of sales without competition in certain special cases) can be obtained in either of the following ways:—

1. Conditional purchases, including the right to acquire additional conditional purchases.
2. Conditional purchase without residence.
3. Conditional lease.
4. Auction.

All grants under the Act will contain a reservation of minerals and all alienations are subject to special provisions as to the auriferous portion thereof.

Crown lands (with certain exceptions, such as those which are under lease, or within leasehold areas, or reserved for any purpose or dedicated or situated within population areas, or in occupation for mining purposes or containing improvements) are open for conditional purchase in the Eastern and Central Districts, but not in the Western (unless within special areas proclaimed) subject to certain provisions as to measurement, form, &c., in quantities as follows: in Eastern Division, 40 acres and not exceeding 640 acres; in Central Division, 40 acres and not exceeding 2,560 acres. By Section 24 certain provisions are made for special areas in all three Divisions. The applicant must be sixteen years of age or upwards, and must make his application in person. The application must be accompanied by a deposit of 2s. per acre. Within three months of confirmation of application by the Local Land Board he must commence and continue *bonâ fide* residence during five years. He must fence within two years of confirmation, but this period may be extended on cause shown. Within three months of third year, after confirmation, he must pay 1s. per acre, and thereafter pay a like instalment annually until the balance of 17s. per acre, with interest at 4 per cent. per annum, shall be paid. At the expiration of the third and fifth year he must make declaration of fulfilment of conditions as to residence and fencing. At the expiration of fifth year (conditions of residence, and fencing, and of payment of instalments to date, being complied with to the satisfaction of Local Land Board) a certificate will issue, indicating *prima facie* ownership, subject to payment of balance of purchase-money, and grant will issue on payment of the latter. Conditional purchases, original or additional may be transferred after completion of residence, but are liable to forfeiture on non-compliance with any of the conditions or on false declaration. No person shall make more than one conditional purchase (except by way of additional conditional purchase) until certificate of complete fulfilment of conditions, except payment of balance. Holders of conditional purchases not exceeding in Eastern Division 600 acres, in Central Division 2,520, may make additional conditional purchases adjoining their holdings (subject to certain provisions as to measurement, form, &c.), provided same with their original purchases do not exceed the extreme limits of 640 acres in the Eastern, and 2,560 acres in the Western Division respectively. Applicants of the

age of twenty-one and upwards may apply for Crown lands, without conditions of residence, in quantities of 40 acres and not exceeding 320, the deposit and other payments are double those in the case of conditional purchases proper, the fencing must be performed within twelve months, and £1 per acre must be expended in improvements other than fencing before certificate of fulfilment of conditions can issue. No purchaser under this head shall be permitted to make any other conditional purchase, and *vice versa*. An applicant for a conditional purchase (with residence) in the Eastern Division (except in special area) and any applicant for a like purchase in the Central Division may apply for a conditional lease of land adjoining his conditional purchase, not exceeding three times the area thereof, if available. The area of the entire holding, however (both purchased and leased) must not exceed in the Eastern Division, 1,280 acres; in the Central Division, 2,560 acres. Rent, not less than 2d. per acre, to be fixed by the Local Land Board, subject to approval of Minister. The lessee, at expiration of five years, to have preferential right, under certain conditions, either of extending the term for another five years, or of conditionally purchasing the whole or any portion (being not less than 40 acres) of the area in such conditional lease adjoining his original or additional purchase, free from condition of residence. Fencing and residence conditions same as in case of a conditional purchase; residence may either be on the conditionally purchased or leased land if duly notified. A conditional leasehold may be transferred with the land in respect of which granted.

Crown lands to the extent of 200,000 acres per annum may be disposed of by auction at upset prices per acre of not less than as to town lands, £8; suburban, £2 10s.; other lands, £1 5s.

Crown lands can be occupied (in addition to the occupation by "conditional lease," which, from its mixed character, is provided for, as above mentioned) in either of the following ways:—

1. Pastoral leases.
2. Occupation licenses.
3. Homestead leases.
4. Annual leases for pastoral purposes.
5. Special leases.

All existing pastoral runs (except when too small for the purpose) are to be divided into two equal parts, one of which will be resumed, and the other granted as a pastoral lease preferentially to the existing run-holder.

Pastoral leases may be granted as follows: Term, in Western Division, 15 years; in Central Division, 10 years; in Eastern Divi-

sion, 5 years. Rent will be subject to appraisement at not less than—in Western Division, 1d. per acre for first five years, increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ for next five years, and increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ for residue; in Eastern Division, 1½d. per acre for first five years, increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ for residue; in Eastern Division, 1d. per acre. Right of renewal for five years (subject to possible increase of rent) and of surrender at expiration of any five years. Pastoral leases may be transferred.

Occupation licenses may be obtained for resumed areas or vacant land. They are to be granted preferentially to a run-holder over the resumed area of his run. Subject to appraisement, the license is to be not less than £2 per section of 640 acres. They are to be granted for each year ending December 31, and the rates, when appraised, are to be published. Failing exercise of preferential right by run-holder, they will be disposed of by auction or tender. On lease or sale of the land comprised in occupation licenses, the same to be cancelled, *pro tanto*, the license fees paid in advance being refunded, and compensation made for improvements.

In the Western Division, homestead leases may be granted within resumed areas or of vacant lands in areas not less than 5,760 acres nor exceeding 10,240 acres. *Term.*—15 years, with same right to extension or renewal as pastoral leases. *Rent.*—Same as pastoral leases in Western Division (see above). Fencing must be done within two years. The holder must reside upon the land for at least six months of each of the first five years of the term. No Pastoral lessees to hold a homestead lease or *vice versa*, nor shall any person hold more than one homestead lease. Homestead leases may be transferred only when residence condition fulfilled.

Leases may be granted by auction or tender in areas not exceeding 1,920 acres. *Term.*—Current year ending on any December 31. *Minimum Rental.*—£2 per section of 640 acres. *Renewal.*—They may be renewed subject to increased rent, if exacted. *N.B.*—Land so leased is nevertheless open to sale, or to special or conditional lease.

Special leases may be granted of scrub lands in areas not less than 640 acres, nor exceeding 10,240 acres. *Term.*, 15 years. Rent not less than 2s. 6d. per section of 640 acres for first five years, 5s. the next, and £1 for last five years, subject to certain conditions for clearing the scrub. Special leases may be also granted for wharves, jetties, irrigation, tramways, and other special purposes.

It will, therefore, be seen that land can be easily obtained for

either agricultural or pastoral purposes, in portions and blocks well adapted to their respective requirements.

I shall say little with reference to internal navigation, as nothing has been done in the canalisation of the rivers. The difficulty of ensuring a sufficient navigable depth of water in all seasons has been thought too great to overcome. The Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling Rivers are navigable for vessels of light draught for very considerable distances, but the navigation is intricate, tedious, and difficult. In all probability, however, works would have been projected and carried out to effect an amelioration, had the whole of the territory through which these waters flow belonged to the same Colony, and it would not be popular for Governments to expend large sums of money when the effect would be to carry their trade to another Colony.

The rivers flowing to the Pacific are only navigable for short distances, and have towns situated upon them which are chiefly supported by a coasting trade. The Government have wisely secured the services of Sir John Coode, one of the most eminent authorities of the day on the subject of dock and ocean harbour works, to examine and report on the entrances to the Hunter, Richmond, Clarence, Macleay and Manning Rivers. The coast is well lighted its whole distance, and storm signals placed on all the principal promontories are connected with the metropolis by telegraph; in short, the best and most scientific appliances have been everywhere carried out for the convenience and safety of the colonial mariner.

Where, however, rivers are not naturally adapted to navigation, railways become an absolute necessity, otherwise competition with other countries would be impracticable, and the limit of useful area circumscribed. And here it may be remarked that while the depth of Australian rivers is not generally sufficient for steam-boats, coal, the source of the power of the locomotive is exceedingly cheap and plentiful, thus comparatively compensating the hindrance to colonisation which the want of navigable rivers would otherwise make.

The first fourteen miles of railway, viz., from Sydney to Parramatta, was opened in 1855. This line was over five years in construction, the first sod having been turned on July 3, 1850. It was built by a private company, but owing to the gold discovery and the consequent increase in the price of labour, the Government had to take over the company's property in 1855. At the same period the Government purchased the Newcastle and West Maitland Com-

pany's property, which is the commencement of the Great Northern line. This was thirty years ago, and New South Wales has now 1,750 miles of railway open for traffic, and several hundreds of miles in course of construction.

Nothing stronger could possibly be brought forward to prove the material progress of the Colony than the fact that the improved means of transit has made a difference in the rate of carriage of general merchandise from Sydney to Orange, the centre of the agricultural district, of at least £20 per ton.

The railways are in the hands of the Government, and are principally three great trunk lines, Western, Southern, and Northern. The Great Western line is now open to Bourke, a distance of 503 miles, with a branch from Wallerawang to Mudgee. The Great Southern, running to the Victorian border at Albury, on the Murray River, 386 miles from Sydney, which is there navigable. It there joins the Victorian system of railways, which runs to Melbourne, thus establishing direct communication between the two capitals, a journey of 576 miles, and which is run in about 19½ hours, or, including stoppages, at the rate of nearly thirty miles an hour. There is a branch line from Murramburrah to Hay, which is 454 miles from Sydney. The Great Northern, which is not yet in communication with Sydney, but which starts from Newcastle and is open to Tenterfield, 380 miles from Newcastle, and near the Queensland border. There is also a branch running to Narrabri, distant from Newcastle 252 miles.

These railways touch nearly all the important towns and centres of population in the Colony. The Great Western passes through vineyards and orangeries to Penrith and Gum Plains, where it begins the ascent of the Blue Mountain range, the summit level of which is reached at Mount Clarence tunnel at a height of 3,678 feet, and thence it descends by the great Zigzag into the Lithgow Valley, where there are collieries, ironworks, potteries, and many other industrial works. In crossing the mountains the engineering works are necessarily very heavy and costly, but they have been well designed, and constructed in the most substantial manner, and the line carries, even at the present time, an enormous amount of traffic.

Here, again, I must make a comparison with the former state of things. These Blue Mountains, which during the first twenty-five years of the Colony's existence were such an impenetrable barrier against the interior of the country to the westward, are now traversed in a few hours. It seems incredible that this moun-

tainous region, now passed over so easily, should be the one from which Hacking returned, after an absence of seven days, stating "he had gone twenty miles farther than any other European, and that an impassable barrier seemed fixed to the westward, and little hope was left of extending cultivation beyond the limits of the county of Cumberland." Mr. Barrallier, a French gentleman, who came out as an ensign in the New South Wales Corps, tried to gain the summit, but failed. He gave the Governor a most graphic account of the difficulties he encountered, and reported the mountains as impassable. Mr. Mann made a serious attempt to force a passage across, but returned baffled, and described the difficulties as insurmountable. He says: "Were it not for the existence of such insurmountable obstacles, is it to be supposed that persons, who have resided above twenty years within sight of this Alpine chain of hills, would have so long suppressed a curiosity, of the existence of which every day gives some evidence, and have remained so totally uninformed as to the nature of a country from which the most distant part of the settlement is far from being remote? Or is it probable that the settlers, who reside at the very base of the mountains, would so long have remained ignorant of the space on the other side if such impossible impediments did not intervene?" I give these statements to show what the difficulties were that had to be surmounted in first making a common road, and afterwards a railway. Until this latter was accomplished, trade with the interior was on a very limited scale, and while the construction of railways has imposed a heavy debt on the Colony, it is neutralised by the revenue the railways furnish, which is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the capital, after deducting working expenses. A complete railway system being a necessity, as in no other way can the resources of a country without internal navigation be accomplished and its wealth made available, the sooner it is done the better; even should the new lines running far into the interior not pay working expenses for several years. The experience of Europe and America has been that traffic follows the railway, and this has been the case throughout New South Wales. The debt for their construction has been wisely contracted, and New South Wales railways, if they were to be sold, would fetch more money than they have cost to construct. It is, however, much better they should be Government property, because, on paying more interest than the rate at which the Government can borrow, the traffic rates can be reduced, thus benefiting the entire country without making any loss in so doing.

A complete telegraph system is in operation throughout the

Colony. A message of ten words—exclusive of both the addresses, which are sent free—is forwarded to any station in New South Wales for one shilling. The establishment of these lines was soon accomplished, as will be seen from the fact that while in 1871 there were only 89 stations and 5,579 miles of wire, in 1884 there were nearly 400 stations and 18,681 miles of wire. There are open for traffic more than 23,500 miles of common roads, of which about 5,000 miles are macadamised. Mail coaches carrying passengers do a large traffic, and run through every district.

Towns exist all over the country, and the cities of Bathurst and Goulburn are the centres of remarkably fine districts, where farming is carried out on a most extensive scale, with good buildings and homesteads. Villa residences are beautifully dotted about the suburbs, the whole landscape having a permanently settled and prosperous appearance.

The popular ideal of a squatter's life is now only to be found in the "back blocks," away in the far western interior. There is a marked difference in the way of living to that which obtained forty years ago. Ladies no longer live at the sheep stations in the rude way they formerly did. They find it is quite as easy to have things comfortable, and a station is rarely found nowadays without its flower gardens and lawn-tennis ground, and a well-furnished house with its piano and pictures. Competency and fortune have induced refinement, and the eternal mutton and damper are things of the past.

I should not be doing justice to New South Wales were I to omit to mention the almost unexplored source of wealth she has in her fisheries. With a coast line of 600 miles, with good feeding and spawning grounds, with rivers and estuaries and inlets along its entire distance—in short, all sorts of favourable conditions—and millions of fish, the fishing industry is simply limited to the catching of a few fresh fish for the Sydney market; and, even as far as this goes, is without the conveniences desirable and necessary to provide one-tenth of the quantity which could be disposed of in Sydney. In a great measure this apathy exists through the cheapness of butcher's meat, for few people of moderate means are willing to give a higher price for fish than they give for beef and mutton. Nevertheless, a large industry could be profitably carried out, if drying, curing, or preserving in tins were instituted on such a scale and in a similar manner to those in approved use in Canada and the United States.

Moreover, there are varieties of fish common to the New South

Wales coast which are far more delicious than cod or ling, or the other dried fish usually brought to English markets. Mr. Oliver says: "A Lake Macquarie smoked mullet does not suffer in comparison with a Finnon haddock, and nothing can surpass a corned 'moorra nennigai.' Corned king-fish is far better food than half the salt fish which is brought to us from a distance of some 14,000 miles, as though our seas were destitute of fish fit for curing. 'Barracouta,' 'schnappers,' 'whiting,' and many other descriptions of fish which take the salt well could be named; indeed, it would be difficult to enumerate all the varieties upon which curative processes may be successfully tried. On the whole, it may be confidently predicted that enterprise in this direction will hardly fail to bring about satisfactory results; and it is safe to say that a large home demand for cured fish would reward any well-conducted experiments upon such fish as our lake mullet, herrings, tarwine, whiting, schnapper, king-fish, jew-fish, taraglin, and sea-tailors."

Mr. William Macleay has done good work in writing the history of the fishes common to New South Wales; and Mr. Oliver has ably pointed out what may be done with our fisheries.

No stronger proof can be given of the material progress of any country than that of having a successful commerce and an ever-increasing trade. The development of trade in New South Wales, and, indeed, of all the Colonies in the Australasian group, is one of the most remarkable circumstances of modern times. The imports and exports of Australia in the early days of settlement were necessarily of the most limited character. Until the gold discovery, the wealth of the Colony was entirely pastoral; and in 1850, which was previous to the separation of Victoria and Queensland, the former taking place in 1851, and the latter in 1859, the population of the whole of the territory included in the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland amounted to only 265,503, exporting a value equal to £2,399,580, and importing a value of £2,078,338, so that the total value of the trade at that period was £4,477,918. This had increased in 1883 to £86,298,843, and at the close of the present year in all probability it will have amounted to over £100,000,000.

It is, however, with New South Wales as it now exists that we have to deal, and while numbering something less in population, it has again gone ahead of its illustrious daughter, Victoria, in its imports and exports, as in 1883 they amounted to £40,846,175 and in 1884 to £41,079,091. The expansion of trade will be best exemplified from the following figures:—From 1852 to 1861 the total

import trade for the ten years was £57,650,053, and the total export trade £48,125,653, together £100,775,706; from 1862 to 1871 the import trade was £84,832,363, and the total export trade £74,148,876, together £158,981,239, and during the last decade, viz., from 1875 to 1884, imports amounted to £167,164,963, and exports to £152,283,164, making a total of £319,448,127. From the ten years ending 1871 to the ten years ending 1881 trade expanded from £158,981,232 in the former period to £262,679,613 in the latter, or equivalent to 65 per cent. About two-thirds of this trade is with Great Britain and her Colonial possessions.

This wondrous expansion of trade necessitated a corresponding increase in shipping. We find in 1871, 1,891 vessels, equal to 706,019 tons, were entered inwards, and 2,133 outwards, equal to 794,460 tons; together, 4,024 vessels, of the aggregate tonnage of 1,500,479 tons. In 1881 there were entered inwards 2,254 vessels, equal to 1,456,239 tons, and outwards 2,203 vessels, equal to 1,330,261 tons; together, 4,357 of the aggregate tonnage of 2,786,500 tons. It will be observed that, while the number of vessels employed has not largely increased, the tonnage shows an increase of 1,286,021 tons, equal to 85 per cent. This is explained by the class of ships now employed to do the trade. Formerly they were the ordinary sailing vessels, but now these have been superseded by large steamers averaging 3,000 tons, making three trips yearly. The following statement shows the amount of shipping entered and cleared in each Australasian Colony during the year 1883:—

Name of Colony.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
New South Wales.....	2,587	1,935,189	2,774	2,671,048	5,361	4,006,237
Queensland	936	455,985	867	426,506	1,803	582,491
South Australia.....	1,062	718,926	1,074	755,839	2,136	1,504,765
Victoria	2,023	1,464,752	2,064	1,499,579	4,087	2,964,331
Western Australia.....	219	194,273	212	194,829	431	389,102
 Total	 6,827	 4,799,125	 6,991	 4,947,801	 13,818	 9,746,926
New Zealand	805	494,926	851	507,565	1,656	1,002,491
Tasmania.....	667	230,092	648	241,630	1,305	471,722
 Grand Total...	 8,289	 5,524,143	 8,490	 5,696,996	 16,779	 11,221,139

Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, is most admirably situated for all purposes of commerce. Her harbour, for facility and safety of access, capacity, depth of water, shelter, and

conveniences for shipping cannot be surpassed, and in all these qualities it enjoys an undisputed Australian pre-eminence. It is central to the Australasian group of Colonies, and the enterpôt of the South Pacific Islands. Well-built and extensive warehouses and bonded stores front the shores of Sydney Cove and Darling Harbour, which are divided by a long neck of land giving an immense amount of water frontage. The city has attained very considerable dimensions, and extends on both sides of the harbour a considerable distance—about six miles east and west, and four miles north and south. There are 121 miles of streets and nearly 40,000 houses, and its population is about 300,000, or nearly a third of that of the whole Colony. Here, again, I may compare it with the Sydney of the time when Wentworth wrote Colonial history in 1819. Its population then numbered only 7,000 persons, now swollen to the large number I have mentioned.

After much time and research Commissioners appointed for the purpose decided that a water supply, sufficient for a growing city like the New South Wales metropolis, could be best obtained by collecting the head waters of the Nepean River. Their report was most exhaustive and definite, nevertheless a violent opposition was raised against it, and it was only after the various schemes had been reported on by an English hydraulic engineer—expert in such matters, to whom the matter was referred by the Government—that the Commissioners' scheme was adopted and ordered to be carried into effect. These works, which will supply Sydney with an abundant supply of the purest water until the population increases to nearly two millions, are now being rapidly carried out, and will prove invaluable to the metropolitan district not only for drinking, but for sanitary and manufacturing purposes. The long tunnel to connect the waters of the Nepean and Cordeaux Rivers with those of the Cataract will be 4 miles 2,387 feet in length, of which 2,990 yards have been already driven, and it will be capable of discharging 97 million gallons of water daily. The Cataract Tunnel, commencing at the Cataract River at Broughton Pass, will terminate near the road at Brook's Point, and, when completed, will be 9,724 feet in length, and capable of discharging 155 million gallons per day. A sum of £250,000 has been authorised for supplying country towns with water, and about a fifth of this amount has been already expended to meet the pressing requirements of the mining townships in the northern, and of many of the principal towns in the southern and western districts.

The Frozen Meat Trade has already established itself, and, in

my opinion, is destined in the future to become as great a factor in the production of Colonial wealth, as the wool trade is in the present. The English people must be fed, and it is daily becoming less possible that they can find meat for themselves. Population increases, while the supplying power decreases. It remains, therefore, that the countries which have meat in excess of their requirements, or which can produce a practically unlimited quantity, must supply the deficiency. This was fully pointed out to you in a most able manner two years since by Sir Francis Dillon Bell. The industry is comparatively a new one, but it is a great accomplished fact, and simply resolves itself, like a great many more gigantic industries, into the price of coal. It may seem curious that the production of cold should depend upon the great source of heat, but so it is. Steam power is almost indispensable in every industry, and about seventy horse power is equal to the production of sufficient cold to insure the perfect condition of 10,000 carcases of mutton in its transit from Australia to this country. If necessary, Australia and New Zealand could send you a million tons of meat yearly at a price which all could afford to pay. During the early infancy of this great industry, progress must necessarily be slow, experiments have to be made, better methods invented, more economical appliances brought to bear, prejudices to be overcome, with hundreds of other matters which tend to retard such a revolution in the meat supply; but, if slow, it is steadily and surely advancing, and, like the glacier in its sluggish course down the valley, its progress is irresistible.

The religious, moral, and intellectual progress of the people keeps pace with the great interests of the Colony generally, and scarcely any district is now without its church and school. Every religious body has its representative, and all are on equal footing. In 1862 all State aid was withdrawn, and the churches of the various denominations had to be maintained by voluntary contributions. The aid to existing incumbents was to be continued, however, during their life. With this exception, no further State assistance to religion has been given. The numbers of the different religious denominations taken at the Census of 1881 were as follows:—Church of England, 342,359; Lutherans, 4,886; Presbyterians, 72,545; Wesleyan Methodists, 57,049; other Methodists, 7,303; Congregationalists, 14,328; Baptists, 7,307; Unitarians, 828; other Protestants, 9,957; total Protestants, 516,512; Roman Catholics, 207,020; Catholics undescribed, 586; total Catholics, 207,603; Hebrews, 8,266; other persuasions,

1,042 : unspecified persuasions, 13,697 : Pagans, 9,345. In 1883 there were 770 ministers of religion and 1,521 churches, with an average attendance at public worship of 243,369 persons. The Sunday-schools have 105,162 scholars on their registers.

All matters pertaining to State education are controlled by the Minister of Public Instruction. School teachers are recognised as civil servants and paid fixed salaries by the Government, and during the year 1884, 1,875 schools, embracing 2,032 departments, were in operation, comprising 8 high schools, 75 departments of superior public schools, 1,550 ordinary public schools, 237 provisional schools, 111 half-time schools, 40 groups of schools under itinerant teachers, and 11 evening public schools.

The Public Instruction Act came into operation in 1880, and since that period there has been an increase in the number of schools as follows:—8 high schools, 17 superior schools, 518 ordinary public schools, 4 provisional schools, 24 half-time schools, and 40 house to house schools, or a total of 611. There has been a decrease in the number of evening public schools of 36, making the total increase 575. It will be seen that high and superior education are being cared for and making satisfactory progress. In addition to these are six other schools supported or aided by the State, viz:—The Sydney Grammar School, the "Vernon" and "Biloela" Industrial Schools, Two Orphan Schools and the School for Deaf and Dumb and Blind.

The total school population in December 1884, between the ages of 4 and 14, was 250,628, equalling 27.2 per cent. of 921,129, the total population of the Colony. Of this total school population, about two-thirds, or 168,466, were in attendance at State schools in 1884, and about one-third received instruction in private schools or at home. Of the children attending private schools, 24,786 are reported to receive instruction in Roman Catholic Church schools.

To enforce the compulsory provisions of the Public Instruction Act, 47 school attendance officers and two assistant officers are employed. As regards the working of these provisions the principal officer reports:—"Experience has shown that in a large number of cases of prosecution for breach of the compulsory clauses of the Act the same offenders have repeatedly to be dealt with. This is doubtless owing to the fact that the fines inflicted are so very small that it becomes much more easy to pay the fine once in a half-year than forego the earnings of their children or wards. In this way numbers of unfortunate children within the statute age are being deprived of even the most elementary education."

Four hundred and six new school buildings and additions to 41 existing buildings were completed in the year, affording accommodation for 33,027 pupils. The material condition of school buildings has been greatly improved during the past year, the new public schools having been planned with a strict regard to sanitary requirements. Great attention has also been paid to the lighting, and the importance of securing good ventilation kept in view. The total expenditure on public school sites, buildings, furniture, repairs and rent during the last five years, or during the time the Public Instruction Act has been in operation, amounted at the end of 1884 to £1,130,327.

The Sydney University was incorporated by an act of the New South Wales Parliament in 1851. Its annual grant from the public funds is £5,000, which is largely added to by special votes and private donations, and notably lately by a bequest of Mr. Challis of £180,000. Its council is empowered to grant degrees in Arts, Law, Medicine and Science, and by Royal letters patent, under the sign manual of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, these degrees are to be recognised as academic distinctions, and entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in the United Kingdom and in British Colonies and Possessions throughout the world, just as fully as if they had been granted by any University in the United Kingdom. It has several denominational colleges affiliated to it, and considerable sums have been bestowed by wealthy colonists for scholarships and prizes. A new University Medical School has been established in connection with it, provided with laboratories, class-rooms and theatres for anatomy, surgery, pathology, midwifery, *materia medica* and medical jurisprudence.

A Technical College has also been established, under the direction of the Board of Technical Education, which was appointed on the 1st of August, 1883. The course of studies for the students, and system of instruction adopted, is practically similar with that employed by the City and Guilds of London Institute. The college contains thirteen departments, viz :—Agriculture, including agriculture, botany, and veterinary science. Applied mechanics, including mechanical drawing, naval architecture, and metal-plate working. Art, including practical plane geometry, practical solid geometry, perspective model drawing, freehand drawing, &c. Architecture, including carpentry and joinery, masonry, brick-laying, carriage-building, plumbing, and cabinet-making. Geology, including mineralogy and mining. Chemistry, including laboratory instruction in practical and theoretical chemistry and metallurgy.

Commercial economy, including French, German, Latin, arithmetic book-keeping, caligraphy, and correspondence. Mathematics, including civil engineering, surveying, navigation, and actuarial science. Music, including class singing and instruction in theory, harmony, composition, &c. Elocution, including art of public speaking and reciting. Pharmacy, including *materia medica*, and pharmacy. Physics, including natural philosophy, optics, sound, electricity and telegraphy. Domestic economy, including cookery and household management.

It also gives popular science lectures four nights weekly, in the large hall of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, for the benefit of the working classes, and to induce young men to become students in the college classes. Itinerant lecturers also give instruction in all the principal towns of the Colony. The number of students in the college classes amounted last year to 2,128, and at the annual examinations of the Board 590 attended for examination and 350 passed. The instruction given is of a very high order, and has been productive of excellent results. The fees are exceedingly low, so as to give every opportunity to young men of obtaining a thorough technical education.

The Sydney Grammar School had an enrolment last year of 398 pupils, and at the annual university examinations eight scholars passed the senior and twenty-six the junior ; and all the scholarships open to matriculation students were won by pupils of this school.

The Australasian Museum is an excellent institution, containing large and comprehensive collections. There is also a Technological Museum and a National Art Gallery, which has an annual Parliamentary grant of £5,000, to be expended in paintings, sculpture, and water-colour drawings. This is also supplemented by donations. Admission is free, and it is open on Sundays as well as week days ; 262,861 persons visited the gallery during 1884.

The Art Society of New South Wales gives instruction in the fine arts, and has annual exhibitions of original works by Australian artists. Its management is under a president, vice-president, and a council of twelve. It has already been highly instrumental in the development of all matters pertaining to Australian art.

The Free Public Library contains 64,283 standard works, and is of the greatest utility. During 1884, 99,782 persons used the reading-rooms, and 62,095 borrowed books from the Free Lending Library.

Public instruction in the early days of colonial history was of a voluntary character, supported by payments of the scholars and

contributions from members of religious bodies. The State also contributed. Thus the Female Orphan School was founded by Governor King in the year 1800, and at the time Wentworth wrote his description of the Colony, 1818-19, there were two public schools in Sydney, at which 224 children received instruction. There were also establishments in almost every district that had become settled for the gratuitous diffusion of education. The masters of these schools were allowed stipulated salaries from the Orphan Fund. Particular duties, called "the Orphan Dues," were allotted for the support of these schools, but they were found to be insufficient, and at a time when the entire revenue of the Colony amounted only to £20,000, one-eighth of this sum, or £2,500, was devoted to educational purposes. Two private institutions also were maintained by voluntary contributions for the dissemination of religious knowledge, viz., the Auxiliary Bible Society of New South Wales and the New South Wales Sunday-school Institution. Both these societies were established in the year 1817. In 1831, when Sir Richard Bourke became Governor, in his first address to the Legislative Council he recommends the members to provide for such objects as shall tend to improve the morals, and gives the greatest prominence to the support of public schools. He continued his interest in this object during the whole period of his governorship, and recommended the Imperial Government to introduce into New South Wales the national system, which had a few years previously been established in Ireland. The Imperial Government sanctioned this recommendation, but considerable opposition was raised by the colonists. Sectarian feeling was too strong to allow of the system being introduced, and the fact of its not being denominational was regarded as sufficient to justify its rejection at the time.

The limits of this paper will not allow me to follow the gradual progress of the educational movement. Legislative action was taken, boards of education were established, and a modification of a national system established, and a great deal of good was done under the Public Schools Act of 1866. In 1875 a general impression began to prevail that further legislation was desirable, and in 1880 the present Public Schools Act passed into law.

The dimensions this department has assumed I have before briefly stated. It has brought a good sound education almost to the door of every child in the Colony, and compels parents and guardians to send children to school. It has placed higher education within the reach of every one, so that Mr. Huxley's simile has

been fairly accomplished, viz., "That a system of education, to be perfect, should resemble a ladder which, placed with its foot in the gutter, should reach to the University." All the greatest statesmen the Colony has produced have been imbued with the same patriotic desire of giving a good education to the masses, and the names of Wentworth, Cowper, Martin, Parkes, and Robertson will be handed down to posterity and blessed by future millions. "Surely this people have seen a great light."

In politics, the history of the Australian Colonies demonstrates the possibility of a people governed in an arbitrary and despotic manner, rapidly changing into a self-governing and democratic one without rebellion or bloodshed. It is true that during the governorship of Captain Bligh his atrocities and oppression weighed so heavily upon the people that they urged the military commandant to place the Governor under arrest, but this was done in the quietest and most loyal manner, and under the English flag. This has already been referred to. Governor Bligh was succeeded by a most humane and upright man, nevertheless the governing system was the same, and although in the West Indies, Canada, and in other Colonies the elective franchise had been introduced, there was no semblance of freedom in New South Wales. Without freedom there can be little progress, and for many years, although so favoured in soil and climate, New South Wales remained under the poisonous influence of an arbitrary government. The energy of a people who have no rights and privileges is soon sapped, or altogether destroyed, and the masses care little to own property when it can be unjustifiably invaded, or to live in a country where their personal liberty may be interfered with. It cannot, therefore, be wondered at, that during these dark days little progress was made in developing the resources of the Colony.

After thirty-six years, however, there came a change, for the liberty of the Press and trial by jury were conceded, and the principle of religious equality made law in 1836, and we now find that an irresistible movement is in operation for complete freedom, which never relaxed its exertions until the Constitution was granted in 1853, giving New South Wales absolute political liberty and self-government under Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

In 1817, at Sydney, the first Australian banking institution was founded, with a capital of £20,000; but in New South Wales alone in 1884 the paid-up capital in the various banks was £8,960,000, with reserve and undivided profits equal to £4,771,005, making a

total of £13,731,000, while the deposits amounted to £26,259,419 sterling.

Only two generations have passed away, and, indeed, many people living in Sydney at this moment recollect the time when the circulating medium consisted of dollars and dumps. The dump was a quarter portion punched out of the centre of the dollar, thus forming two coins out of one. At the present time a large proportion of the gold coin used in the United Kingdom is made in Australia, and I believe it is a matter of fact that Sydney and Melbourne coined all the sovereigns which were put into circulation in Great Britain and Ireland during the years 1881, 1882, and 1883.

Many other matters should be spoken of, but I have already overstepped the limits accorded to papers of this kind. It is difficult to condense where the subjects are so numerous and where all are so interesting, and this must be my excuse for the shortcomings which necessarily exist in this paper. I have endeavoured, by means of statistics and comparisons, to give some notion of the rise of the Colony and the material progress now in process of such rapid development, and trust that, inefficient as it undoubtedly is, it may serve to call attention to that magnificent territory which in a few years will be the brightest gem in the Imperial crown. In colonisation the British people have been pre-eminent. Their language, customs, and laws have been established in every quarter of the globe. The old Colonies of America have already developed into an empire, with a population of nearly 60 millions, and most assuredly Australia will develop itself far more rapidly. At the time the United States declared their independence the population was only three millions, or half a million less than the number of white inhabitants now in Australia. For fully fifty years after the United States had been recognised as a nation steam had not come to the assistance of man either in ocean navigation or for locomotive purposes, nor had the imponderable agency of electricity contributed to our daily requirements. The greatest progress has been made in the United States, "in spite of war and wasting fire," during the last fifty years. Who can foresee or predict, with any kind of certainty, the rapidity of colonisation in Australia, when the stream of emigration is diverted from America? As soon as the most fertile portions of that vast country have been occupied, it is only fair to infer that Australia will be the chosen part of the world to which the rush will be made. Moreover, when a country has to count its population by thousands, when it has doubled it there are only a few more thousands; but when millions are arrived at, then the

doubling is another matter—as the late Mr. Dickens made the elder Mr. Weller observe to his son, “it is like the horseshoe sum, Sammy.” Australia has already three millions; in all probability there will be six millions before the end of the century. Then, at the same rate, some forty years hence there will be 12,000,000, or more than the entire population of England and Wales at the time the battle of Waterloo was fought. We may surely anticipate that the destiny of the Southern people will be a great and glorious one; that the country will become a “Greater Britain,” or, as the patriot Wentworth eloquently expressed it, “a new Britannia in another world.”

I have always felt most keenly the fact that so many English statesmen ignore or refuse to admit the great importance of the Australasian Colonies, and the necessity of preserving that intimate relationship which exists, and which I sincerely trust will always exist, between them and the Mother Country. Trade invariably follows the flag, and the truth of this is most conclusively proved by the enormous proportions trade has already assumed between these Colonies and England. Surely it must be unmistakably clear that such commerce is advantageous to the United Kingdom, as it provides employment for a large section of its population. In my opinion it is the duty of the English Government to cause instruction to be given in the primary schools, not only upon the geography of the Colonies, but upon the elements of national wealth, mineral, pastoral, and agricultural, with which the country teems; pointing out the ample field there is for the employment of millions, not among aliens, but among their own people, in another portion of the British Empire. This would very soon dispel the ignorant mists which seem at present to surround Australia, and moreover, would serve the purpose of a beacon light to indicate to the aspiring and enterprising young people of the United Kingdom another and a larger field for industrial occupation than can possibly be found at home.

I would like particularly to impress upon the minds of all those who have not yet given much attention to Colonial matters, that in the Greater Britain of the Antipodes we have as perfect a system of self-government as exists in the world, and probably as good a system of primary education. Law is administered and justice done as efficiently as in England. The people are loyal, intelligent, energetic, order-loving, and in all things Englishmen to the backbone, believing in the grand future of the British Empire when federated and thoroughly consolidated. Their love of freedom has

been nurtured by the unrestricted constitution granted them, and the bond of union existing between the Mother Nation and the Mother Colony of Australasia, while tender and true, is powerfully strong. They are thoroughly British in the manner of conducting their business pursuits, and enthusiastic in their sports. In cricket, rowing, football, Australians can hold their own against any men in the world. These games, as well as the good old English sports of racing and hunting, acclimatised themselves naturally, and have taken as firm a foothold in Australia as in the United Kingdom.

From the insignificant-looking acorn springs the majestic oak, with his gigantic trunk and mighty arms, and so with New South Wales. From the small and unimportant beginning in 1778 there has arisen a group of States, forming a young and vigorous nation, worthy in every respect of its illustrious parent, and not only willing, but capable, as shown by the New South Wales contingent in the Soudan, to assist the Mother Country in any Imperial enterprise, whether in peace or in war. The Royal Hebrew preacher said in his wisdom, "If one prevail against him, two shall withstand him, and a three-fold cord is not quickly broken." With such children as Canada and the Australasian Colonies, united to the parent stock, the power of the Empire must steadily increase, and its commerce proportionately spread. Surely we may say, "Happy is the nation that has her quiver full of them: they shall not be ashamed when they speak with their enemies in the gate."

DISCUSSION.

Sir SAUL SAMUEL, K.C.M.G.: It is not surprising that you should have called upon me to open the discussion upon a paper upon the material progress of the Colony I represent, but Mr. Combes' able and interesting paper is so exhaustive that I feel there is little left for me to say, and certainly nothing to which exception can be taken. Mr. Combes has referred lightly to the question of Imperial Federation. However desirable the accomplishment of this great object may be, it is not a matter we need discuss to-night. I feel the most perfect unity exists between the Colonies and the Mother Country at this moment, and this has been evidenced, not only by New South Wales having sent her contingent into the Soudan, but by Canada and the other Colonies having offered to follow her example they have thus shown their loyalty and their desire to remain parts of the Empire. Mr.

Combes has referred to the fact that much ignorance prevails with regard to the Colonies: this ignorance is being rapidly dispelled, not only by means of this Institute, and the able papers read before it, but by the information which is spread throughout the United Kingdom by the Agents-General, and by people in the Colonies sending home to their friends. In proof of this, I may say that only a few years since emigration to Canada and the North American Colonies from Great Britain greatly exceeded that to Australasia: within the last three years the tide has turned, and emigration to Australasia has been greater than to the North American Colonies. In the eleven months of this year 16,000 more people have gone from here to Australasia than to British North America. It is beginning to be realised that in the Australasian Colonies there is a finer field for labour than in any other part of the world. New South Wales and Queensland are now the only Colonies granting assisted passages to Australia, and the number of applications I receive from persons desirous of emigrating is far greater than I can possibly grant. I do not wish unduly to puff the Colony of New South Wales, but I feel I am justified in saying that, great as the resources of the other Colonies are, hers are greater. This, I think, has been clearly shown by the able paper we have listened to this evening. I hope the time will come when the whole of the Australasian Colonies will be federated, and we shall speak of one Australia with Sydney as the capital. Mr. Combes has told you of the beauty of that city, and its magnificent harbour, which I thought was generally admitted; but for the first time we hear of a difference of opinion upon this point, as Mr. Finch-Hatton in his book says it is a very ugly place. There is no accounting for tastes. I have heard it compared with the magnificent Bay of Naples; whether the comparison is good I will not say, but I have not seen a place of more surpassing beauty, or a port which affords such facilities for shipping and commerce, and which makes it the emporium of the south. Let me give you an instance of progress not mentioned by my friend Mr. Combes. In the year 1819 an order was issued by the English Government that no vessel should go to New South Wales of less than 350 tons. This was considered a great hardship, and a meeting was held at Sydney, presided over by Sir John Jamieson, to petition the Government to reduce the tonnage of vessels to 150 tons, it being found difficult to load one of the larger size within a reasonable time, and this consequently made the course of post too long. The following is the resolution passed at that meeting:—

"That the restrictions which prevent merchants from employing ships of less than 350 tons burthen in the trade from the Mother Country to this Colony operate so as to amount almost to a prohibition, as few mercantile adventurers here are willing or able to employ the large capital necessarily required for the cargoes of vessels of this magnitude, and we are consequently left ill-supplied with many articles of British manufactories which habit has rendered necessary to our comfort. But it is, therefore, expedient that an application should be made by petition to His Majesty's Government, through his Excellency Governor Macquarie, praying that navigation between Great Britain and the Colony may be opened (as to British manufacturers and colonial producers) through the medium of vessels of 150 tons burthen and upwards."

Contrast this with the present—when almost weekly we have steamers of from three thousand to five thousand tons leaving for the different ports of Australia and New Zealand—and you will see the marvellous progress made. Then, from four to five months was considered a fair passage; now, we have a mail every week—taking a less number of weeks to make the voyage than formerly it did months. I went out to New South Wales in 1832, in the ship *Brothers*; her captain was the late Robert Towns, a gentleman well known in the commercial history of New South Wales. The ship was only 350 tons, and amongst my fellow passengers were Lady King, the wife of one of our earliest Governors, and the late Admiral King, her son; so you will see that I have grown up with the Colony, and may claim to have some colonial experience. At the time of the gold discovery—which, although over 33 years since, really appears to me to be an event of very recent occurrence—the population of the Australian Colonies was not much over 240,000, and the trade about six millions. The population, as Mr. Combes has stated, is now over three millions, and the trade one hundred and twenty millions. This is progress unparalleled in the history of the world, and I see nothing to prevent its continuance. One half of the trade is with Great Britain. The loyalty of the people of the Colonies is unbounded: they love their Queen and the dear old country, and their strongest wish and desire is ever to continue a part of the British Empire. I have to thank Mr. Combes for his valuable paper, and the great care he has bestowed in its preparation: it contains a mass of information which will be most useful, and I trust it will be widely circulated.

MR. A. MC'ARTHUR, M.P.: The paper contains a vast amount of interesting and useful information, which will, I hope, be extensively circulated. There is a great deal of ignorance in this country respecting Australia generally. I am happy to say that ignorance is rapidly being removed, but there are still many people who could

not tell you whether New South Wales and Tasmania are the same country, or whether they are separated from each other by sea. The paper gives us some very remarkable information. When we learn that wool to the value of about nine millions and a half sterling was exported last year ; that gold, silver, copper, tin, and coal are found in great abundance ; and that wine, sugar, and other industries are successfully carried on, we can hardly over-estimate the value and importance of the Colony. Other Australian Colonies possess great advantages, also, but, as the paper is on the progress of New South Wales, I speak of it more particularly. Reference has been made to the fact that English statesmen have too frequently been disposed to ignore the importance of the Colonies : that disposition is rapidly passing away. It never existed, I think, to the extent which some of our colonial friends are inclined to imagine. A few years ago there was, perhaps, a disposition in a certain limited circle to undervalue the Colonies, and it was fancied the Home Government wanted to get rid of them. There was no such feeling. But there was a conviction that we had made a great mistake with regard to America, and that we should be careful not to make a similar mistake in reference to Australia, but that if the time should ever arrive when the Australian Colonies wanted to separate from us we should not attempt to compel them to remain, and should let them go if they really wished to leave us. I am persuaded that there is no disposition on their part to do anything of the kind, and that there never will be, so long as they are kindly and fairly treated, as I am satisfied there is now every disposition to treat them. The statement made in regard to the progress of banking in New South Wales is also marvellous—that in 1817 £20,000 was considered sufficient, but that now there is in New South Wales alone paid-up capital in the various banks amounting to nearly ten millions sterling, with a reserve and undivided profits of £4,771,005, making a total of £13,731,000, and deposits amounting to £26,259,419. With regard to colonial securities, there is a very much better feeling in this country than formerly existed. I have been frequently asked the question, “ Is it safe to invest in New South Wales debentures ? ” My reply has invariably been, “ I consider them just as safe as the Bank of England.” I believe the fact that money borrowed in this country is expended on railway construction and other reproductive works is ample security for every pound invested in the Colonies, and especially in New South Wales. Notwithstanding all that has been accomplished, I think you will agree with me that the Colony of New South Wales is only in its infancy, and that the un-

developed resources of the country are almost inconceivable. I believe every succeeding decade will show a corresponding rate of increase to that which has been made in the past, and perhaps still greater. I am glad to hear what Sir Saul Samuel has said on the subject of emigration. One disadvantage of the Australian Colonies is their great distance from the Mother Country. If we were as near Australia as we are to Canada, the population of the former would undoubtedly be very much larger than it is at present. The cost has prevented many people from going out, and also the feeling that, once they got there, they could never return. That feeling is also dying away. I think, however, that the colonists have reason to complain of some matters. A year or two ago we subsidised emigrants from Ireland, and I did my utmost, in the House of Commons, to confine the assistance to emigrants to our own Colonies. We have no unfriendly feeling towards the United States, and I would allow those who pleased to go there, or to any other country; but I think the funds provided by the British Government should be confined to our own Colonies. With regard to the wine trade, the Colonies also labour under a disadvantage. Some of their wines are exceedingly good, and are becoming better known and appreciated, but they suffer a disadvantage under the present scale of duties. I would remind you, in conclusion, that the prosperity of New South Wales has grown up under free trade. Victoria adopted a protective policy, and New South Wales adopted a free trade policy. I believe the progress of New South Wales has been very much greater than that of Victoria, and I consider it to be attributable, to a large extent, to the adoption of free trade.

Mr. C. J. GRAHAM: I think those of us who reside in New South Wales will feel satisfied that our reputation has fallen into the hands of Mr. Combes, and are convinced that on the subject of the material progress of the Colony he has proved a good champion. It would be quite out of place for me to attempt to criticise such a paper, but I should have been glad if the nature of the subject and the time at disposal had allowed Mr. Combes to show that the great progress that has been made, and which is illustrated by our imports and exports, is not the only progress that has been made. Besides those engaged in the growth of wool and in the production of divers minerals and other substances, there is a large population employed in various industries purely local in their nature, and producing articles which are disposed of within the Colonies. The results cannot be tabulated like exports and imports, but there is a large population engaged in the production of grain and sugar for

our own use, in mechanical occupations, and in the manufacture of boots, shoes, and other articles used in the Colony. Perhaps one-half of the income of the colonists is earned by people who are not directly engaged in creating the exports that have made such a prominent feature of the paper. I could wish also, as a resident in New South Wales, that Mr. Combes had dilated on the progress we have made—and the greater progress we have tried to make—in the arts and sciences, and in technical education. The modesty that attaches to every gentleman who has resided long in Australia has, perhaps, prevented Mr. Combes from giving space to those subjects, for Mr. Combes is president of the Art Society of New South Wales and of the Board of Technical Education, and perhaps on that account slurred over subjects of great interest—subjects, I am sure, that the ladies would have found of more interest than solid figures about the quantity of wool, tallow, &c., that we export. If he could have given us, as regards our Art Society, some statistics as to the number of pictures exhibited twenty years ago, and the number exhibited in Sydney last year by native colonial artists, he would have made quite as great an impression as by pointing out the amount of the deposits at the banks. Mr. Combes, who is himself an artist of no mean merit, has been for many years engaged in fostering the more refined parts of our nature, and in encouraging the arts, to wear off the roughnesses that seemed to take possession of the colonists in the days of the gold fields, when times were hard and life was rough. Then as regards technical education. It is true you may point to the existence of so many miles of rails as proof of the industry and progress of the Colony, but no less is progress shown by our being able to point to a rising generation who have received not only a good primary education, but who are well instructed in the elements of technical education, and who understand the science of their trades. The Board established in Sydney has made an excellent beginning. It has founded classes where young men can learn the principles and the science of the trades they are to follow. If we can point to these things it shows, as well as the existence of so many miles of railway, that we shall be able to meet our engagements and to maintain the credit of the British Empire. It would require a book to go fully into these matters, but I wished to point out that in the Colonies—not in New South Wales alone—we value those more refined influences of which so much is thought in England, and we are not entirely engrossed in the sordid pursuit of wealth or in the laborious occupation of subduing the wilderness. I think we may say, as

Englishmen dwelling in another part of the world, we have lost none of those finer instincts and aspirations on which you set so much store.

Mr. ARTHUR HODGSON, C.M.G. : When I listened to my friends, Sir Saul Samuel and Mr. McArthur, I began to think I was sitting with them in the Sydney Legislature, but was reminded of the ladies who have honoured us with their presence, and that Mr. McArthur might say he did not find me sitting on the same bench with him. But my memory is a convenient one. I congratulate my friend, Mr. Combes, on having given us a paper so exhaustive and so full of interest—full of interest to you and to those who, like myself, have been residents in Sydney. I cannot go so far back as Sir Saul Samuel, who informs us he went out to the Colony in 1832, but I landed there in 1839. In 1832, I fancy, Sir Saul Samuel must have gone in a baby-basket. I am glad to say none of us have been disappointed with the paper. The moment I heard Mr. Combes was to read the paper I determined I would be present. For one thing, I wished to show my gratitude to him for the kind manner in which he assisted me during the Paris Exhibition of 1878 as a fellow-Commissioner. I know full well the subject on which Mr. Combes has treated cannot be condensed into a single paper, but I listened most attentively to all he said, and did not find him tripping, except, perhaps, in a single instance, and I hope he will excuse me mentioning it, especially in these days when loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and those who preceded her ought to be one of the first sentiments of our nature. Mr. Combes says that Mr. John Macarthur bought certain sheep from George III. I beg to tell him that George III. presented those sheep to Mr. John Macarthur. In those days there was great difficulty in exporting sheep from this country—I believe the penalty was death—and the question was how to get them away. A custom-house officer was equal to the occasion. He closed his eyes, like Nelson at the battle of Copenhagen : the sheep were got away, and that was the origin of the improvement in the Australian fleece. With regard to Australian wines, I take great interest in them, although I have never grown a grape for the purpose of making wine. I have, however, in my cellar in Warwickshire, wine that I brought over with me in bottles in 1874, both hock and burgundy, and I assure you that when I produce those wines my friends would rather drink them than the best champagne. They are as sound as possible. I got them when I accompanied Sir Hercules Robinson through the vineyards on the Hunter River in 1874, as his aide-de-camp. While

holding that temporary appointment I got no pay, but I was proud to fill it. Allusion has been made to Mr. Finch-Hatton's book. It is a very clever and amusing book, no doubt, but when he wrote about our splendid harbour of Sydney I fancy he must have been suffering from a sudden and severe fit of indigestion. I fully agree with Mr. Combes that there is a glorious future in store for New South Wales and for all our Australian Colonies, and I fully endorse the beautiful lines written, as he has told us, by the great Australian patriot, William C. Wentworth :—

“ May Australasia float, with flag unfurled,
A new Britannia in another world.”

Mr. F. P. LABILLIERE : I feel tempted to follow the opener's remarks and those of another speaker on the interesting subject of Imperial Federation. It is not my object, however, to say anything about that to-night, but as the previous speakers have hailed from New South Wales, it is, perhaps, as well that someone hailing from some other of the Colonies should say something. As coming from the neighbouring Colony of Victoria, I am very happy to do so. Whatever apparent rivalries may exist between the two Colonies, I am sure they do not go very deep. I believe that we who come from the other Colonies look with a feeling of filial affection towards the Mother Colony of New South Wales. Mr. Combes has well said that for the first fifty years the history of New South Wales was the history of the Australian Colonies. In fact, for a long time, when anything was said about the British dominions in those parts of the world, New South Wales was always spoken of. In my researches in the Record Office with regard to my “ Early History of Victoria,” I came upon an interesting letter written by a well-known man, Mr. Wilson Croker, who spoke of “ the Continent of New South Wales.” It was only about that time—1817—that the word Australia was first used in a despatch by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Governor Macquarie, which enclosed him Flinders' chart and voyages to Australia. General Macquarie, in reply, underlined the word Australia, and wrote to Secretary Goulbourn in December, 1817, expressing a hope that the name Australia might be substituted for New Holland, which had been previously employed. It is a remarkable fact we have heard from Sir Saul Samuel about the tonnage of vessels going out to Australia. The first vessel that ever went out direct from England to Australia, and sailed along the whole southern coast, was the *Lady Nelson*. When she started the fact of the discovery of Bass' Straits had not reached this country. A vessel called the

Wellesley was going out to the Cape, and a despatch was sent by her, in the hope of overtaking the *Lady Nelson*, informing Lieut. Grant of the discovery of Bass' Straits, and directing that the *Lady Nelson* should pass through them. The *Wellesley* reached Cape Town before the *Lady Nelson* left, and accordingly the *Lady Nelson* was the first vessel that passed along the whole of the southern coast of Australia through Bass' Straits. The little ship was of only sixty tons burden. A few months later the same *Lady Nelson*, under the command of Lieut. Murray, discovered and entered Port Phillip Bay, and her name is to be found in connection with Australian discoveries and colonisation for about twenty years afterwards. We have heard of the wonderful productions and development of New South Wales. What I am going to read makes a remarkable contrast. In my researches I discovered a letter in the Public Record Office to Mr. King, of the Treasury, from Sir Joseph Banks, in which the latter communicated to the Government an offer made by Mungo Park, the famous African explorer, to go out and explore in Australia. That letter was written on May 15, 1798, about ten years after the foundation of the colony at Port Jackson, and Sir Joseph Banks says that although the country had been possessed for "more than ten years, so much has the discovery of the interior been neglected, that no one article has hitherto been discovered by the importation of which the Mother Country can receive any degree of return for the cost of founding and hitherto maintaining the Colony." I think that passage stands out in striking contrast with what we have heard from Mr. Combes, and I read it in order that we may have before us two such remarkable landmarks of the progress made within so short a period. There is only one point in the paper to which I feel at all disposed to take exception. Mr. Combes speaks of the irrigation works tending to increase the capability of the runs to maintain a greater number of sheep, but, he says, perhaps the greatest improvement of all is the universal practice of killing the timber by ring-barking. In all new countries the question of the wholesale destruction of timber is one for very serious consideration. It may be that in certain exceptional years, when there is an abundant rainfall, no harm may come from the destruction of timber, but I do think the droughts that are, unfortunately, of too frequent occurrence in Australia, may be aggravated by this wholesale destruction of timber. I have often thought that scientific men might well turn their attention to the question whether, on the vast plains in the interior of Australia, different kinds of Oriental

trees could not be introduced. These, perhaps, might have an effect on the climate, and be conducive to a greater rainfall. The practice of ring-barking is, I think, a doubtful and dangerous experiment, considering the small amount of timber there is in Australia, except in certain portions. The present generation are only trustees for the future great population which is certain to inhabit the country, and I think we ought to be more careful of our timber than we have hitherto been.

Mr. THOMAS CORNISH: I desire to congratulate Mr. Combes on the valuable paper he has read, and to call attention to that portion referring to the mineral resources of the Colony, more especially the gold and mining industry. The great prosperity of the Colony has dawned since the discovery of gold; but, speaking from personal knowledge of the vast auriferous resources of the Colony, I do not think sufficient justice has been done to the mining industry, although Victoria has produced such a large quantity of gold. If more attention had been paid to the gold mining industry of New South Wales, and a larger proportion of young men had gone in for the development of mining, and had the capitalists and Government supported the enterprise, I consider that the Colony might by this time have produced not less than £100,000,000, instead of only about £35,000,000. In addition to the extensive and valuable resources of the gold fields, extending over some 35,000 square miles, and which are only partially developed, a new era of prosperity is dawning upon New South Wales in consequence of the discovery and development, during the past year or two, of the wonderfully rich silver mines extending from the Barrier Ranges, on the west side of the Colony, to Mitchell's Creek, near Bathurst, in the central district, and the Bonrook Mines in New England, in the eastern district. I consider they will, in all probability, rival many of the rich mines of Mexico, Colorado, and Nevada, and will, I believe, have the effect of producing such an advancement in the wealth and prosperity of the Colony that it is difficult for those who are unacquainted with mining, or who have probably not given much attention to the subject, to be able to comprehend or predict. So far as regards the gold-mining resources alone, there is ample room for the profitable employment of a much larger number of men than the few thousands now engaged in it. In fact, I consider there is enough auriferous country developed to keep profitably employed (by the aid of capital judiciously expended in machinery) from ten to twenty, or even fifty, thousand gold miners; and the results of their

labours would do more to increase the wealth and general prosperity of the Colony than anything else could do. I would like to impress on colonists generally the desirability of taking advantage of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition next year to make a special and prominent display of the auriferous wealth of the Colonies. I have already proposed that gold-crushing machinery should be kept in constant work during the Exhibition, and that each Colony should contribute, from leading mines, a fair supply of quartz to keep the battery at work. The exhibit would be a speciality, and the greatest novelty ever seen in London, and would be the means of attracting attention to the mining interest of the Australian gold-producing Colonies generally. I believe five millions of people will see the next Exhibition, and that four-fifths of them would go to see the Australian gold-crushing machinery and the practical means of getting gold.

The CHAIRMAN (His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P.) : Before I offer your thanks to Mr. Combes for his most interesting and eloquent paper, there are one or two points on which I would wish to remark. In the course of his paper he says he has no doubt that with certain improvements and in a very short time New South Wales might send to this country millions of tons of meat at a price that all could afford to pay. I believe that the producer in New South Wales, and I know that the producer in the United Kingdom, provide great quantities of meat at a price very much below that which we not only can afford to pay, but which we do pay. I dare say consumers of meat are aware that meat costs them a great deal. I can assure them that in the Australian Colonies, New Zealand, and in England and Ireland, the farmers sell at a very cheap rate, and it is not the producers of the meat, therefore, who get the benefit of the high prices that are paid for it. With regard to what Mr. McArthur says about free trade, it may be, of course, that the recent progress of New South Wales has been greater than that of Victoria ; still, as Mr. Combes, I think, would tell you, the duties imposed by New South Wales are considerable, though they may not be as high as those of Victoria and are not imposed for protective purposes. It must be remembered also that the area of Victoria is pretty fully occupied, and that her productions and industries can no longer increase as rapidly as those of New South Wales, where there is a great deal of country—what we have heard called “back blocks”—scarcely occupied, or occupied to a very small extent. The trade and productions of New South Wales must, I think, increase in the future, as they have done lately, at a greater rate

than those of Victoria. It may, of course, be that free trade assists this progress, as Mr. McArthur says, but I do not consider that free trade alone has done it. Mr. Labilliere has referred to the destruction of trees. Mr. Labilliere forgets, perhaps, that when he came here from Australia he no longer stood on his head, and that a great many things where he might look for a similarity are different there from what they are here. When you destroy trees in Australia water will appear that did not appear before. The eucalyptus absorbs water to an enormous extent, and on many occasions and in many places where trees have been destroyed springs have burst forth that were before unknown. It may be that this ring-barking is done to too great an extent. It is a hideous thing to see the skeletons of trees for miles, standing white and withered, without a single green tree to break the line of the horizon or to shelter the sheep and cattle from the burning sun. The process has been carried too far, perhaps, but many parts of the country have been greatly benefited, no doubt, by the denudation of timber. Well, thanking Mr. Combes for his interesting and eloquent paper, I would like to go beyond what was his object, and remind you that New South Wales is not the only Colony in Australia, nor the largest. All of them except Victoria are larger. They are all fine countries, but New South Wales is more developed than the others, except Victoria. I wish to remind you that we have a magnificent Empire. Those who have not been to Australia cannot conceive what it is. I saw yesterday some lines by Tennyson, who, looking at the subject with the prophetic eye of the poet, says :—

“ The loyal to their Crown
Are loyal to their own far sons, who love
Our Ocean Empire, with her boundless homes
For ever broadening England and her throne
In our vast Orient, and one isle, one isle
That knows not her own greatness—if she knows
And dreads it we are fallen.”

It is a magnificent country and a magnificent Empire. I am delighted to have seen it. I am proud to be one of the Englishmen who share in and belong to that Empire. I congratulate the Australians on belonging to so fine a country, and on being able to help in its development.

Mr. EDWARD COMBES, C.M.G. : I thank your Grace and the other members who have spoken for having received my poor efforts in such a generous manner. With reference to what has been said by way of criticism with regard to ring-barking, I would like to ask Mr. Labilliere how you can grow wheat unless you clear the

land, and how can you improve pasture unless you give room for the grass to grow ? The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and that double the quantity of grass grows on land on which the greater part of the timber has been destroyed is no longer a matter of dispute, or that you can keep double the number of sheep on such pasture. It is a fact, as has been stated, that fresh springs will break out in places where the timber has been destroyed; the eucalyptus is a great absorbent, and consequently takes a large amount of moisture from the ground. My friend Mr. Hodgson knows that the best pasture land is where there has been no timber—places like the Bathurst Plains and Darling Downs. It may be said that by killing this timber we are destroying the beauty of the country, but I do not think we are ; and, moreover, the brows of the hills and other places are almost invariably left untouched. With reference to what has been said about mining, I entirely agree with Mr. Cornish. Mining is quite in its infancy in New South Wales. No one can know the full extent of the mining resources until the country is thoroughly prospected, and that is not likely to be done till labour is more abundant and more science is brought to bear on the matter. Mr. Cornish has also referred to the silver mines, and I would remind you that I have said a good deal more in the paper upon the mineral resources of the Colony than I had time to read. I do not think it will be wise of me to combat any assertions with reference to the “dismal science”—a science I do not much believe in. I cannot but think that circumstances alter cases. A good deal depends upon the quantity of land there is for sale and occupation. Victoria disposed of her land some time ago. New South Wales has still got plenty, although she does not mean to sell it as fast as she has done. I think the good soil and people to work it, together with the development of the gold fields, have had more to do with the advance of the Colony than political economy in any other shape. But I will not further touch on that subject. I would wish to say that we have not only a great country, but we are in every way in a position to benefit by more population. The institutions of our country, whether political, or religious, or educational, are all adapted for a large population. There are many present who will bear me out when I say that we have a newspaper literature which will bear comparison with that of any other country of the world—barring, perhaps, that of England. Sir Edward Creasy, a great authority, said he was surprised and delighted to see such a class of literature as the newspapers of the Colony afforded. On all points I think we may well congratulate ourselves that we have got

as far as we have in all matters relating to education. Mr. Graham has been pleased to say a few words eulogistic of the part I have taken with reference to technical education and art matters generally. It is true we have done some work in that direction, and we intend to do a great deal more. I am now commissioned under the great Seal of the Colony to make an inquiry into all matters relating to technical education and to report thereon. I intend to take up the inquiry at the point where the Imperial Royal Commission left off two years ago, and I hope to get all the information there is to be got up to the present date. I feel sure that the Board of Technical Education will, on my representation, do everything they can to improve our methods, which follow closely upon those of the City of London Guilds. In conclusion, I beg to move a vote of thanks to His Grace the Duke of Manchester for presiding.

The motion was passed by acclamation, and the meeting then separated.

THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the St. James's Banqueting Hall, on Tuesday, January 12, 1886.

His Grace the Duke of MANCHESTER, K.P., presided.

The HONORARY SECRETARY read the Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting, which were confirmed, and announced that since that Meeting 25 Fellows had been elected, viz., 17 Resident and 8 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

John Abercrombie, Esq., John Chumley, Esq., William Davison, Esq., John Gordon, Esq., Cardross Grant, Esq., Thomas Fingland Hamilton, Esq., The Rev. W. Hamilton, Charles Algernon Moreing, Esq., Captain Roper Parkington, William Charles Peel, Esq., John Callendar Ross, Esq., William Frederick Savage, Esq., C. E. R. Schwartze, Esq., Robert Scourfield, Esq., Charles Sidey, Esq., George William Tallents, Esq., Leonard Waterhouse, Esq.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Joseph Ahearne, Esq., M.D. (Queensland), The Venerable Archdeacon Francis W. Austin, M.A. (British Guiana), Bryan C. Burnstall, Esq. (Victoria), Alexander Russell Gilzean, Esq. (British Guiana), E. W. G. Goodridge, Esq. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Queensland), Rev. C. A. S. Minton-Senhouse (New South Wales), William Savage, Esq. (Cape Colony), W. E. S. Wears, Esq. (Ceylon).

Donations to the Library of Books, Maps, &c., were also announced.

The CHAIRMAN submitted to the Meeting the names of G. Molineux, Esq., on behalf of the Council, and W. Westgarth, Esq., on behalf of the Fellows, as Auditors for the present financial year, in conformity with Rule 48. Both gentlemen were unanimously elected.

The HONORARY SECRETARY: Before your Grace calls upon the reader of the paper, I wish to state that letters have been received from the Marquis of Lorne, Sir John Rose, and General Sir Donald Stewart, expressing their regret at being prevented, by various causes, from attending the Meeting. I further desire to read the following extract from a letter from Major-General Arthur Lyon Fremantle, of January 9 :—

“ **MY DEAR MR. YOUNG**,—I find that it is impossible for me to accept the kind invitation for Tuesday next, much as I should have wished it. I should much like to be a member of the Royal Colonial Institute, if you think my connection with the Colonies, as having had the Australian infantry under my command in the Soudan, sufficient to warrant my election. I can testify with a very

clear conscience to the excellent work done, and gallant conduct shown, under many difficulties, by the Australian Infantry when attached to the Brigade of Guards in the Soudan."

It will be interesting, I think, to the Fellows of the Institute to hear this high tribute from the distinguished General who commanded the Brigade of Guards in the Soudan, to the conduct of the Australian contingent while they were under his charge.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon Mr. JOSEPH G. COLMER to read his paper on

THE RECENT AND PROSPECTIVE DEVELOPMENT OF CANADA.

So many papers have been delivered before the Royal Colonial Institute, during the past few years, respecting Canada, that I felt some little difficulty, when asked by our indefatigable Honorary Secretary to address you this evening, in deciding the portion of the subject I should take as my text, so as to avoid going over again many matters that had already been dealt with by others far abler than myself. I believe, however, that the recent and prospective development of the country will have an interest for every member of the Institute, and it is with this that I propose to deal. At first sight it may appear that it is my intention to place before you an imposing array of statistics ; but, even at the risk of disappointing some of my audience, I wish to say at once that such is not the case, although I may have to use a few figures in the course of my remarks.

Before commencing, however, there is one subject of somewhat general interest that I should like to mention. It refers to the display of geographical appliances which was recently opened, under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, by its President, the Marquis of Lorne. This was, if I am not mistaken, the outcome of a report made by the librarian of that Society, on the teaching of geography in public schools. The conclusion arrived at by Mr. Scott Keltie was, that geography was very much neglected, as a general rule ; that the appliances for its study were very scanty indeed ; and that it did not receive the attention it deserved, from the fact that it " did not pay " to impart to the rising generation the valuable and necessary information in which the study abounds. This is not very creditable to a country which possesses so large and so fair a portion of the world's surface, whose people are scattered in every part, and whose ships are on every sea. We hear much about depression of trade, competition

abroad, and the desirability of finding new markets, but it seems to be a peculiar proceeding to neglect to teach in our schools, to the Englishmen of the future, that knowledge of the resources and capabilities of countries outside the United Kingdom, particularly of the British Colonies, which forms one of the most important factors in the extension of commerce, and, consequently, in the development of the Empire. It was stated in the report I have mentioned that in one of the largest public schools only two maps were found—a modern one, presented by the High Commissioner for Canada, which, by the way, ornamented a passage, and one of some other country, which was discovered, after some extensive explorations, in comparatively unknown parts of the building. I may say that Sir Charles Tupper, under whom I have the honour to serve, is anxious to stimulate geographical study, and, with this view, has presented, in the name of the Government, a large map, and books of information about Canada, to every Public Library in the United Kingdom. A wise and liberal policy in the same direction must have the most beneficial results, and it is still engaging his attention. This brings me to my object in introducing the subject. It has occurred to me that enough use is not made of the admirable volumes of Proceedings of this Institute that are published annually. The papers that are read from time to time give the latest possible information as to the position and condition of the Colonies, and they attract considerable attention, especially from those who are already interested in their contents. What is wanted, however, is to disseminate these mines of wealth among people who do not know, who are not at present interested, and particularly among those who have charge of the education of young Britons. I do not mean to say that it is only in the United Kingdom that geographical apathy is prevalent. It has existed, and still exists, in Great Britain in regard to the Colonies; but then, again, it is equally true that the latter certainly do not know as much of one another as they should do. I mention these things to point out what I consider to be a grave defect in the present system of education. The study does not, unfortunately, seem a popular one, and the inaccuracies that exist in many of the text books, especially those relating to the Colonies, which are passed unnoticed, is a strong but regrettable confirmation of my contention. The visit of the British Association in 1884 (in which our Secretary, Mr. O'Halloran, took part) will do much to make the Dominion better known, and I am sure that we all remember the admirable paper that was read by Sir

Henry Lefroy during the session of 1885. They travelled largely, becoming acquainted with geography in the most practical way, and if the volumes of printed matter that were circulated have been read, the British Association must know a great deal about the country. As the members consist largely of those engaged in educational and in literary work, I anticipate that great results will grow from the gathering, apart, altogether, from the impetus given to the teaching of science by their presence. This requires to be followed up, not only as regards Canada, but other British possessions; and it would be worth while to endeavour to organise a fund to permit of a wider distribution than now takes place, of the Proceedings of the Institute, among schoolmasters, public libraries, the press, and in other channels. An endeavour should be made to procure a small grant from the Imperial and Colonial Governments for the purpose, and I commend the suggestion to the consideration of the Council. I am afraid I have been digressing, but the question seemed to be of sufficient importance to warrant my doing so.

In speaking of the recent development of the Dominion, I shall more particularly refer to the progress which has been made since 1867—a year which will always be eventful in Canadian history as that in which the Confederation of the provinces was finally arranged, and sanctioned by Her Majesty. Its success has been such as to surprise even the most sanguine, and I venture to hope that the same magnificent results may follow the inaugural steps in the same direction which have recently been taken by our Australasian brethren. British North America in 1866 consisted of a set of provinces, independent of each other, with separate legislatures, separate tariffs, and little or no community of interest. The Eastern Provinces, themselves deficient in railway communication, were entirely separated from British Columbia, the intervening country, known then as the Hudson Bay Territory, or Rupert's Land, being to all intents and purposes unknown and uninhabited, containing not a mile of railway, and tenanted only by Indians, and hunters, and the officials of the Hudson's Bay Company. The difficulties to be overcome in bringing about a united Canada will be better understood when it is pointed out that, in 1870, the Red River Expedition, under Lord Wolseley, took three months to pass from Fort William, Lake Superior, to Fort Garry, now so well known as Winnipeg, a distance of 430 miles. This is but a small part of the district which existed between Ontario and the Pacific province, there being a stretch of land east of Fort William, along

the shores of Lake Superior and Lake Huron, before the towns situated upon Georgian Bay were reached. All this is altered in 1886, although much still remains to be done. Now the confederation consists of eight provinces—Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, the North-West Territories, and British Columbia. Each has its own legislature, and there is a Federal Parliament over all to legislate upon questions affecting the whole of the community (as explained later on), and to be the means of making known to Her Majesty, through the Governor-General for the time being, the desires and views of British subjects in Canada. But this is not all. Instead of separate tariffs, complete freedom of trade prevails between the provinces, and they all join in consolidating that community of interest which must bring wealth, power, and greatness. There is no longer any isolation. The Pacific is connected with the Atlantic, and the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Intercolonial Railway pass through every province except Prince Edward Island. When the railway is opened for through traffic in June next (it is now in operation only as far west as the Rocky Mountains), a Nova Scotian will be able to travel to British Columbia in about six days. The first train that passed over the line in December last carried a consignment of naval stores from Halifax to Vancouver in that time. In Prince Edward Island a Government railway has also been made, and there is regular communication by steamer with the Intercolonial line.

I shall have occasion to refer to the Canadian Pacific Railway later on, and I will only now express the hope, sure to be universally supported in this room, that the bond of union in the Dominion may be as firm and as strong as the steel band which now physically binds the provinces together.

It may, I think, be interesting to devote a few minutes to the Constitution of Canada, as the matter will attract some attention in connection with a problem which will be raised, for discussion at any rate, in the present session of Parliament. At the head of the Federal Government, appointed by, and representing, Her Majesty, is the Governor-General, who is paid by Canada, and governs by the advice of his Ministers. The Dominion, or Federal, Parliament consists of the Senate and the House of Commons. The members of the former are nominated by the Government in power, and the latter are elected by the provincial constituencies, so many for each province, according to population (as fixed by the British North America Act), and upon a special franchise, not far

removed from manhood suffrage. It has the control of the following matters:—Public debt and property, trade and commerce, postal service, census statistics, militia and defence, navigation and shipping, quarantine, currency and coinage, banking, weights and measures, bankruptcy, patents, copyrights, naturalisation, marriage and divorce, and questions affecting the community in general. Seven of the eight provinces forming the Dominion have local legislatures, elected upon a liberal franchise (in the case of two it is manhood suffrage), and have authority in matters affecting Crown lands (except Manitoba), civil rights and property, administration of justice, education, control of municipal institutions, and other local subjects. The municipal institutions consist of Township Committees and County Councils, and they deal with roads and bridges, education, and police. At the head of each province is a Lieutenant-Governor, nominated by the Governor-General in Council. The North-West Territories, which have not yet been accorded complete local institutions, are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and a Council, partly nominated and partly elective, but the Crown lands, administration of justice, and management of the Indians are controlled by the Federal authorities. The revenue of the Dominion is derived principally from customs and excise duties. The revenue of the provinces is composed chiefly of grants made annually by the Dominion Government upon the basis of a *per capita* allowance, and by interest, at the rate of five per cent., upon capital amounts placed to their credit. Both these payments are made out of the Consolidated Fund. The provinces have other revenues, and the municipalities raise money likewise for local purposes, assisted by grants from the Provincial Governments. The legislation of the provinces is subject to the veto of the Governor-General in Council. The power of veto over Federal measures is reserved by Her Majesty the Queen in Council. Under this system the Dominion, as I hope to show, has prospered and developed, and its Constitution, with some necessary and considerable modifications, seems to pave the way for still greater confederations than that to which it has yet given form and shape.

At first sight it may seem slightly humorous, in speaking of recent development, to refer to the growth of the public debt of Canada. But when the money, which it represents, has been spent upon the peaceful opening up of its resources, upon objects of public utility, for the general good, and, as in the case of all the Colonies, to strengthen its position as an integral part of the

Empire, it will be seen that the question is an important one. The debt at the present time, deducting assets, is about forty-two millions sterling. Of this amount, excluding sinking funds, about three-fourths is payable in London, the remainder consisting of liabilities in Canada, such as the balances due to the various provinces, trust funds, and the deposits in Government savings banks. It is equal to about eight pounds per head, and the annual interest to about seven shillings. This is not an unfavourable showing, and it may be mentioned that the money has been spent principally upon railways and canals, lighthouses, river improvements, harbours, docks, roads, public buildings, compensation to the various provinces for property and revenue surrendered to the Dominion, and for the purchase and organisation of the North-West Territories. It is almost unnecessary to say that many of the works have been of Imperial as well as of local importance. Canada has never shirked responsibility in this respect. Her Majesty's Government, it is true, have on various occasions, and very properly, sanctioned guarantees for loans raised for such purposes, but the engagements of the country have always been promptly met, and for this reason the guarantees have not cost the Imperial Government a shilling. The great object has been to enable the Dominion to raise money cheaply, and this was done. The public debt differs in some respects from those of the Australasian Colonies. In the latter all the railways, or very nearly all, have been built with public funds by the Governments, but in Canada only about 1,000 miles come within this category, the remaining 9,000 miles being owned, constructed, and worked by companies. Some of them have received subsidies, but they are not Government railways. The revenue, which in 1869 was about fourteen millions of dollars, had increased in 1879 to twenty-three millions, and in 1884 to about thirty-six millions. The expenditure advanced in about the same ratio. Similar returns in Australasia include the railway receipts and expenditure, and this swells the figure in those Colonies. In Canada, however, this is only the case so far as regards the 1,000 miles already alluded to.

The Dominion can borrow money at the present time at a rate much below that which had to be paid a few years ago. The loans of the Provinces, prior to confederation, were generally raised at five or six per cent., but recent loans were issued at four and at three and a half per cent. Still, Canadian securities are not appreciated as they should be, and are comparatively much lower in price than their value warrants. English municipal stocks at similar rates of

interest bring a higher price than Canadian Government Stocks, but no forcible reason can be advanced why this should be. The Colony has never failed to meet its obligations, the security is the best that can be obtained, the money is spent as a rule on productive works, or for development ; the indebtedness is not great, and the progress that will be made in the near future, as the resources of the country are brought under the influence of capital, brains, and muscle, makes the present debt sink into comparative insignificance. The time is not far distant, however, when Colonial stocks and debentures (all that has been said about Canada applies to the other Colonies equally) will be in much greater demand than now. The complaint is general of the dearth of good dividend paying investments at a reasonable price, and the public cannot do better than give more attention to Colonial issues. While upon this question, I must not forget to mention a concession made during the last session of the Imperial Parliament which is of much importance. The stamp duty prior to 1885 on bonds payable to bearer was half a crown per cent. This was increased to ten shillings in the last Customs and Inland Revenue Act, but I am glad to be able to say that upon the representation of the High Commissioner for Canada, the Agents-General for Australasia, and the Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope, Colonial debentures were exempted from the duty, placing them upon the same footing as Imperial and Indian securities. This is as it should be, and I trust at no distant future the same treatment will be accorded to inscribed stocks.

The trade and commerce of the Dominion has expanded very largely within the last few years. There are now over ten thousand miles of railway open ; in the last ten years the length of line has more than doubled, and it is an accepted fact that no better stimulus can be given to the development of any country than the construction of railways. The total amount of capital invested in such works in Canada to the end of the fiscal year, 1884, was about one hundred and twelve millions sterling. The canal system is too well known to require much comment, but it cannot in a paper of this kind be entirely passed over. It is sufficient to say, however, that by their aid an inland navigation has been formed for a distance of 2,260 miles—from the head of Lake Superior to the Straits of Belle Isle—available for vessels of 500 tons register. The shipping interest is a powerful one, and Canadian vessels are to be found on every sea. Although many ships owned in Canada are registered in England, the tonnage of the Dominion stands fourth on the list of the maritime powers, according to recent statistics. Shipbuilding

has been on the decline since the introduction of iron vessels, but, as the country possesses vast stores of coal and iron, it is almost certain that the industry will revive sooner or later. Indeed, a few iron ships have already been launched in the maritime provinces. The fisheries are of the annual value of about four millions, and are increasing. The coasts abound with all kinds of fish, and the rivers are full of life. The industry gives employment to nearly 60,000 men, the strength of which force, as a naval reserve, in time of war would be very great. No doubt there are many who can recall the Canadian court at the Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, which gave a good idea of the resources of the waters of the Dominion, and the measures which are taken to preserve and cultivate them. The manufacturing interests have increased very rapidly, and the amount of capital so employed, the number of men engaged, and the value of the products, have been much added to in a comparatively short time. In every part of the Dominion the chimneys of mills and factories may be observed, and the whirr of machinery is now a familiar sound. Cottons and woollens, machinery of all kinds, including locomotives, and manufactures of wood, iron, and other articles may now be purchased of Canadian make. Of course agriculture is the first industry of all new countries, and it is a most important one in Canada. But she also possesses large quantities of coal and iron and other useful minerals, plenty of timber, and many of those advantages which have given to the Mother Country the pre-eminent position she occupies. In addition to this, Canadians are Englishmen. That is equal to saying that they are intelligent and energetic, fully imbued with the extent and value of the resources of their country, and determined to develop them to the utmost of their capacity. In the quinquennial period from 1870 to 1874, the value of the annual import and export trade of the Dominion was nearly thirty-nine millions sterling, and in 1880 to 1884 it was more than forty-two millions. These figures do not include the trade that passes between the various provinces, of which the railway returns, had I the space to deal with them, might give some idea. Adverse comparisons are sometimes made between the trade returns of the different Australasian Colonies and Canada, but it is not usually remembered that the former include the intercolonial commerce, while the latter do not embrace the inter-provincial trade. The character of the exports may be gathered from the way in which they are classified: products of the mine, fisheries, forest, agricultural produce, animals and their produce, manufactures, and miscellaneous. Agriculture naturally supplies

the most valuable portion of the exports. Large quantities of wheat and other cereals, flour, cheese, butter, live animals and dead meat are sent to England every year, and it is a business which is growing with much rapidity. With regard to cattle, Canada enjoys a privilege possessed by only few countries, and the animals exported are permitted to land and to be moved about with as much freedom as British cattle. This is owing to the immunity from disease, due to the stringent measures that have been taken to prevent its introduction. No animals are allowed to enter the Dominion without undergoing a strict quarantine of ninety days, and there is a Minister of Agriculture to continually watch over the interests of the farmers. A large amount of money has been spent in the importation of pedigree stock, and the farmers are beginning to reap the reward of their enterprise, in the dimensions to which the export business in live cattle is reaching. In 1877, the exports of cattle to England were 6,940, sheep 95,044. In 1884 the figures were 53,962 and 105,661 respectively. The total export, including Europe and the United States, in 1884, was 89,263 cattle and 304,403 sheep. The large trade in agricultural produce is mutually important to the Mother Country and the Colony. It will be an auspicious day for the Empire when it can be said that it is able to produce all the food it requires, as it will simplify many of the questions that now cause much discussion and difficulty. Because I have not dealt very fully with the various items of the export classification, please do not imagine that I am disposed to underrate their importance. I have already said a few words respecting the fisheries, the extent of the timber industry is fairly well known, while the mineral and manufacturing industries are beginning to attract the capital required to give an impetus to their development. It is generally supposed that the trade of the Dominion is confined to Great Britain and the United States. This is not the case, although the greater portion is with those countries. The exports find their way, in smaller or larger quantities, to every country in Europe, to South America and the East, and every endeavour is made to extend these markets. It is well known that Canada has from time to time endeavoured to open up commercial relations of a closer kind than now exist with France and Spain, and although no treaties have yet been made, and like efforts on the part of the Mother Country have not been more successful, the discussion that has taken place encourages the belief that sooner or later some mutually satisfactory arrangement may be negotiated. I mention this to show the position the Dominion occupies in such matters, and I

shall not be divulging a State secret if I say that Sir Charles Tupper was not long ago appointed jointly with Her Majesty's Ambassador to negotiate a treaty with Spain on behalf of Canada, had that country been prepared to grant the concessions which were required.

These few remarks on trade and commerce naturally lead up to the position of the Banking interests, as they represent the money-bags of the country, and afford some criterion of the financial results of recent developments to which I have been referring. The Banks in Quebec and Ontario alone, had in 1867 a paid-up capital of about six millions sterling, and this, in 1885, a period of eighteen years, had nearly doubled—the amount being then over eleven millions. In the same time the deposits advanced from six millions sterling to seventeen millions, not including the deposits of the Dominion and Provincial governments. But the most remarkable expansion has been shown in the cases of the Post Office and Dominion Savings Banks, in the Loan Societies, and in the Savings Banks in the Province of Quebec that are included in the returns of Savings Banks. It may be stated generally that the deposit accounts in these institutions amount to about eleven and a half millions, against half a million in 1868. These figures, associated as they are with the condition of the working, and small trading, classes, prove very clearly that Canada has progressed and developed in recent years, and that the people have prospered.

There are many other matters which could be referred to as illustrating the advancement that has been made, but time is short, and I must pass on to the question of the future and to the influences that are bringing the Dominion very rapidly to a prominent position. To a certain extent I am not on quite such safe ground as when dealing with facts that have taken place and are on record, but the existing evidences of what must come are so plain and so palpable, that after all I think there is a very solid foundation on which to build such speculations. Colonists are not often accused of modesty or diffidence in speaking of their respective countries, but I venture to think, that in the future it will be found that the present estimates have rather under-rated than otherwise the progress that will take place. Go back for thirty years, for instance, and see whether anyone dreamed then that the Colonies would occupy their present positions?

One of the greatest works of the present time, and one with which the future of Canada is inseparably connected, is the Canadian Pacific Railway. Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commis-

sioner for Canada, may well be proud of the share he has taken in that great national undertaking. The arrangements by which the line was commenced and completed, in the form in which it now exists, were inaugurated during his term of office as Minister of Railways and Canals (in the present administration of Sir John Macdonald, who spoke so eloquently upon the subject recently at the St. George's Club), and during a visit to Canada, last summer, he travelled by this railway from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific. I believe that the whole of the rails were not then laid in the passes of the Rocky Mountains, although the track was graded, and that the intervening distance had to be accomplished on horseback. Until 1881 the line was being built by the Government, but in that year its construction was undertaken by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. How well they have done their work will be seen from the fact that the last spike was driven on December 6, 1885, at a place named Craigellachie, six years before the stipulated time. On that day the line of railway from Halifax to Vancouver was completed, and the occasion was not marked by any imposing ceremony. Never, I venture to think, has so important a work been consummated with so little ostentation. The details of the contract under which the railway was constructed are generally known, and considerations of time prevent my giving them in full in this paper. It is only right, however, to bring out the fact that the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which connects Quebec and Montreal with British Columbia, and the Intercolonial Railway to Halifax, the winter port of Canada, have cost the Government about twenty millions sterling, besides subsidies in land of 25,000,000 acres. This for a population of 5,000,000 is a great achievement, and worthy of the thoughtful recognition which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to convey to her subjects in Canada upon its completion. I am also glad to take this opportunity of stating in public the pleasure with which the generous resolution of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute upon the occasion was received. The main line of the railway, from Quebec to Vancouver, is 3,038 miles in length. In addition, there are branch lines to the extent of 500 miles. The confederation which was inaugurated by the British North America Act may be considered as having been consolidated by means of this railway. Every province has now communication with each other and with the seaboard, and it is not unnatural to expect that in consequence a great impetus will be given to trade and commerce. Eastern Canada has long had facilities of the kind, but Manitoba, the North-West, and

British Columbia have remained practically isolated and undeveloped; the railway, however, now brings all this to an end, and there is every opportunity for developing their resources. It has opened up a large tract of fertile land in Manitoba and the North-West, unencumbered with timber, ready for the plough, and considered to be the largest wheat field in the world. It is at least 900 miles long and 350 miles wide, containing an area of over two hundred millions of acres. It is all more or less suitable for agricultural purposes, for the raising of wheat and the breeding of cattle, and notwithstanding that it has been subject to a great many misrepresentations, and has suffered somewhat from two or three unfavourable seasons, its population has, in less than ten years, grown from a few thousands to about two hundred thousand. Without the railway it would have remained an "illimitable wilderness," as Lord Beaconsfield described it. With the railway there is afforded the prospect of bright and happy homes for the surplus and congested population of Great Britain, increased markets for local and British products, and generally a new era of prosperity to the Dominion. Branch lines are already being constructed in different parts of the North-West, giving accessibility to new sections of country, and more are being projected. The Hudson Bay and Straits are being explored by the Arctic ship *Alert*, that vessel having been placed at the disposal of Canada by Her Majesty's Government for this purpose. The object is to ascertain if the route is practicable for commercial purposes for a sufficiently long period each year. It will be most beneficial to the whole of the North-West should this turn out to be the case, and charters have already been granted for railway communication between Hudson Bay and Manitoba, in anticipation of a favourable result. Coal has been discovered in large quantities, mines are being worked, and coal is now sold at all the railway stations at a reasonable price. This is no unimportant matter in a climate where the winter is rigorous, although not injurious in any respect. The mines at Lethbridge, near Fort McLeod, have been connected with the Pacific Railway by a narrow gauge line, 110 miles long. The North-West Coal and Navigation Company, to whom the mines belong, recognise that the success which appears likely to attend their efforts is largely owing to the energy and enterprise of Sir Alexander Galt. The foot hills of the Rocky Mountains afford splendid grazing ground, and many thousands of cattle and sheep are to be found there. The settlement and cultivation of these vast fertile plains, and the development of the mineral and other

resources of British Columbia, must open up new and important markets for the industries of Eastern Canada, while the railway also ensures markets to the Prairie and Pacific provinces for their produce and future manufactures. British Columbia, in the opinion of many, is destined to become a manufacturing country, as it contains timber and coal, iron, and other minerals in large quantities, and has an extensive sea-coast with innumerable harbours. The railway also offers an opening for an extended export trade. Hitherto the markets of China and Japan, New Zealand, Australasia, India, and the Pacific coast of South America have been closed to Canada, but she is now about to gain access to them, under advantageous conditions, being nearer to those countries than Great Britain or any European nation. In order to show this I quote the distances from British Columbia to the following places :—

Yokohama	...	...	...	...	4,800 miles.
Hong Kong	...	...	...	...	5,860 ,,
Singapore	...	...	...	...	7,010 ,,
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	8,980 ,,
Auckland	...	...	...	...	6,080 ,,
Brisbane	...	...	...	...	6,580 ,,
Sydney	...	...	...	...	6,780 ,,
Melbourne	...	...	...	...	7,330 ,,

In each case there is a saving of several thousand miles, as compared with the route from Europe by the Cape, or by the Suez Canal.

Before long, vessels will be passing regularly between Vancouver, China, and Japan, connecting there with India and the East ; and direct communication with New Zealand and Australia is only a question of time. It does not require a vivid stretch of the imagination to see, in the future, in some British Columbian port the Liverpool of the Pacific, with a large export and import trade, and lines of magnificent steamers sailing between it and the countries I have named, laden with merchandise and passengers. Canada has a large number of vessels on the shipping register, mostly owned in the Atlantic ports, but I can see no reason why a similar prosperity and marine development should not await the Canada of the Pacific. It is to be hoped that Her Majesty's mails to the East will soon be conveyed by the new route to those places to which the distance has been shortened. The subsidies offered for such services would greatly help in the establishment of steamship lines. In this connection it will no doubt have been noticed that the

Postmaster-General has within the past few weeks recognised the new route, by advertising for tenders for the conveyance of the mails from Vancouver to Japan. Another important result of the railway will be to make Canadians better acquainted with their brethren in Australasia and in the East. This is being anticipated with pleasure, and it will be mutually advantageous, leading perhaps to a quicker solution of the question of Imperial Federation, in some form or another, than would otherwise be possible. One of the first results of this closer acquaintance will, it is to be hoped, take the form of some arrangement for the conveyance of the mails that now pass to and from England through the United States. This will necessitate the establishment of steam communication, which is of the utmost importance. The new railway will also be a favourite overland route to the East. Imagine a sail up the St. Lawrence, a view of Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Niagara, then along the shores of the Great Lakes to Winnipeg, across the prairies, and through the magnificent scenery of the Rocky Mountains to British Columbia ! Such a scenic feast is sure to prove attractive, and I shall be mistaken if it is not largely patronised. The utility of the railway was also demonstrated during the recent outbreak, as it enabled troops to be conveyed from Eastern Canada to within two hundred miles of the disturbances in the North-West Territory in about a week. This was all the more remarkable, because the line was not at the time fully completed along the shores of Lake Superior, and the men had to march over the unfinished portions.

So far I have only dealt with the local aspects of the railway, but it is also of great, if not of greater, importance as an Imperial work. The value that is attached to the Suez Canal is well known, and the money that has been spent to maintain the predominance of English interests in connection with it must amount to a very large sum. Great Britain holds one-fifth of the shares in the Canal, for which alone about four millions sterling were paid, and the events of the past few years have also entailed considerable expenditure. The principal object that has concerned Her Majesty's Government, in recent times, has been to keep the control of this route as the highway to India and the East, through which so much British commerce has passed. It is not for me to discuss the policy that has been adopted, but it is just as well to bear in mind that only a short time ago the accidental sinking of a dredge blocked the Canal for a week or ten days. This was in times of peace. If the same thing happened in time of war (and circumstances can easily be

imagined by which a purposely-accidental occurrence with the same result might take place), the use of the Canal for Imperial purposes would be seriously impaired, if not altogether destroyed. Therefore it is very fortunate for the Empire that the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway now affords a quick alternative route to the East, and one that has been made without costing the British Government a penny. It is available for the carriage of both troops and munitions of war. They could be conveyed from Great Britain to China and Japan, and Brisbane or Sydney, as quickly as by the Canal, and to India in a very few days more. Indeed, should an English Government, in the event of difficulties being unfortunately anticipated in the East at any time, send troops to Halifax, or British Columbia, as on similar occasions in late years to Malta and Cyprus, they could be carried thence in less time to India than by any other route, without running any risks, and entirely through British territory. Then again, the British fleets command both the Atlantic and Pacific ends of the line. Halifax is the station of the North American squadron, and Esquimalt of the Pacific squadron. There are coal fields near each port, and graving docks capable of holding the largest vessels are being made. The Imperial importance of the work has been well shown by Professor Lawrence, of Cambridge, a well-known authority on international law. He says: "England's position with regard to the Egyptian question has been greatly altered by the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway. . . . A free passage through the Canal for our transports is by no means so essential to the defence of the Empire as it was a short time ago. We have, therefore, far greater liberty of action in dealing with other Powers than we had before. Now that we have an alternative route to India we may be able to purchase other advantages in the settlement of Egyptian affairs by giving our consent to an arrangement concerning the Canal which prudence would formerly have compelled us to decline." The railway, and the country it has opened up, will also be of the utmost importance in connection with food supplies, should England ever unhappily be at war with any great power. It will not be long before Canada will be a much larger exporter of cattle and wheat than at present, and these will be brought to the Atlantic ports for shipment. Now, it is very evident that supplies coming by sea a distance of under 3,000 miles can be conveyed with much less danger, and be better protected, than vessels having to travel a greater distance; and I think this a matter worthy of consideration. It is therefore desirable to en-

courage the settlement of the fertile land that has been opened up, not only to help the railway, to relieve the congested population at home, and to assist in providing new markets for British produce, but to secure independent food supplies should the necessity arise. I trust I have been able to show to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Canadian Pacific Railway is bound to have a marked effect upon the prospective development of the Dominion, and also that the questions of the consolidation and defence of the Empire are closely connected with it. There are other railways besides the one with which I have been dealing, some with extensive mileage and of great importance; and I do not in any way underestimate their value because I have not discussed them at more length. They are closely associated with the future of Canada, but have not such an immediate bearing upon the subject of my paper as the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Colonial and Indian Exhibition, shortly to be opened, will be an event in history, and it is expected that it will be followed by most important results. It will afford the Colonies and India an opportunity of showing, in an effective way, not only to Great Britain but to the world, their resources and capabilities; for although they are growing rapidly, little is yet known of their natural products and manufactures. This want of knowledge is one of the chief reasons why they have not in the past received their proper share of emigration, and why capital has not flowed in as largely as it might have done for the development of their lands, mines, and general industries. With a population of about ten millions of English-speaking people, they occupy a territory sixty times larger than Great Britain, and their external trade in the aggregate is already more than half as large as that of the Mother Country, but there is, however, room for almost indefinite expansion. It has hitherto been the custom of the world to regard the British Empire as simply Great Britain and Ireland, leaving out the Greater Britain—to use a phrase well known in the Royal Colonial Institute—that exists in India, Australasia, Canada, the Cape, and the West Indies. This misconception, which was removed to a certain extent by the action of Australasia and Canada in the troubles in the Soudan last year, will, however, receive a further awakening this year. It is not within my province to deal with all the Colonies on this occasion, but much that I have said applies specifically to Canada. The Dominion Government have taken the matter in hand very warmly, and have voted large sums of money for the purposes of the Exhibition. It is their intention

to pay for the carriage of exhibits both to England and back again ; and agents have been appointed in every province to ensure a creditable display being collected. The space allotted already exceeds that granted to any other Colony or to India, but there are indications that it will not be large enough. The province of Ontario alone has promised to send over an exhibit nearly sufficient to occupy all the space, and a very active interest is already being shown in every part of Canada. Therefore it is probable that the specimens of the minerals, lumber, fisheries, agricultural produce, machinery, and manufactures will form an adequate representation, never given before outside the Dominion, of the magnitude of its resources. The idea of the exhibition is said to have originated with the Prince of Wales, who has always shown a deep interest in the development of the Colonies, apart from the position he occupies as President of this Institute ; and His Royal Highness is sure to be respectfully and deservedly congratulated upon having inaugurated the most brilliant, and I hope also one of the most successful, exhibitions of modern times. It was a very happy thought, also, that the exhibition should be arranged in the fiftieth year of the reign of Queen Victoria, an anniversary which will give rise to much rejoicing in every part of the Empire, not only from the natural loyalty of the Colonies, but from a recollection of the beneficent and brilliant results that have shed a lustre over the rule of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The opportunity will doubtless occur of holding a great Colonial Congress, and this could not be carried out more efficiently than under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute. Such a Congress, and the discussion of geographical and trade questions, would do much to stimulate the development of the Empire, to strengthen the existing bond of union, and I hope that it may be possible to organise such a gathering.

My paper would not be complete without some further mention of the question of emigration. The future of the Dominion is connected with the peopling of those immense areas of land to which I have before referred. The money already spent in developing Canada has been devoted to objects destined, indirectly, to promote immigration and settlement. Land without population is of no value, and natural resources without capital to work them are of little use. The complaint is general of the dearth of employment now prevailing. It is attributed in some cases to over-population, foreign competition, the condition of the land laws, and to the amount of capital lying idle. On the other hand, the complaint in

the Colonies is that there are not enough inhabitants ; that instead of land-hunger there is abundance for all ; and that enough capital is not forthcoming to utilise the resources with which Providence has endowed them. The emigration that has taken place to foreign countries in the past represents so much wealth diverted from the Empire. More than five millions of people have left Great Britain during the last thirty years, of whom one and a half millions have gone to the Colonies, and about three millions and a half to the United States. If means could have been devised years ago to direct this stream of wealth to our own possessions, they would have occupied a much stronger position than they do to-day. The Empire would have been all the stronger, and the stream would have continued to flow in that direction, to the advantage of our trade and commerce. Prevention is better than cure, and many of the questions now troubling economists would not have been raised. Now, however, that the advantages of the Colonies are becoming better known and appreciated, they will no doubt attract larger numbers than they have hitherto done. Indeed, having regard to the position of affairs in the United Kingdom, the day cannot be far distant when some arrangement will be possible between the Imperial and Colonial Governments for the organisation of a systematic scheme of emigration, in the spirit of mutual concession and financial assistance. It would be a source of general satisfaction if this should be one of the results of the forthcoming Exhibition. In most of the Colonies land can be obtained in large blocks, and a large and regular system of colonisation would provide employment for thousands, both on the land and in the other industries that follow in its wake. In Canada, the policy of the Government has been to offer to emigrants, in Manitoba and the North-West, 160 acres, as a free grant, with the right to acquire another 160 acres, at from 8s. to 10s. per acre, payable in three years. Free grants of from 100 to 200 acres are also to be obtained in most of the other provinces, and improved farms can be purchased on reasonable terms. There is also plenty of room, not only for those who have money to invest, but for men and women who are not afraid of hard work, and who are prepared to adapt themselves to colonial life. The conditions of successful settlement are very similar to those that command success anywhere. Canada is not the place for what are known as "soft things," and I have no doubt that disappointment does sometimes arise from unrealised expectations of the kind, or from persons having proceeded without obtaining proper advice as to their suitability, or their prospects, or

as to what they should do on their arrival. A very important part of the question, and one that is now being particularly felt, is the future careers of the rising generation. It cannot be denied that every year the difficulty of finding openings for them becomes greater. The reason is not far to seek. Many hundreds, one might say thousands, apply every year for appointments in the Civil Service, the Army, and Navy, only a small proportion of which succeed. The rank of lawyers, doctors, engineers, architects, and the other professional classes are largely added to annually, but a few of them only have the chance of obtaining a lucrative living. An advertisement for a clerk brings hundreds of applications. The supply is greater than the demand, the market is overcrowded, and it is necessary to find some solution of the difficulty. There is nothing very new in emigration as a remedy, but it has not been taken advantage of to the extent that is desirable. Parents as a rule are not willing to part with their children, and the feeling is a natural one, but the time is rapidly coming when the choice will have to be made between the alternatives of keeping them at home, and impairing their chances of success in life, and of sending them to the Colonies, where there is plenty of room, and where they are wanted. It is advisable that the adoption of the latter course should be decided upon before young men fail in attempts to enter the Army, Navy, Civil Service, or other professions. A special training for a colonial life is not necessary, but many things could be taught at school that would be most useful in such circumstances. Besides, it would make the parting so much easier than if suddenly determined upon. Emigration does not involve that complete separation that was the case thirty or forty years ago. Regular weekly postal communication now exists with the larger Colonies, and any of them can be reached in a few weeks. I do not mean to say that everybody is fitted for emigration, or that it is invariably attended with success, but it is certainly a remedy for the existing state of affairs that demands, and deserves, careful consideration.

The social condition of the people is also worthy of attention. Many of the questions, now being discussed in Great Britain, have already been solved in the Dominion. Long before School Boards were established in this country, Canada was in the enjoyment of a well-organised system. Every township is divided into sections sufficiently large for a school; trustees are elected to manage the affairs, and the expenses are defrayed by local rates and Government grants. In districts where the inhabitants are divided in their religious opinions, and mixed schools are not possible, the law

enables separate ones to be provided. Teachers are trained at Normal schools at the public expense. For those who can afford it—and the cost is very small—there are schools of a higher grade, managed also by trustees. At these, as well as at many excellent private establishments, a classical education is given, and pupils are prepared for the professions. There are also colleges possessing University powers, endowed with scholarships, open to youths prepared in the lower schools. Toronto, Montreal, and other places have schools of medicine; and the leading religious denominations have institutions at which young men are prepared for the ministry. For the higher education of girls there are also good schools—in fact, means of education both for the rich and the poor abound in the Dominion. Then, again, with regard to the liquor traffic, local option prevails, and there are many counties in the different provinces in which no alcoholic drink is sold, the inhabitants having decided by vote, under the terms of what is known as the "Scott Act," that its sale should not be permitted. In the North-West Territories, and in a part of Manitoba, entire prohibition prevails by special statute, and it is partly owing to this restriction, and to the care and good faith of the Hudson Bay Company in past times, that the Indians have been amenable to the good advice and counsels of the agents, appointed to reside upon their reserves, and that they have made so much progress in civilisation. There is no State Church; religious liberty prevails, and this freedom has not given rise to any difficulties in connection with the education question. Each denomination raises the money required for its own purposes, and the clergy are selected and paid by the congregations. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister is also permitted by the law of the land. A free and liberal franchise prevails, members of Parliament are paid for their services, and the Parliaments are quinquennial. The population of Canada is cosmopolitan, being composed of English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, French, and their descendants, emigrants from Germany, Scandinavia, and most of the other European countries, and from the United States, but they all become Canadians, and join together in working out the destiny of their adopted country.

"Whether from England's fields of bloom,
Or Erin's lanes of emerald green;
Whether from Scotland's hills of broom,
Or France's vine-clad capes serene;
United on St. Lawrence's brink,
Stand we together man to man,
And all these various titles sink
Into one name, Canadian."

In uttering these sentiments it is necessary to mention some of the unfortunate events that have made the late year notorious. Riel's rebellion has cast a gloom over the country, and has caused sorrow to enter many a home. It will be generally admitted, now that the trouble is happily at an end, that although the half-breeds may have had grievances, they were no more of a nature to justify an appeal to the arbitrament of the sword than the burning questions of the day in Great Britain. The chief complaints referred to the delay in granting titles to land upon which they had settled, and to the system of survey that had been adopted. In the first case the matter was complicated by the fact that half-breeds who had received compensation in Manitoba, for their so-called rights, had disposed of their land, or scrip, and had then gone to the North-West to claim the same treatment as their friends settled in that part of the country. There was some difficulty, therefore, in deciding which of the claims were just, and which were not, but the Government showed their disposition to dispose of them, by appointing a Commission in January, 1885, before the outbreak occurred, to inquire into and to settle the matter. With respect to the surveys, the new system would have interfered with the existing settlements, but it was never actually carried into effect, and notwithstanding the delay in granting titles to those whose rights could be substantiated, not a man had been deprived of an acre of the land upon which he had squatted. The small band of men who joined Riel proves that the grievance was not widespread, and as only a few Indians came to his aid it was evident that they had not much to complain of, but were rather led away by the impetuous nature of their young men. Riel, it must be remembered, had no stake in the country of a material nature, as he had, after being banished, become an American citizen. Regrettable as the incidents have been, causing the premature ending of so many valuable lives, they were eventful, as showing that unity exists in the different provinces, that neither French nor English in any way favour the disintegration of the Confederation, and that they are all loyal to their country and to their Sovereign. Riel was tried by the law of the land. He appealed, as he had the right to do, to the Court of Queen's Bench, and to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, but the original sentence was sustained and confirmed. I do not think, however, that there was any personal vindictive feeling against him in Canada, as the result of the first outbreak. This is evidenced by the clemency that was then extended to him, and by the fact of his being allowed to return to

the country. And even now pity is felt for his family, and regret that he should have allowed himself to be led to commit the crime for which he was tried and found guilty. There has been some ebullition of feeling among a portion of the inhabitants of the province of Quebec, in connection with the matter, and it has caused considerable discussion ; but the endeavour to foment an agitation did not prove successful. The French Canadians are as loyal to Her Majesty as their English brethren, and, to use the words of the late Sir George Cartier, are "simply Englishmen who speak French." They have been associated with the progress of the Dominion, many of the most prominent members of the present and of the late Governments have been French Canadians, and their volunteers fought side by side with those of English extraction in putting down the recent rebellion. History will show, I believe, that the recent excitement was not a general expression of popular feeling ; although some feeling upon the subject was not unnatural. There may be some controversy as to the causes that led to the rising, but the action of the Government after the outbreak will be proved to have been sanctioned and endorsed by public opinion, and in any case it will not affect the loyalty of the French Canadians to the Queen. I hope and believe that the result of recent events will be to still further cement the different nationalities, and to impress them with the fact that it is only by complete unity upon all great national questions that strength will be assured to that "Canada of ours," to which they are, individually, deeply and entirely devoted.

Limited to one hour as I have been, it is not possible to cover everything which should be dealt with, and no one will be more cognisant of these defects in my paper than myself; but I have endeavoured to bring out most prominently the subjects which appeared likely to prove interesting, and trust that I have succeeded to your satisfaction.

DISCUSSION.

Sir ALEXANDER GALT, G.C.M.G. : I am very glad to have the opportunity of saying a few words upon the extremely interesting and thoughtful paper that Mr. Colmer has read. As he must have convinced us all, the past progress of Canada has been extremely rapid and satisfactory, and I shall not dwell upon it ; but, with regard to the prospective progress of the Colony, one or two ideas have been suggested to my mind that I should like to state. I do not wish to make a merely Canadian speech, but a Royal

Colonial Institute speech—one having reference to the interests of the Colonies at large. Nothing struck me more forcibly in hearing the paper than Mr. Colmer's remarks concerning the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is really an Imperial work. It is a work of great interest to this country, but of still greater interest to Canada and the Australian and African Colonies. For the first time Canada has ceased to be simply an Atlantic Canada. It has now interests on the Pacific as well as the Atlantic. It is a high-road for this country to her great possessions in the Pacific. It is the shortest road to her great Empire in the East. I cannot doubt that those interests which have been created for Canada by this railway will lead to an enlarged policy on the part of the statesmen of this country, and one which, I hope, will be beneficial to all. The interests of Canada in the past have been almost solely those connected with Great Britain and Ireland. Now we can look upon our fellow-colonists in Australia and at the Cape of Good Hope as associated with us in those great questions arising in the Pacific Ocean. We have such an interest, I think, in the settlement of New Guinea, for instance; we have an interest, too, in the question raised by the French Government of discharging criminals on the coast of Australia. The connection with our fellow-colonists in Australia has hitherto been, perhaps, only a sentiment. It is now an absolute interest. We become more closely one part of the same great Empire. It is no small thing that five millions of British subjects in Canada should now be able to shake hands across the Pacific with five millions of Englishmen settled in Australia and the Cape. Englishmen have been too apt to look upon the Colonies as if they were of small interest to them, or as if mere questions of trade were involved. I assure you—and I am glad to be able to state this from recent experience—that that feeling has departed. I do not believe that in this democratic House of Commons one man would venture to say that he disregarded the interests and the importance of the Colonial Empire. I therefore look upon the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway not altogether with reference to its importance to Canada—which, however, cannot be exaggerated—but upon its importance also to the Empire at large. One other idea occurred to me during the reading of the paper. It was with reference to the Constitution of Canada—the legislative and municipal institutions of Canada—and I think there was a great deal of force in the manner in which Mr. Colmer brought the subject forward at this moment. We hear

a great deal about the doctrine of evolution. It is the solution to a great many questions ; but if anyone will look at the political history of Great Britain he will see that it is devolution and not evolution which is governing in this country. We are devolving to local authorities in a variety of ways many of those matters and duties which we think the people can best discharge locally. I conceive, therefore, that the position Canada occupies in this respect, and the success that has attended the working of her Constitution, are worthy of the attention of the statesmen of this country at the present moment. If we could see our way to dismiss the land question as one of the burning questions in regard to Ireland, I believe the means could be found for assimilating Ireland with England and Scotland very much in the same way that Canada now stands relatively to her French and maritime and interior provinces. In the discussion of this question I believe that the example of the United States and Canada might be considered with the greatest possible benefit to the Empire at large. I read with extreme pleasure the remarks made the other evening at the St. George's Club by our excellent Premier, Sir John Macdonald, who spoke of the Colonies as being auxiliary kingdoms—auxiliary to the Mother Country in point of strength and influence. I do not myself believe much in a kingdom that is not under one head, but his idea, I take it, was that under the Sovereign of the British Empire we should be able to unite the strength and resources of every Colony, that we should unite upon a system whereby we would have one common defence and one common navy—that, for instance, the sixty thousand men who have been mentioned to-night as being engaged in the fisheries of Canada, should be able to aid in manning the vessels of the British Navy and in carrying the flag of England to any part of the world. It is by helping to draw together the Empire in this way that this Institute is doing the best and most worthy work. I think the suggestion of a Congress to follow the coming Colonial and Indian Exhibition is an excellent one, and that under the auspices of our President, the Prince of Wales, and of the noble Duke, our Chairman of Council, such a Congress might very well indeed be inaugurated, and would be attended with great advantage to the whole Empire. There can be no doubt that the forthcoming Exhibition will be an educator of the people of England as to what the Empire really consists of. It will be seen that there is nothing on the face of the earth needed for man which is not grown or produced as cheaply in or brought as readily from portions of the British Empire as from other parts of the world.

General Sir HENRY NORMAN, K.C.B., C.I.E.: Having been asked to say a few words on this occasion, I feel somewhat at a disadvantage, because I have no special knowledge of the Dominion of Canada except what may be derived from conversation with others, from books, and from a short but pleasant visit I paid there on my return from India some time ago. But latterly, in the position in which Her Majesty has been pleased to place me as Governor of Jamaica, I have gone more closely into the statistics and information I could obtain with respect to Canada. Last year a resolution was brought forward in the newly-constituted Council of Jamaica with the view to bring about a political and commercial confederation with the Dominion of Canada. That resolution fell to the ground, and I believe that, so far as the political confederation of the countries was concerned, the proposal did not meet with the general concurrence of the people of the island. It would, in point of fact, be difficult to conceive of any confederation of the kind between Jamaica and Canada, except such as might prevail between all the Colonies of the Empire. They are separated by very great distances. Their political history and constitution are very different. One is a northern country; the other is entirely tropical. The population of one is entirely white; that of the other, with the exception of a small minority, is black. I therefore do not think there is any probability of a political confederation between these two countries, but the same arguments do not apply to a commercial arrangement. Canada produces various articles that are consumed in Jamaica. Jamaica produces sugar, coffee, rum, and other articles consumed in Canada. Both countries raise a large portion of revenue from import duties, and the idea occurred to some gentlemen in Jamaica that possibly, in return for a reduction of import duties in Jamaica, Canada would respond and take off the duties on rum, sugar, coffee, &c. It became my duty to send a Commission to Canada to see whether any such arrangement could be come to. The Commission were kindly received by the Government and by various public meetings that they addressed. No result came about, and there is no doubt great difficulty in bringing about any result, because, of course, what Jamaica would desire is that the import duties should only be abolished as affects Jamaica herself, whereas if it is advantageous to Canada to give this concession to Jamaica, it would be equally advantageous to give it to the West India islands generally, and then the benefit to Jamaica would be next to nothing. Therefore, I do not think it will be easy to make the arrangement desired by Jamaica. I have alluded to

some dissimilarities between the two countries, but I cannot forbear alluding to one particular in which they are very much alike. From some two years' experience in Jamaica I can say that the Jamaicans are thoroughly loyal ; that they are—as the Canadians are—bent upon doing all in their power to maintain the unity and the strength of this Empire ; and I can assure you that when, the other day, there was a chance of war with Russia, the services of the inhabitants of Kingston were placed at my disposal for enrolment as volunteers, and similar offers were made from other parts of the island. It was not a mere vainglorious offer, but an offer made in sober reality, and has resulted in the enrolment of very eligible recruits—if I, an old soldier, may so call them—who, there is reason to believe, will prove efficient volunteers, and a credit to the Colony to which they belong. Whether any commercial arrangement can be concluded between them or not, I am quite sure that the great Dominion of Canada has no more sincere well-wishers than the people of Jamaica, and they view the development, the success, and the prosperity of Canada, and all the country has accomplished, with pleasure and admiration.

Professor W. FREAM: In his remarks concerning the want of knowledge of geography on the part of English boys and Englishmen generally, I think Mr. Colmer has spoken some words of well-deserved rebuke. A very large number of the young men who leave our shores to go to the British Colonies have no more idea of the geography of the Colonies than of the geography of Jupiter, Mars, or Saturn ; and I think the work Sir Charles Tupper has begun, of sending out maps of the Dominion, and the issue of maps of the railway district by the railway authorities, are excellent examples. With regard to the visit of the British Association to Canada, I happened to be one who was included in the party that went across the Atlantic in 1884, and the visit resulted in a knowledge of the Dominion such as could be obtained in no other way. It has afforded many of us pleasant recollections, and has led to happy reunions, and is likely to lead to many more. Canada is now brought so near that it is perfectly possible to go across to the Pacific coast and come back again, having seen a good deal of the country, within seven or eight weeks. I think the Government of Canada might do something to induce tourists to go there instead of to Switzerland and Germany. They would, at any rate, get their money's worth by going to Canada, and this they do not always get elsewhere, while their minds would be well stocked with information concerning an important portion of the Empire. The

suggestion that this Institute should, by means of its publications, scatter broadcast information relative to the various Colonies is an admirable one. It could afford knowledge of a valuable character —knowledge which, to a certain extent, comes at first hand. Mr. Colmer has alluded to several of the Departments under the control of the Government. I happen to know that in some of its agricultural practices the Dominion, or some provinces of the Dominion, are well ahead of Great Britain. There are some matters in which the Mother Country might well be instructed by the province of Manitoba, for instance, which has a Board of Agriculture such as I am afraid we shall not get in England for many years to come. In reference to the live stock quarantine, Mr. Colmer trench'd on a subject of primary importance. The Canadian Government have established the most rigid system of quarantine that exists anywhere, and this is the safest guarantee they can possess in respect to the future development of the Transatlantic cattle trade. If ever they let cattle disease or any disease scheduled by our Government into the Dominion, from that moment we shall close our ports to Canadian live stock, so that they will do wisely to persevere in their stringent measures. Mr. Colmer's remarks with reference to the Canadian Pacific Railway give rise to a curious reflection. Hitherto railways have been called into existence generally by the requirements of population. This railway, I imagine, is almost unique. It is itself the pioneer of civilisation, and will, I feel sure, aid materially in the peopling of the vast districts through which it runs. Mr. Colmer's remarks with reference to forestry open up an important subject. The prairie is practically treeless. It is not, I trust, destined to remain so. I think certain districts might with advantage be planted, and that by a judicious process of thinning out a stock of timber might be obtained that would prove of great service to the settlers. When the subject of British forestry was under the attention of the House of Commons last session, I suggested that Canada was greatly in need of one or more schools of forestry such as existed in France and other countries, and that such a school should be established with as little delay as possible. The conservation and development of the forests of the Dominion is a subject of Imperial as well as colonial interest, and the establishment in Canada of a forestry school—the cost of which might be jointly borne by the Dominion and the Imperial Government—would be an admirable means of training British foresters for service in different parts of the Empire. I cannot quite give my adhesion to Mr. Colmer's statement that a special training for a colonial life is

not necessary. I think such a training would be useful. It is a cruel thing for a father to send his son to Canada, New Zealand, or Australia with a small sum of money, and to tell him to do his best. It places him in harm's way, and is bound to end, in the majority of cases, in disaster. I think a knowledge of English farming would be exceedingly valuable on the prairie.

MR. STAVELEY HILL, Q.C., M.P.: I did not come prepared to add anything to the remarks that have been made, but I suppose I may be looked upon as one who has at any rate seen something of the "recent development of Canada." Having gone across in 1881, when the North-West first began to be developed, I cannot but remember how I went in the first passenger train from Winnipeg to Brandon, and took weeks upon weeks in the long journey to the Rocky Mountains, while I came home the year before last in fourteen days' travelling. This will show how recent the development has been, and that we need not be afraid to part from those we love who go there because the distance is great. The North-West is so close to us, indeed, that in my home in the Rocky Mountains I feel in close touch almost with my friends in Staffordshire. We owe a great deal to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the undaunted way in which they have met the difficulties before them. It seems but the other day that I was watching them carry the line along towards its goal, which they reached in six years less than the time allotted them. I do not agree with the remarks made by the last speaker as to there being so much to be done with regard to the planting of the prairie. As one who has seen much of the more wooded parts, let me remind him that, far more than the planting of trees, we have to guard the trees that exist already. The greatest enemy we have in the prairie and in our ranges in the Rocky Mountains is the occurrence of those dreadful fires which begin sometimes in September or October, and last frequently until the heavy snows of January, and which cause great destruction of timber. It is to stop these fires that we should look to every energy being put forward by the Canadian Government; and I am sure Sir Alexander Galt knows that country so well that he will help us in every way he can. I sincerely congratulate Sir Alexander Galt on finding him here to-day. I congratulate him also on the great success that has attended his enterprise in the development of those coal regions which I came upon in 1882. I sincerely trust that at the forthcoming Exhibition we may find, not only Montreal and Ontario, but the North-West provinces well represented by their agricultural and mineral products, and that we shall show that it

is not to England alone, but to her Colonies as well—and not the least, but I believe almost most, to Canada—that we must look for the maintenance of this great Empire.

Mr. LINDSAY RUSSELL (Surveyor-General of Canada) : I am sure all Canadians present concur with me in saying that we can bear witness to the fulness and accuracy of the information respecting our country conveyed in the interesting paper we have heard this evening. At the present time, when the resources of Canada are spoken of, attention is more directed to its north-western territories, affording, as they do, so vast and favourable a field for immigration ; but, as the paper reminds us, it should not be forgotten that in older Canada also, in its provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and its maritime provinces, there exist large undeveloped resources and much room for immigration. The important advantages possessed by our north-western regions in fertility of soil and facility of its cultivation are, in comparison with our older provinces, in a measure balanced by the greater nearness of these to the world's markets. In connection with the reference made to our common school system, it may be noted that a foreign commission, not long ago engaged in inquiring into those of various countries, stated the Canadian system to be second to none. I would wish to add another to many Canadian expressions of the pleasure with which we regarded the visit, alluded to in the paper, of the British Association in 1884 : it was, we hope, the commencement of many similar visits by leading scientists of this country to Canada. I would ask again to express appreciation of the interest and instructiveness of Mr. Colmer's paper.

The CHAIRMAN (His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P.) : I will now call upon a gentleman who, you will remember, traversed the country with Lord Milton, and wrote an account of it in a book called "The North-West Passage by Land"—Dr. Cheadle.

Dr. CHEADLE : I am happy to say a few words of congratulation to Mr. Colmer on his paper ; and I have the more pleasure in doing so because it expresses, to some extent, the fulfilment of a dream I ventured to entertain twenty years ago. It is said you should never prophesy unless you know. I ventured to prophesy a great future development of the North-West, and, fortunately, I proved right. I claim no great merit for that, because no one could see that magnificent North-West Territory without feeling sure that at no distant time it was destined to become the home of millions of people. It was obvious that Canada was at that time disadvantageously situated in regard to that territory. The temptation to

the emigrant was to go to the United States, where there was an abundance of prairie-land, rather than to the forests of Canada. The prairies of the North-West were cut off from Canada by an almost impassable region of mountain and forest and swamp. They could be reached only by a journey of the utmost difficulty, or through the United States territory. The tide of emigration was flowing from the United States over the border into these prairies of the North-West, and there was serious danger that the country in those parts would be largely peopled by emigrants from across the frontier. Though one does not suppose that the territory would have been annexed, yet the extensive American settlement that was going on must have given rise to serious complications. The Canadian Government were alive to the danger; they commenced surveys for a railway from Fort William to Winnipeg, and that has been followed by the construction of the Canadian Pacific line. This was something more than a commercial undertaking. It was a grand act of statesmanship. Without it, the long line of Canadian possessions would not long have held together. The change in the state of things from the time I first became interested in the subject, now twenty years ago, is remarkable. The lack of geographical knowledge of the country was then greater than now. Very few people knew where Lake Winnipeg and the Saskatchewan were. Now they are almost household words. Canada will become a great country, though she will be always, I hope, part of the Empire. She possesses nearly every possible source of wealth within her own borders. There are rich mineral regions in the district of Lake Superior, and also in the Rocky Mountains, and these eventually will be tapped by the great Pacific Railway and brought into communication with the fertile plains. The difficulty of working them hitherto has been the want of communication. In British Columbia, again, the working of the gold mines has suffered from the lack of proper machinery and the difficulty of conveyance. We may, therefore, look to the still greater development of Canada in the future, and so far we may heartily congratulate our Canadian brethren on the progress they have made.

THE REV. A. STYLEMAN HERRING: I think Mr. Colmer's remark is thoroughly true—that as soon (1868) as emigration really set in Canada began to progress by "leaps and bounds," since wealth always follows population. Before that time the Canadian Government had only one representative in Europe, who lived at Wolverhampton, and conducted all their affairs. I refer to my friend the late Mr. W. Dixon. I believe there are now twenty-eight agents,

with a High Commissioner. I think the Canadian Government might, perhaps, give a little bit of praise to those who have done something, and are voluntarily striving hard to fill the Dominion. At that time—about seventeen years ago—I had a letter from a friend at Toronto informing me that the Ontario Government was willing to give 100 acres of land free to all settlers in the Muskoka district. Mr. Dixon had at that time only three or four letters a week on Canadian affairs. The first letter I wrote to the *London Times* newspaper brought him some 400 letters. Gradually Canada and Canadian affairs began to find a prominent place in the English newspapers. The number of people who, before then, crossed the Atlantic was very small. Now, too, instead of having to pay six guineas, people can cross over the 2,700 miles from Liverpool to Quebec for something like £3 each. Canada will, I think, always be the favourite of our English Colonies. I have, by the assistance of kind friends, helped out to the Dominion upwards of 4,000 people (4,875 to the Colonies), who, during the past sixteen or seventeen years, have increased and multiplied to a great extent. Canada is the nearest of our Colonies. It is, moreover, very healthy. It is true the climate is both hot and cold, but the ages attained there are great. In proportion to population, there are more people possessed of £200 in Canada than in any other country in the world. With regard to the full development of the Hudson Bay Territory, there may yet be a few drawbacks, but eventually it will be a most glorious and prosperous part of the Dominion. I remember, in the fall of 1880, I was present at a large dinner party near Winnipeg with one whom I shall always esteem as the hero of the North-West Territory, the man who has done more than anyone else to develop Manitoba—the Hon. Donald A. Smith. On that occasion I started the question as to the price at which, when the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed, wheat could be produced and landed at a profit at Liverpool. On the testimony of my friend, Mr. Clare Read (late M.P. for Norfolk), English farmers cannot produce a quarter of wheat and make a profit at less than 42s., but, according to the information I then received, the Manitoba wheat—the best in the world—could be landed with a profit at Liverpool for 33s. per quarter. I have had many inquiries as to what we are to do with our sons, a question frequently alluded to by Mr. Tom Hughes, Q.C. I am quite convinced as to Manitoba being the cheapest and best place, where a farm requires less capital to develop it than in any other of our Colonies. I fully anticipate that a large number of the younger members of the professional and

other classes will go out there. They can get 160 acres of land free, and acquire more at a cheap rate. I look forward with the utmost hope to a great increase in the prosperity and population of Canada within the next twenty or thirty years, and, judging from the past, I am persuaded that there is a most glorious future for the whole of the Dominion.

Mr. G. BADEN-POWELL, C.M.G., M.P. : During the reading of the paper I regretted very much that there were not present a large number of members of that new and "Democratic" House of Commons to which allusion has been made. I regretted this the more when Mr. Colmer came to enumerate several political matters that have, as it were, been put through the mill in Canada. As he has told us, education is there under State control ; the liquor traffic is under State control ; there is no State Church ; and there are various other matters of interest to those who are working the political machine in England at this moment. There are, however, only two members of Parliament present ; one is Mr. Staveley Hill, and the other shall be nameless. They both happen to be members of the House who have seen something of our Colonies, and have studied their political concerns. I hope that to the next meeting of the Institute we may manage to bring some recruits from the House to learn their trade, if I may be allowed to use the expression. Professor Fream has told us that Canada is a good field for a school of forestry for England. I think Canada and some other of the Colonies might supply to England an excellent school of politics. I have been in many of the Colonies, and have seen many of the experiments they have tried. In New Zealand and Victoria they have, for instance, tried the clôture, and discarded it, and I think we might have learned something from their experience. It would not be a bad move, when another Reform Bill is proposed, to make a provision that every candidate should qualify himself for his duties by passing a certain amount of time in our great Colonies. Perhaps I speak with some amount of prejudice, but I am convinced that they would come back from the Colonies with a wealth of experience that would be of service in the House of Commons. I have noticed in our Colonies great intellectual as well as physical progress, and I am sure they are destined at no distant day to add, not only to the material, but to the intellectual wealth of the Empire.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER, K.C.M.G., C.B. : After the able and exhaustive paper that has been read by my friend, Mr. Colmer, and after the eloquent address from my distinguished predecessor, Sir

Alexander Galt, and the other interesting speeches to which we have listened, I will not detain you for more than a few minutes. I cannot but think that as the reader of this interesting paper passed in panoramic view the great and almost inexhaustible resources of Canada—her forests, her minerals, her fisheries, the fertility of her soil, and her agricultural capabilities—one feeling must have been uppermost in the minds of all present, and that is, that England enjoys in that regard a vantage-ground over the other great European nations; and that in the great and attractive field for emigration presented by Canada, Australia, and the Cape, this country possesses an advantage that may well be envied, as it is envied, by the other European nations. As year after year their overcrowded populations seek new and distant homes, in order to obtain advantages their own countries cannot afford them, they are compelled to find those homes in Colonies possessing attractions like those of Canada, Australia, and the Cape; but instead of going to these most inviting fields that the world possesses as Englishmen go—and I use the term in its generic sense as embracing Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen—and remaining under their own flag, these continental countries see that their people must become, as it were, foreigners to their native lands, and must help to swell the wealth and the power of an Empire with which these continental countries may possibly at some future day be placed in collision. England does not possess that advantage only, for she has before her the fact that, as statistics prove, trade follows the flag; and while she has seen with regret her steadily decreasing trade with foreign countries, that decrease has been more than covered by the rapidly developing trade between England and the outlying parts of the Empire. These considerations, and the fact that throughout the whole of these Colonies there is the same spirit of devoted loyalty to the Crown, the same admiration for British institutions, and the same readiness to make common cause for the great country from which they have sprung—all these considerations, I say, give this country a position that is desired—and not only desired, but envied—by the other nations of the world. I did not intend to detain you, but when Mr. Colmer spoke of the confederation of the Dominion, I could not but think that when, in 1864, my distinguished friend, Sir Alexander Galt, and myself, with our colleagues in the province of Quebec, joined in maturing that great scheme, great as was then our confidence in the work in which we were engaged, and the magnificent results that would follow our efforts to unite the dissevered Colonies of British North

America, the results that have actually been achieved have been infinitely more than we could have anticipated. We have seen them unite under one Government: we have seen them grapple with the great national work of the Canadian Pacific Railway. A quarter of a century had been spent in vain by the disunited Colonies, in connection with the Imperial Government, to attain the construction of the inter-colonial railway. Under the guidance of the Government of the Dominion, Canada has successfully grappled with these works, and by the construction of these lines, binding the whole of the provinces together, as we have been told, by a band of steel, has provided enormous facilities for the development of the country, and also an Imperial highway between England and her Eastern possessions—a high-road free from those foreign or other complications that attend the navigation of the Suez Canal, and one which brings England into easy communication with India, Australia, and others parts of the Empire. That is the pledge we offer to the Empire, that, while endeavouring primarily to develop and increase the prosperity of our own country, we do not forget what we owe to the Mother Country; for I venture to think that the money spent in the construction of these railways is more calculated to strengthen the Empire than if it had been expended on ships, fortifications, or guns in any part of the world. In conclusion, I would say that I witness with increasing pleasure the evidences that all parties in this country are more and more appreciating the fact that to the outlying parts of the Empire they may look for the support which the Mother Country may require.

MR. S. BOURNE: As one who had the pleasure of accompanying the British Association to the extreme end of the Canadian Pacific Railway, I would not like to miss the opportunity of bearing testimony to the great importance of the work, not only from the Canadian but from a national point of view. I would also wish to endorse the observation of Professor Fream, that the journey brought to light the necessity for the planting of trees over a large extent of the prairie land through which the line passes. I was glad to hear the remarks of the Governor of Jamaica on the subject of closer intercourse between Canada and Jamaica. I do not regret that the negotiations failed. The motive was good, but what we want is a closer federal union, not between Jamaica and Canada alone, but between every portion of the Empire. What is the great need of Canada? It is people. She has land waiting to be tilled, and we have the people who could till it. Some six or seven years ago I read a paper before the Fellows of this Institute setting forth

the necessity which would come upon the Mother Country for promoting emigration to her Colonies, and I feel quite sure that before long the members of this democratic House of Commons will have brought before them the necessity of providing some national means of promoting the transporting of the population who cannot find homes and work here to the magnificent territory not only of Canada but of other parts of the Empire. This Empire has the happiness to possess every geographical advantage that can be desired, and the several Colonies present a wide field of choice. One thing is certain, that if we are to cope with the ever-increasing population and fulfil the destinies of the Colonies, we must adopt means to take the hungry mouths here to the store whence they may be fed. There are two other points I would like to touch upon. One relates to the liquor traffic. I have just been listening, not far from this hall, to the words of one of the most eloquent men of the present day, describing his observations of prohibition in the United States. I myself made many inquiries in Canada during my passage through that country, and I learned there, what Canon Farrar has learned in the United States, that the best portion of the inhabitants of those districts in which prohibition exists would not for any consideration in the world see prohibition removed. Those who might desire some portion of intoxicating drink for their own use give it up on account of the great benefit attaching to their poorer and less strong-minded neighbours. The other point of the paper to which I wished to refer was that relating to the mills and factories in many parts of Canada. I look upon them with something of regret, because their maintenance entails the necessity of keeping up prohibitive duties on the products of the Mother Country, involving a tax on the people themselves and retarding the settlement of our people in that country. Make it clear that there will be restrictions placed on the use of intoxicating liquor, and that the products of England will find there a free market, and you will have removed two of the greatest obstacles that can exist to the transference of the population of this country to the other portions of the Empire.

Mr. JAMES L. OHLSON: I should be reluctant to intervene in a purely Canadian discussion, but a subject has been mentioned by Sir Henry Norman which is of interest not only to Canada but to Jamaica, viz., reciprocal trade arrangements between the two Colonies. I am certain that I speak the sentiments of all who are connected with Jamaica when I say we view with great interest His Excellency's visit to this country. The skilful manner in which he

has piloted the Colony through serious constitutional changes the careful consideration which he gives to the public opinion of the Colony and the views of the colonists, the warm interest which he takes in everything which concerns the welfare of the island—these are the causes of the success of his administration, and which have secured for him not only the admiration and respect, but even the affection, of all classes of the community. He has told us to-night the history of the negotiations with Canada. I had the honour, some two years ago, of laying before the distinguished gentleman who holds the office of High Commissioner certain proposals for a reciprocally beneficial tariff between Jamaica and Canada. These proposals have been since renewed in a more formal shape, and one of the most important services rendered by Sir H. Norman to Jamaica consisted in the manner in which he facilitated the recent mission which proceeded to Canada. It is true, the Dominion Government could not see their way to accept these proposals at the time, but further consideration on the part of Canadian statesmen will no doubt produce a practical result. It will be admitted that the more the Colonies are drawn together by commercial interests, the stronger will the bond of union become. And such union will produce among the Colonies themselves greater strength. The removal of isolation will make them generally more independent and more powerful in defending a common interest. Even if business arrangements cannot be suddenly arrived at, or tariffs suddenly changed, the friendly communications, such as those which have recently taken place between Canada and Jamaica—communications based upon a mutual consciousness of true identity of interest—must bring nearer—even in however small a degree—that day of Imperial Federation and a real connection between the whole of the Colonies and the Mother Country which we all so heartily desire to see.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think I may now offer your thanks to Mr. Colmer for his most interesting paper. Before doing so, I would venture to remark upon an expression used by Sir Alexander Galt. He suggested that the success of the Dominion might be an example to English statesmen with regard to a question nearer home. Now I daresay most of you have read some very forcible letters in *The Times* newspaper by Sir James Stephen, and I rather suspect that the country to which Sir James Stephen was alluding was the one which Sir Alexander Galt had in his eye. Sir James Stephen pointed out that the country in question was by no means so loyal as Sir Alexander Galt has justly described Canada as being. One of the

great events in the history of Canada was the eloquent speech delivered the other day by Sir John Macdonald, in which he so eloquently and forcibly described the loyalty of Canadians, and their readiness to share with the Mother Country the burdens of the Empire. I think the great objection to our following the example of Canada on this side of the Atlantic is the fact that we do not possess those assurances of loyalty, except in one part of the country—Ulster, or the Black North, as it is called—where, I believe, the people are loyal, where they are determined not to be Home Ruled—and I hope they will succeed. Another great event in the history of Canada is the success with which the insurrection in the North-West has been put down. It proved the accessibility of a distant portion of the Empire. It proved, moreover, the military efficiency of the Colony, and that Canada only wants population to become a great military power. We have the assurance of Sir John Macdonald, Sir Alexander Galt, and Sir Charles Tupper as to the way in which they will use their military power when they attain it, and that is in defending the old flag. Another great event in the history of Canada is the completion of the railway. As Sir Charles Tupper has so well said, that great high-road will be the means not only of developing Canada herself and a bond of union between her different provinces, but a bond of union with the British Empire. There is one other matter I cannot help alluding to, and that is as to the rapid development of Canada. I was there in 1873, and I remember asking some of my friends to advise me as to the purchase of certain land near Fort Garry, as it then was. My friends would not undertake the risk of advising, and declined to assist me in investing my money in such an out-of-the-way place. When I went there again in 1881 or 1882 I regretted very much that my friends had been so very cautious. I am sure I have your authority to give our hearty thanks to Mr. Colmer for his interesting paper.

MR. COLMER: I feel very grateful to your Grace for the kind way in which you have spoken of my paper, and also for the manner in which it has been received by the meeting. I am much indebted to those gentlemen who have taken part in the discussion—Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Alexander Galt, and others—as their observations have elucidated many points which I was not able to deal with as fully as I should have liked. Mr. Bourne will, I know, excuse me if, at this late hour of the evening, I do not enter into the subject of the tariff which he has mentioned, not for the first time in this room. I am sure I could not bring forward any argument on the subject

with which the meeting is not already acquainted, and I do not think Mr. Bourne has been able to make use of any new and strong arguments in support of his views. Therefore I will only again thank you for the kind way in which you have received my paper.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER: I rise to discharge an agreeable duty, in which I am sure I shall be supported by every person present. It is to propose a vote of thanks to his Grace for presiding on this occasion. I need not say to you that I was not at all surprised to find that his Grace had consented to take the chair on this occasion. I knew from the past that the Duke of Manchester took a great interest in Canada—that, in fact, his Grace takes a very lively interest in every portion of the Empire, and that no statesman in this country more thoroughly appreciates the great importance of the Colonies than does his Grace. I am quite sure that his taking the chair on this occasion will afford great gratification, not only to all Canadians, but to all friends of the Colonies, and that every person present will join with me in giving a hearty vote of thanks to his Grace for presiding on this occasion.

The CHAIRMAN, in responding, said: I am very much obliged to you all, and especially to Sir Charles Tupper, for giving me this vote of thanks. Sir Charles is quite right in saying that I take an intense interest in all the outlying parts of the Empire. I hope that the Old Country, being reinvigorated by the new blood of the Colonies, will always be able to face her enemies at the gate. I may, perhaps, refer to what has been said concerning the ignorance of our youths and their want of education in geography, especially colonial geography. I entirely sympathise with those remarks, and regret that such a state of things should exist. It so happens that shortly before Christmas I was present at the giving of prizes at the grammar-school near where I live. The report of the examiner stated that he regretted very much the little instruction that was given in geography to the boys at the school, and I think he alluded—at any rate I did—to the increased interest that would be given to the boys if more time were devoted to the geography of the British Empire more especially. This is a subject on which I have strong opinions, and, in fact, this Institute has taken steps to encourage the education of the British youth in the geography of the Empire. It is a matter that would give young Englishmen confidence, and would make them proud of the Empire to an extent which, I am afraid, they are not at the present time, though the Empire, I am sure, thoroughly deserves our pride.

FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the St. James's Banqueting Hall, on Tuesday, February 9, 1886.

Sir JOHN COODE, Member of Council, presided.

The HONORARY SECRETARY read the Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting, which were confirmed, and announced that since that Meeting 24 Fellows had been elected, viz., 15 Resident and 9 Non-Resident Fellows.

Resident Fellows :—

The Hon. Algernon Bourke, Henry Bull, Esq., Abercrombie Castle, Esq., Walter Butler Cheadle, Esq., M.D.; Major-General Arthur Lyon Fremantle, C.B.; Louis F. Gowans, Esq., Dr. E. A. Hardwicke, L.R.C.P.; J. D. Kennedy, Esq., Henry William Lee, Esq., Herbert C. Lott, Esq., Hon. G. W. Spencer Lyttelton, David Marks, Esq., Alexander Perceval Matheson, Esq., John Tayler Wills, Esq., B.A.; W. B. Wors-fold, Esq., B.A.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

George C. Bellamy, Esq. (Straits Settlements), Richard John Fouceca, Esq. (Madras), Alexander Kerr, Esq. (Queensland), John Penry Lewis, Esq. (Ceylon), George Lumgair, Esq. (Mauritius), John McCarthy, Esq. (Trinidad), William Murphy, Esq., M.D. (Cape Colony), Kenneth John Spicer, Esq. (Jamaica), David Wilson, Esq. (Trinidad).

Donations to the Library of Books, Maps, &c., were also announced.

The CHAIRMAN: I feel certain I may assure Mr. Todd that he will have a thoroughly sympathetic audience. It is perhaps well that I should inform you that Mr. Todd was formerly Assistant-Astronomer at Cambridge and at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, and in addition to having been Superintendent of Telegraphs and Government Astronomer in South Australia for upwards of thirty years, he has discharged the duties of Postmaster-General since 1871. I think you will see that he has been pretty fully occupied during the time he has held those offices. I will now call upon Mr. Todd to read his paper on

TELEGRAPHIC ENTERPRISE IN AUSTRALASIA.

I ought perhaps to commence with an apology, as I feel that the subject of the paper which I shall have the honour to read this evening would be more appropriate to the Society of Telegraph Engineers than to the Royal Colonial Institute; and it was only

when it was explained to me that the sympathies of the Institute are very wide, and that its members, representing as they do all sections of the Empire, take a deep interest in every enterprise that concerns or tends to promote the welfare of the Colonies, and bring them into closer communion with each other and with the Mother Country, that I felt myself justified in appearing before you with a paper which, necessarily involving a dry detail of facts, it is difficult to make interesting, and which therefore may prove a tax on your patience and kind consideration. I was, however, assured by your Secretary, Mr. J. S. O'Halloran, that you would be glad to hear how we have covered Australia with a network of telegraph wires, penetrating even its distant and arid interior, which only a few years since was a *terra incognita*, or had been traversed only with difficulty and danger by the hardy explorer in search of new country for settlers to occupy. It was further represented that you would especially like to have from me some account of the manner in which South Australia had, at her own cost and risk, electrically bridged over the Continent from the south to the north coasts, there connecting, at our young settlement at Port Darwin, with the submarine cables which brought us within speaking distance or electric touch with all parts of the world—a work which has done so much to promote the growth and prosperity of the Australian Colonies.

Space and time have been practically annihilated by steam and electricity, the two most potent factors of commercial progress. By means of the telegraph, you in London can now communicate with distant Australia and New Zealand in less time than forty or fifty years ago you could communicate with Liverpool and Manchester. It is no uncommon thing for telegrams from Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney to reach London in a couple of hours, thus beating the sun in his diurnal march by seven or eight hours. I myself have received a message from London in less than forty minutes, and on the occasion of the opening of the Great Exhibition in Melbourne, the first part of a message from the Governor to the Queen was being flashed across India before the concluding sentences had been transmitted by the operator in Melbourne. We in Australia now know the result of the Derby, a boat-race, or a cricket-match in the old country as soon almost as you know it yourselves. Our merchants can feel the pulse of your markets, and the other markets of the world, avail themselves of their fluctuations, and supply their requirements as readily as though they lived on the spot. Trade has thus been rendered

safer, wild speculation has been checked by the rapid equalisation of prices, and capital, by being more frequently turned over, has increased its purchasing power; whilst the same conditions and facilities have placed men of small means in a better position to compete with their richer brethren.

To Victoria belongs the credit of first introducing the electric telegraph into Australia, in 1854, when short lines from Melbourne to Sandridge and Williamstown were erected by my friend, Mr. Samuel McGowan. These were followed by extensions to Geelong and Queenscliff, and, in 1856, to the large gold mining centres at Ballaarat and Sandhurst.

In 1854, or during the Crimean war, the Government of South Australia, recognising a possible descent of Russian vessels of war on their coast, desired to establish, by means of semaphores, communication between Adelaide and some point on the coast which would command a view of the approaches to Gulf St. Vincent by Backstairs Passage and Investigator Straits; but experiment having shown that, owing to unfavourable atmospheric conditions, any such system of signalling over our heated plains would be very unreliable, nothing was done: it was, however, decided to erect a telegraph line from the City to Port Adelaide and the Semaphore; and at the instance of the Colonial Government I was appointed Superintendent of Telegraphs and Government Astronomer by Lord John Russell, and arrived in Adelaide with the necessary material in November, 1855. The telegraph was speedily erected, and communication with Port Adelaide and the Semaphore was opened in February, 1856.

Our beginnings were of the humblest, but the line erected, which consisted of four wires—two being for railway use—was most substantial. The poles were square—mostly Swan River mahogany (jarrah) and Singapore cedar—and I may add, as showing the durability of those timbers, especially jarrah, in soil infested with white ants, that they have only recently been removed to give place to longer poles carrying many more wires. Between Port Adelaide and the Semaphore and in the streets of Adelaide we laid a subterranean cable of six wires in Henley's split iron pipes, a remnant of a six wire submarine cable being laid under the Port river. These underground wires gave a good deal of trouble, and were discarded in a few years. At Adelaide we rented one room, first at Neales' Exchange and afterwards at Green's Exchange, and at Port Adelaide we had a one-roomed wooden building on the wharf. Henley's magnetic double-needle instruments were used at first,

but were replaced by Morse instruments after the extension of the telegraph to Melbourne.

Our first day's receipts amounted to the large sum of 5s. 3d. ; the second to 2s. 6d. ; the third to 1s. 9d., and the fourth to 1s. 3d. I must, however, tell you that we had a powerful rival in the shape of a private line erected by Mr. James Macgeorge a few weeks before we commenced operations. His enterprise, which obtained much sympathy and praise, deserved greater success than it met with ; for, a year or two later, after his little line had passed into other hands and been closed to the public, we purchased all the plant for £80 and took down the wire.

In the eleven months of 1856 we transmitted 14,738 messages, and our receipts were £366 6s. 7d. In the following year the telegraph was extended to Gawler Town, 28½ miles, including a branch line to the labour prison, and in that year the number of messages increased to 35,792 and the receipts to £1,183 13s. 10d., of which the Port line yielded no less than £883 17s. 2d. It was felt that we were passing beyond the days of small things, and that our infant enterprise had become an established success.

Our first big work, however, was the line to Melbourne. In July, 1856, I drew the attention of the Governor, the late Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, to the desirableness of establishing telegraphic communication with the neighbouring Colony of Victoria, then in the hey-day of its gold-fields, and a large customer for our wheat and flour. The project being viewed with favour, I was despatched to Melbourne to make the necessary negotiations, and at once received the cordial co-operation of Mr. (now the Right Hon.) H. C. E. Childers, who was Commissioner of Trade and Customs and the responsible minister of the Victorian telegraph service ; and also the warm and effective support of Mr. McGowan, the executive head of the department, who, as I have before told you, was the father of Australian telegraphy. At Melbourne I met Mr. (now Sir Saul) Samuel, who was endeavouring to arrange for an extension of the telegraph to Sydney under somewhat discouraging conditions, for in the previous year, 1855, the Governor of New South Wales, Sir William Denison, in reply to an address upon the motion of Mr. (now Sir Henry) Parkes, informed the legislature that in the then "present state of the Colony there does not appear to be such a demand for the adoption of these rapid means of conveying intelligence as would justify an application to the Council for its sanction to the large outlay which would be required for the

establishment of an electric telegraph upon the most economical principle."

Having successfully accomplished my mission, I returned overland from Portland to Adelaide, to determine the best route for the line in South Australia. Provision for this, at the time great work was made by both Colonies in their estimates for 1857, the cost of the South Australian section being estimated at £20,500; and the construction of the line was pushed forward with such vigour that communication was established between Adelaide and Melbourne, nearly 600 miles, in July, 1858. The line for the greater part of the distance closely followed the coast, connecting Goolwa, near the mouth of the Murray, Robe (Guichen Bay). Mt. Gambier, Portland, Belfast, Warrnambool, and Geelong; Lake Alexandrina was crossed by a cable. The cable gave us a good deal of trouble, and the insulation of the line was seriously affected by its proximity to the sea, so that a year or two later, when a second wire became necessary, it was taken *via* Strathalbyn and across the Murray at Wellington, forming a junction with the original line near McGrath's Flat on the Coorong. Now, however, we have another line wholly inland, which crosses the Murray at the Murray Bridge and is thence taken through the desert to Border Town, the route followed by the railway to Melbourne, now in course of construction. This line connects Adelaide and Melbourne direct without any intermediate station, and is worked on the duplex system. To meet the growing business, we are about to put up two additional wires.

Sydney and Melbourne were connected by telegraph on October 29, 1858, Mr. E. C. Cracknell, who went out with me to Adelaide, having been appointed Superintendent of Telegraphs in New South Wales in 1857.

At that time, and for a number of years after, in fact until the beginning of 1874, the mail steamers did not call at Adelaide, but went direct to Melbourne. Smarting under the injustice, South Australia maintained, at a very heavy cost, a line of branch steamers to King George's Sound, and as these steamers usually arrived at Adelaide about thirty hours in advance of the mail at Melbourne, the eastern Colonies were indebted to us for the early reception of news. There was great competition between the newspapers in Melbourne and Sydney to secure first possession of the wires. On one occasion several chapters of the Bible were put in for this purpose, and for years the Adelaide correspondent of the *Melbourne Argus* and *Sydney Morning Herald* travelled to and from King George's Sound, so as

to have his reports, sometimes extending over 20,000 words, ready for transmission immediately on the arrival of the steamer.

It would be tedious to follow in detail the extension of the telegraph in the several Colonies ; it will suffice here to say that it was introduced into Tasmania in August, 1859, into Queensland on April 10, 1861—Brisbane and Sydney being connected on November 9 following—into New Zealand in July, 1865, and into Western Australia in June, 1869. Adelaide and Sydney were connected by a direct line *via* Wentworth and Deniliquin, in 1867.

In all the Colonies the telegraph is exclusively in the hands of the Government. In Western Australia it was first introduced by a private company, who constructed a short line between Perth and Fremantle, and other lines to the Eastern and Southern districts, but, at the instance of Governor Weld, these lines were purchased by the Government, and the work of telegraph extension was rapidly pushed forward. Shortly after the completion of the overland line to Port Darwin, the Government of Western Australia proposed the construction of a line from Perth, or rather King George's Sound, to Adelaide, the connecting point being at Eucla, on the boundary of the two Colonies, which was successfully accomplished by December, 1877. Last year they completed an extension northwards to Roeburne, $1,033\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Perth, and now contemplate a further extension immediately to the Kimberley district, 500 miles beyond Roeburne. It may be interesting here to state that at the present time there are in this Colony, numbering only 32,000 Europeans, no less than $2,261\frac{3}{4}$ miles of telegraph line, viz. :—

Perth to Fremantle	12 miles, 2 wires
Perth to Vasse	$152\frac{1}{2}$,
Perth to Albany	254 ,
Albany to Eucla	752 ,
Perth to Roeburne	$1,033\frac{1}{4}$,
Newcastle to Beverley	58 ,
 Total	 <u>$2,261\frac{3}{4}$ miles</u>

The first attempt to connect Tasmania with Australia was made in August, 1859, when a submarine cable, manufactured by Henley, was laid in the following sections :—

	Knots.
From Parker River, Cape Otway, to Victoria Cove, King's Island	49
From Sea Elephant Bay, King's Island, to Three Hummocks' Island ..	50
From Three Hummocks' Island to West Bay, Circular Head	25
From Circular Head to Low Head, near the mouth of the Tamar	7 2
 Total.....	 <u>196</u>

with intermediate connecting land lines across King's Island, Three Hummocks' Island, and Circular Head. This cable, which was supplied at the joint cost of Victoria and Tasmania, was successfully laid by the s.s. *Omeo*, but, owing to the exposed nature of the several landing places, it had a very short life of a few weeks only, and was soon abandoned. Tasmania remained isolated until a second cable of an improved type was laid by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, from Cape Schanck to Low Head, 180 knots, in May, 1869, under a subsidy of £4,200 per annum from the Governments of Victoria and Tasmania, increased to £5,600 in consideration of the Company reducing their rate from two shillings to one shilling for ten words in October, 1884, the rate at first being four shillings. The Eastern Extension Company have recently laid another, or duplicate cable, between the same points.

In 1875 a cable was laid by the Eastern Extension Company from La Perouse in Botany Bay to New Zealand, 1,282½ knots, under an agreement which expires this year with that Colony and New South Wales, who pay an annual subsidy of £7,500 (New Zealand £2,500, and New South Wales £5,000).

Eminently adapted to meet the requirements of a group of contiguous Colonies like those in Australasia, with their widely separated capitals or centres of commerce, and scattered population, the telegraph made rapid strides, and at the present time every town is connected by the electric wire.

The Queensland lines were extended to the Gulf of Carpentaria, at Normanton, early in 1872.

Melbourne and Sydney are connected by alternative lines, *via* Albury and Echuca, one of which is worked on the quadruplex system.

Between Adelaide and Sydney we now have two wires, one of which, worked on the duplex system, is used exclusively for telegrams between the two capitals, a distance of nearly 1,100 miles.

In South Australia, besides bridging the continent from south to north, concerning which I shall have more to say presently, and carrying a telegraph round the desolate shores of the Great Australian Bight to Western Australia, the Government, in 1876, laid a splendid cable to Kangaroo Island, and have established telegraph stations at Cape Borda, at the western end of the island commanding the entrance to Investigator Straits, and at Cape Willoughby, at the eastern extremity, commanding the entrance to Backstairs Passage, there being also stations at Cape Jervis on the mainland, and at Troubridge Shoal on Yorke's Peninsula; and a heavy shore

end cable will immediately be laid to the lighthouse on the rocky Althorpe Island, which, like Cape Borda, guards Investigator Straits.

The following table shows the length of lines and wire, the number of messages, and the telegraph revenue in each Colony in the year 1884 :—

	Number of Telegraph Stations.	Length of Lines.	Length of Wires.	Number of Messages.	Revenue.
New South Wales	368	Miles. 9,756	Miles. 18,681	2,600,335	£ 146,386
Victoria	343	4,020	8,055	1,120,626*	87,607
South Australia	178	5,292	9,067	731,128	78,432
Queensland	201	6,979	11,300	1,006,184	77,118
Western Australia....	22	1,905	2,917	96,184	6,437
Tasmania.....	99	1,133	1,896	187,214	11,895
New Zealand	302	4,264	10,474	1,654,305	119,859
Total.....	1,513	33,349	62,390	7,395,976	527,734

* Exclusive of messages on Government service.

The capital expended up to the end of 1884, as far as I am able to give it, was as follows :—

New South Wales.....	£601,460
Victoria	735,167
South Australia.....	856,386
Queensland	553,612
New Zealand	542,441

In addition to the above, the cost of telegraph and post-offices in South Australia to same date was £183,735.

When we opened the telegraph to Port Adelaide in 1856 we charged 6d. for twenty words, exclusive of names and addresses, but the rate was afterwards raised to 6d. for ten words. Throughout the Colonies there is now, with few exceptions, a uniform rate of 1s. for ten words, exclusive of names and addresses, but in South Australia the charge on the suburban lines is 6d. On the Port Darwin line we charge 1s. 3d. a word.

The telephone system was early introduced into the Australian Colonies, and there are now exchanges in all the capitals and in some of the principal towns, such as Ballaarat and Sandhurst, &c. In Queensland there are exchanges at Brisbane, Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Townsville, with an aggregate of 440 subscribers, including Government offices. In Victoria, the telephone exchanges are the property of a private company, but the Government erect the wires. There are about 900 members in Melbourne,

where the multiple switch board has been introduced. In the other Colonies the exchanges and the private lines are exclusively in the hands of the Government. In South Australia the annual subscription to the exchange is £12, which includes instruments; and for private lines, of which there are a considerable number, especially between Adelaide and the Port, the charge is £5 a year for any distance under one mile, and £1 5s. for every additional quarter of a mile; and for instruments an annual rental of £3 per set. The Blake transmitter is used nearly everywhere.

It is now time that I should say something about our great work, the overland telegraph from Adelaide to Port Darwin. The course of the line is shown on the map. Leaving Port Augusta at the head of Spencer's Gulf, the line originally kept along the western plains and near the foot of the Flinders range, but it has recently been shifted to our Great Northern Railway as far as Farina, to which point there are now two wires, the second wire, which extends to Hergott Springs, the present terminus of the railway, being required for local traffic, and connects stations at Quorn, Hawker, Beltana, Farina, and Hergott Springs. From Farina the Port Darwin line passes westerly between Lake Torrens and Lake Eyre, keeping north of Termination Hill, by way of the Finnis Springs, thence northerly to Strangways Springs, the Peake, across the stony desert north of the Neales to Charlotte Waters, and up the Finke and Hugh to the MacDonnell ranges, where we have our central station at Alice Springs, on the edge of the southern tropic, at an elevation of about 1,900 feet above the sea level: thence to the Reynolds' range, keeping to the east of Central Mount Stuart, on to Barrow Creek, Tennant's Creek, across the Sturt plains to the east of the Newcastle Waters to Daly Waters. From Daly Waters the line passes on to the Elsey, discovered and named by Mr. A. C. Gregory in his memorable journey from the Victoria River to Moreton Bay in 1856; further on it crosses the river Katherine, where there is a station, and so on from Southport to Port Darwin, or Palmerston.

The stations connected with the through wire are:—Adelaide, Port Augusta, Beltana, Farina, Strangways Springs, Peake, Charlotte Waters, Alice Springs, Barrow Creek, Tennant's Creek, the Katherine, Yam Creek, Southport, Port Darwin (Palmerston).

You will see, therefore, that as far as Daly Waters we have followed very closely the tracks of the greatest Australian explorer, the late John McDouall Stuart. In fact, the telegraph line may be justly regarded as the natural result or outcome of Stuart's labours.

Most of you will remember how for several successive years Stuart struggled to cross the vast and dry interior. Frequently driven back by want of water or failure of supplies, and attacked by hostile natives, yet undeterred by the enormous difficulties to be encountered, he returned again and again to the charge, till finally he planted his flag on the northern shores of Australia, at Arnheim's Land, on July 24, 1862. Those who have read Sturt's account of his exploration of Central Australia, and his description of the stony desert, will be able to appreciate the difficulties with which Stuart had to contend, and to form some idea of our still greater difficulties in carrying a line of telegraph through such a country. It was right and proper that the task should devolve on a Colony which had done so much to explore the interior, and advance our knowledge of Australian geography. The words, "Sturt's farthest, lat. $25^{\circ} 58'$, long. $139^{\circ} 26'$," which so long appeared on the maps, have lost their interest only by the greater achievements of Stuart—who, by the by, accompanied Sturt—and by the telegraph line which, later on, followed where Stuart had led the way.

I need not detain you with the several projects for the extension of the telegraph to Australia. The most persistent promoters in the early days to which I am now referring were the late brothers Lionel and Francis Gisborne. The latter visited Australia so long ago as 1859, to submit a scheme for laying 3,780 knots of cable in several sections, from the east end of Java *via* Cape York, to Moreton Bay. English capitalists did not believe in long land lines through unsettled country, and their plans involved therefore a maximum of submarine cable and a minimum length of overland telegraphs. Distance, like a convex lens, magnified the obstacles and dangers connected with the latter, whilst in the Colonies, others as well as myself made light of difficulties which frightened English promoters, and advocated land lines which we knew would facilitate the settlement of the country. About that time, or early in 1859, having read an account of A. C. Gregory's exploration from the Victoria River to Moreton Bay, I first conceived the feasibility of a line across the interior from Port Augusta to Cambridge Gulf, and in July of that year (or some months prior to Gisborne's visit) submitted my views in a letter to the late Sir R. G. MacDonnell, K.C.M.G., C.B., then Governor of the Colony, and roughly estimated the cost at about £178,000. These were embodied in a despatch from the Governor to the Secretary of State. The subsequent successes of Stuart confirmed my conclusions, and led me to oppose the schemes of the promoters of the

Anglo-Australian and China Telegraph Company for laying cables from Singapore to Moreton Bay, submitted in 1862. In reporting on these schemes I wrote (in March 1863) : " Whatever differences of opinion may have previously existed as to the practicability of making the vicinity of Van Diemen's Gulf the terminus of the land line, the return of Messrs. McKinlay and Stuart—the former having crossed from Adelaide to Carpentaria, and thence to Queensland ; the latter having successfully accomplished the object he has so energetically pursued during the last few years, and planted his flag on the northern shores of Arnhem's Land—can leave no room for further doubt. The erection of an overland telegraph line to the north coast should be regarded as a national work, in the carrying out of which all the Colonies should unite. In considering the question of route, we should not so much concern ourselves as to which Colony will derive the greatest benefit, according as it is started from this or that point, but be prepared to discuss the matter without local bias, and select that route which will traverse, for the greater part, country suitable for occupation, the settlement of which the line will so greatly facilitate. In point of distance, Stuart's route would be the best for Adelaide and Melbourne."

What, however, specially recommended Stuart's route to my mind was, that its almost direct southerly course sooner carried the line beyond the adverse atmospheric conditions during the prevalence of the north-west monsoon, and into the dry interior, where almost perfect insulation could be secured, whereas, by going round the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and thence down the east coast, the line would be within the influences and electric disturbances of the monsoon all the way from Port Darwin to Brisbane.

Later on I gave a detailed account of my plans for an overland telegraph in a paper to the Philosophical Society of South Australia, His Excellency Governor Sir Dominick Daly being in the chair. All of these projects were, however, at that time premature. Long sea cables so far had everywhere failed. The first Atlantic cable lived only to flash words of peace and goodwill and a few important messages, and then became incurably dumb. The cables down the Red Sea to India, laid under a large guarantee from the Home Government, had scarcely been submerged when they failed. Up to the end of 1866, out of 19,923 miles of cable then laid, 9,903 miles, representing an outlay of £2,200,000, or about 40 per cent. of the whole, had proved unsuccessful. These

costly failures only stimulated scientific and practical men to fresh efforts, and finally America and then India were successfully connected, and the further extension of the electric chain to the rising Colonies of Australia became a mere question of time.

By the enterprise of Mr. Pender, Sir James Anderson, and others, who had taken an active part in connecting India, the British Indian Extension Company laid cables from Madras to Penang and Singapore, and in 1870 the British Australian Telegraph Company was formed for the purpose of laying a cable from Singapore to Java and Port Darwin. They also proposed to build a land line from Port Darwin to connect with the Queensland telegraph system, then being extended from Cardwell to Normanton on the shores of Carpentaria; but South Australia undertook to construct, at her own cost and risk, a line across the continent from Adelaide, and thus relieved the Company from that part of their scheme. A site for the Company's station at Palmerston was given by the Government, and an engagement was made to complete the land line by January 1, 1872. Mr. H. B. T. Strangways, then Attorney-General and Premier—who had always felt a great interest in this long-talked-of project, as he did also in the explorations of Stuart—took the matter up very warmly, and, though a change of Ministry occurred, it was largely owing to his initiatory action that the authority of Parliament was eventually secured, and a preliminary loan of £120,000 voted, the succeeding Government introducing a Bill for that purpose. In the Governor of the Colony, the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., in my friend Sir Arthur Blyth, who was in the Ministry which immediately succeeded Mr. Strangways' administration, and in many other influential colonists, including the late Mr. F. S. Dutton, then Agent-General in London—the enterprise found warm supporters, whilst I, upon whom the grave responsibility of carrying it out in a large measure devolved, found in them wise and kindly advisers. We were thus committed to the completion of a telegraph line, nearly 2,000 miles long, through a difficult and dry country, of which we knew nothing except what we could glean from Stuart's journals, and which was wholly unoccupied by white men for a distance of 1,400 miles. Stuart was dead and could not help us, but we knew that there were broad stony deserts to cross, long stretches of heavy high sandhills, at right angles to the course of the line, which could not be turned or avoided; long stages without water, and that for the greater part of the way the country was so sparsely timbered that

wooden and, in some cases, iron poles would have to be carted immense distances. In fact, between Port Augusta and lat. 26° , a distance of 600 miles, there was practically no serviceable timber. Beyond Mount Margaret, or latitude 29° , the country was wholly unoccupied, there were no tracks for the teams, and we had to cart all our wire, insulators, &c., besides food for the men and building materials for the stations from Port Augusta as far north as latitude 19° , or a maximum distance of about 1,200 miles. This will give you some idea of the difficulties we had to grapple with and surmount. I had only recently been appointed Postmaster-General in addition to my duties of Superintendent of Telegraphs and Government Astronomer, and now had to face the grave responsibility of carrying out the work I had so long advocated, but the magnitude of which until this moment I had hardly realised. It had to be done, too, in the short space of less than eighteen months.

In planning the work I divided the line into three sections, commencing at Port Augusta, to which point the wire from Adelaide could be carried by the poles already existing, viz. :—

1. From Port Augusta to lat. 27° .
2. From lat. 27 to about lat. $19^{\circ} 30'$.
3. From Port Darwin to the north end of the middle section.

The first and third sections were let by contract ; the first at £41 per mile, the third at prices ranging from £39 to £92 per mile, the Government in each case supplying wire, insulators, and other telegraph materials, except poles. The middle section, which from its remoteness I considered, as it really was, the most difficult and hazardous part of the work, was constructed by the Government, and for this purpose I fitted out five working parties, each having about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ° of latitude to do, the sub-sections being respectively designated as A B C D and E. Each party consisted of about twenty men and officers, and the whole were provided in the first instance with twenty horse waggons, eighteen bullock teams of ten bullocks each, and five light express waggons, besides saddle horses, in all about one hundred and sixty-five horses and two hundred and ten bullocks. A separate party had charge of a large number of sheep, and superintended the transport of stores, &c. ; and the cartage of materials, wire, rations, &c., a work of great difficulty, was let by contract, at the following rate :—

From Port Augusta to Section A (lat. 27° to $25^{\circ} 30'$),	£26	0s. per ton.
, " " " B (lat. $25^{\circ} 30'$ to 24°),	£48	0s. ,,
, " " " C (lat. 24° to $22^{\circ} 30'$),	£75	10s. ,,
, " " " D (lat. $22^{\circ} 30'$ to 21°),	£102	10s. ,,
, " " " E (lat. 21° to $19^{\circ} 30'$),	£130	10s. ,,

In the selection of officers I was greatly assisted by the Surveyor-General, Mr. G. W. Goyder, who was able, by his great experience, to give me much valuable information ; and the horses, upon whose staunch qualities our success in the main depended, were selected by the late Mr. George Hamilton, then Commissioner of Police.

These five construction parties started with their teams from Adelaide at the end of August, and it will give you some idea of the magnitude of the work when I tell you that the party which had to put up the most distant section (E, lat. 21° to $19^{\circ} 30'$) did not reach the scene of their operations till the 24th of May of the following year, and planted their first pole on June 1.

Before such a large body of men could be safely sent into the distant and dry interior, it was considered necessary to despatch an exploring party, under Mr. John Ross, in advance. I instructed Mr. Ross to explore the country as far as the MacDonnell ranges, and to find the best route with regard to water and timber for poles ; then to return, and meet me or the leader of the construction parties. I personally proceeded as far north as the Peake, lat. $28^{\circ} 30'$, to complete all the necessary organisations. At the Strangways Springs I met Mr. Ross on his return ; and on my arrival at the Peake, sent him out again to explore the country north of the MacDonnell range, to about lat. 20° . At the Peake, having made my final arrangements for the carrying out of the work, I entrusted the chief command of the central sections to Mr. A. T. Woods, and then returned to Adelaide, inspecting, *en route*, the progress making with the work on the section from Port Augusta northwards.

Mr. Ross, it may be added, having explored the country for some distance north of Central Mount Stuart, was again despatched to communicate with the working parties in the Northern Territory, and finally he crossed to Port Darwin.

So far, everything was going smoothly, without a hitch ; fair progress was being made with the first section from Port Augusta, and the central parties were on their ground, and pushing on with the greatest vigour. Unfortunately, however, the contractors for the Port Darwin section, after erecting 225 miles of poles and 156 miles of wire, the easiest part of their task, being close to their base of operations, utterly broke down for want of transport power. The overseer cancelled the contract, and arrived in Adelaide on July 5, 1871, to announce the failure. No time was lost : a fresh expedition was at once fitted out, under the command of Mr. R. C.

Patterson, the assistant engineer-in-chief, who left in the ss. *Omeo* in August, followed by a fleet of vessels conveying 500 bullocks and 170 horses. At the same time, or immediately on hearing of the breakdown in the Northern Territory, I sent instructions by express to the central parties, who were making good progress, to push on and erect as much line north of their limit (lat. $19^{\circ} 30'$) as they possibly could. I also hastened forward large quantities of materials and rations from Port Augusta. Owing to these timely arrangements, and assisted by my officers and men in a manner worthy of all praise, the central parties actually erected 82 miles of line north of lat. $19^{\circ} 30'$, or over 700 miles of line, the supplies having to be carted from Port Augusta over a maximum distance of 1,300 to 1,400 miles.

In despatching Mr. Patterson's expedition, I was anxious that we should avail ourselves of the Roper River as the base of operation for the southern portion of his work, and officially recommended that course, strongly supported by Mr. Patterson. At my instance the Roper had been roughly surveyed, and ascertained to be navigable for some distance—a fact which, properly availed of, would very greatly facilitate the construction of the line south of the Katherine or Elsey. Unfortunately, I was overruled, and the whole of the new forces went to Port Darwin, where they arrived towards the end of the dry season. Water and food were scarce; the heat was intense. In the dry country between the Katherine and Daly Waters, wells had to be sunk before the cartage could proceed. The cattle, in miserable condition, were everywhere dying. Then followed a wet season of great intensity, and the flooded country became impassable. Recognising the value of the Roper River, Mr. Patterson loaded the Government schooner *Gulnare* with materials, &c., for that river, but she was wrecked. He then chartered the barque *Bengal*, which had arrived with materials for the telegraph buildings at Palmerston and the operators, and despatched her to the Roper. In the meantime the cable ships arrived, and the cable was laid from Port Darwin to Banjoe-wangie, East Java, by 3.30 p.m. on November 17, when communication was established with London, our disasters being the first item of intelligence flashed through. Mr. Patterson travelled overland to the Roper to meet the *Bengal* and form a dépôt. On his arrival, nothing had been seen or heard of that vessel. His men were running short of supplies, so, extemporising a boat out of the body of a waggon, he floated down the flooded river in search of the *Bengal*, and, fortunately, found her anchored some thirty miles or so below

the dépôt. Disheartened by his great misfortunes and difficulties, he telegraphed for reinforcements.

It was then decided that I should go personally with authority to take such steps as might be necessary to secure the completion of the work. I accordingly left Port Adelaide on January 4, 1872, in the ss. *Omeo*, with 80 horses, additional materials and stores, and several men; followed a few weeks later by the ss. *Tararua*, with 77 horses. As it might be impossible to take these large steamers over the bar and up the river, a small paddle steamer, the *Young Australian*, was sent in advance, *via* King George's Sound, to meet me off the mouth of the Roper.

In the meantime, active progress had been made with the southern and middle sections of the line; the wire was being rapidly run up, and the day before I sailed I received the first telegram from Alice Springs announcing the arrival of the operators who had been sent up the line some weeks before. My pleasure was, however, marred and turned into sorrow by the intelligence that one of their number, Kraagen, had perished for want of water on his way up the country. He was to have had charge of the Alice Springs station, and started in company with two other operators from the Charlotte Waters, leaving the heavily-laden teams to follow, as he was anxious to speak me from Alice Springs before I left for the Northern Territory. On the third day out they failed to find water, and spent that and the following day in vain searches for it. Being the best mounted and strongest of the three, Kraagen left his comrades in order to look for water, but never returned. The other two, having killed one of their horses and drank its blood, were finally led to water by leaving the remaining horse to follow its own instincts; and then, being joined by the officer in charge of the teams, a search was made, and poor Kraagen's dead body was found at the foot of a telegraph pole.

On my arrival at Maria Island, near the mouth of the Roper, I was met by Messrs. Patterson and Little and Captain Sweet. Nothing had been seen of the *Young Australian*, so, after ascertaining that there was sufficient water on the bar, I decided to take the *Omeo*, a steamer of nearly 1,000 tons, up the river as far as possible and land the horses. I had, however, to give the Captain a letter indemnifying his owners against any loss, and making the Government responsible for the full value of his ship. The evening of that day found us fifteen miles up this comparatively unknown river.

The horses were safely landed in a shallow reach about 35 miles

further up the river, and a few days later I was relieved by the arrival of the *Young Australian*, which enabled me to lighten the *Omeo*, and proceed in the smaller steamer at once to the dépôt, which was about 85 or 90 miles above the mouth. I took careful soundings on my way, and, finding sufficient water, the *Omeo* and *Bengal* were towed up to the landing-place. On the departure of the *Omeo* I met the *Tararua* off Maria Island, and, availing ourselves of a fine freshet, we succeeded in steaming up to the dépôt, where we landed the horses and cargo.

After a long and vexatious delay, arising from the protracted wet season and the consequent flooded state of the country, we were at last able to load up and despatch the teams, Mr. Patterson going in advance to look after the working parties, of whom we had not heard for months. I then proceeded in the *Young Australian* to Port Darwin, where I arrived early in May, after a tedious voyage of nineteen days. Having inspected the line and station buildings then in progress, and completed all the working arrangements, I purposed travelling overland, but no horses being available for so long a journey, was compelled to return to the Roper by sea.

Leaving the Roper on June 13, I started on horseback on my homeward journey to Adelaide, thoroughly inspecting the line and putting all the stations in thorough working order on my way; some time being spent with each of the working parties. On my arrival at the Daly Waters I sent a telegram to the Agent-General in London informing him of the rapid progress then being made, and saying that we had established a horse express service to convey messages between the ends of the wires. I received the first batch of messages from England for the Colonies. Next day the cable broke down, and communication was not restored till October 21. In the meantime we joined the two ends of the wire on August 22, when camped near Central Mount Stuart, and, sitting on the ground on a very cold night with a small pocket relay in my hand, I received and acknowledged kind messages of congratulation from the Governor and Government, from the foreign Consuls, and friends in all parts of Australia. Our great work was accomplished, the electric wire stretched from shore to shore, and our settlement at Port Darwin was brought within speaking distance of the seat of government. Notwithstanding all our disasters, we had constructed a telegraph line nearly 2,000 miles long through the heart of Australia, and built a number of substantial stone stations, in somewhat less than two years.

Shortly before I reached Adelaide, or on October 21, the cable

was repaired, and the Australian Colonies were connected with the grand electric chain which unites all the nations of the earth, an event which was celebrated by public banquets in London, Adelaide, and Sydney on November 15, 1872.

We had, of course, in the first instance to avail ourselves of the best local timber procurable, and could use but few iron poles. For the first six hundred miles from Port Augusta the poles were mostly our native cypress pine, and elsewhere gum and blood-wood. The line was constructed in a most substantial manner throughout, but the white ants are most destructive to all kinds of timber, except the cypress pine. We have therefore gradually repoled the line at a great expense with Oppenheimer's iron poles, a work which is now nearly completed. The cost of the line, including the repoling and also the stations, up to the end of 1883 was £479,174 18s. 3d.

The first cable in 1871 was laid from Singapore to Batavia, 557.09 knots, and from Banjoewangie to Port Darwin, 1083.27 knots.

In 1878 the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia agreed to pay the Eastern Extension Company £32,400 a year for a period of twenty years for a duplicate cable, which was laid by January, 1880, in the following sections :—

	Knots.
From Singapore to Banjoewangie	934.885
From Banjoewangie to Port Darwin	1131.685
	<hr/>
	Total 2066.570

The Company had previously laid a cable from Rangoon to Penang, 853.125 knots, and in 1879 a second cable was laid from Penang to Singapore in two sections, connecting Malacca :—

	Knots.
Penang to Malacca	276.784
Malacca to Singapore	120.482
	<hr/>
	397.266

It may be mentioned in passing that the gutta-percha core of the second Australian cable is taped with brass ribbon to protect it from the attacks of marine insects infesting tropical seas.

You will see, therefore, that we have now a complete system of duplication right through to Australia, and have thus secured almost entire immunity from interruption, whilst with regard to the overland line from Port Darwin, South Australia spares no expense in keeping it in the most efficient working order : the

whole of the line is patrolled once a month, and so perfect is the insulation that messages are transmitted between Adelaide and Port Darwin with, as a rule, only one automatic translation, viz., at Alice Springs. In 1883 we had only five interruptions, amounting in the aggregate to six days; in 1880 we had only two days' interruption. The stations in the interior are substantial stone buildings, well supplied with water, each having a sufficient staff of operators and men for working the line night and day, and for keeping it in good repair. They have to be supplied with rations from Adelaide, which are sent up every year. We breed our own sheep and cattle, and shall shortly breed our own horses. On various parts of the line we have sunk wells, and now a journey from Adelaide to Port Darwin no longer presents any formidable obstruction.

Although I have referred at some length to the difficult character of the interior, I do not wish it to be understood that the line passes through a country unfit for occupation. On the contrary, nearly the whole of the interior which the line traverses is adapted for pastoral purposes, and is rapidly becoming settled throughout. As you are probably aware, the South Australian Government contemplate the construction of a railway to Port Darwin, which will follow the route of the telegraph. It already extends to Hergott Springs, and will shortly be completed as far as Strangways Springs. Tenders have been invited for a northern section from Port Darwin to Pine Creek.

The rapid growth of our international telegraph business will be seen from the following tables:—

1873.

	Forwarded from the Colonies.		Received by the Colonies.		Total.	
	No. of Mes- sages.	Receipts.	No. of Mes- sages.	Receipts.	No. of Mes- sages.	Receipts,
New South Wales	1,429	£ 17,494 19 3	1,380	£ 14,760 6 3	2,789	£ 32,255 5 6
Victoria	2,191	25,334 18 3	2,614	36,830 8 11	4,805	62,165 7 2
South Australia	472	4,501 4 3	469	4,518 4 9	941	9,019 9 0
Queensland	200	2,442 18 9	141	1,820 4 0	341	4,263 2 9
Western Australia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tasmania	40	417 1 9	36	454 13 9	76	871 15 6
New Zealand	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4,332	50,191 2 3	4,620	58,383 17 8	8,952	108,574 19 11

1883.

	Forwarded from the Colonies.			Received by the Colonies.			Total.	
	No. of Mes- sages.	Receipts.		No. of Mes- sages.	Receipts.		No. of Mes- sages.	Receipts.
		£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
New South Wales	7,120	43,715	7 10	6,183	34,140	18 4	13,303	77,856 6 2
Victoria	6,476	41,183	9 9	6,992	40,041	8 9	13,468	81,224 18 6
South Australia	2,865	14,251	14 11	3,553	21,255	17 7	6,418	35,507 12 6
Queensland	1,334	6,580	13 6	983	5,011	13 7	2,317	11,592 7 1
Western Australia	312	1,155	7 7	276	1,133	3 0	588	2,288 10 7
Tasmania	313	1,452	13 1	319	1,379	12 11	632	2,832 6 0
New Zealand	3,351	20,190	9 11	3,257	19,785	8 11	6,608	39,975 18 10
Total	21,771	128,529	16 7	21,563	122,748	3 1	43,334	251,277 19 8
Increase over 1873	17,439	78,338	14 4	16,943	64,364	5 5	34,382	142,702 19 9

Next to the overland telegraph to Port Darwin, our most difficult undertaking was the erection of the telegraph to Western Australia, as anyone who has read Eyre's account of his perilous journey to King George's Sound will readily understand. Crossing the head of Spencer's Gulf at Port Augusta, the line traverses the waterless country on the western shores of the Gulf to Port Lincoln, thence to Port Elliston, Streaky Bay, Fowler's Bay, round the head of the great Australian Bight to Eucla. Throughout the whole distance there was no available timber, so that iron poles (Oppenheimer's) had to be imported from England, and distributed over the line. We had a protracted drought, there was no feed for the teams, and water could be obtained at only a few places far apart. Forage and water had, therefore, to be carted long distances. There were dense scrubs to cut through for a space of 40 feet wide, and long stretches of heavy sandhills to cross. The most difficult section was from Fowler's Bay to Eucla, 230½ miles, where there was no intermediate point at which materials could be landed. From Fowler's Bay to the head of the Bight, 90 miles, the line for the first 53 miles alternately traverses clear plains and dense scrubs, and the rest of the distance heavy sandhills without water. From the head of the Bight to Eucla, 140 miles, an unbroken wall of high limestone cliffs form the coast-line; the country is mostly open plains, lightly timbered with sandal-wood, mulga, and myall. In favourable seasons there is good feed and saltbush, but water is only to be obtained in small quantities, at distant intervals, in rock holes, a sort of natural tank. A few wells have been

sunk, but water was not struck till the sea level was reached, and then it was salt as the sea. The construction party, under Mr. R. R. Knuckey, found the rock holes empty and the country bare of feed. Over this unbroken stretch of 140 miles of dry and barren country we had to cart, besides telegraph materials and food, all the forage and water required for the teams, and this, after the toilsome journey of 90 miles from Fowler's Bay. Notwithstanding all these obstacles, under a burning Australian sun and during this terrible drought, the work, commenced on August 25, 1875, was completed in July, 1877, the total length of wire being 979 miles from Adelaide, and 759 miles of new line, starting from Port Augusta. There are 12,474 iron poles, planted as a rule five chains apart, painted sawn timber poles being used in the townships. To secure good insulation the line was kept as far from the coast as possible, and, as we had no roads to confine us, we could avoid angles. Our longest straight run is 72 miles. Owing to the long stages without water, I have had to place tanks in some places along the line, to facilitate inspection and repairs. Thus between the head of the Bight and Eucla I have placed tanks, at 35, 70, and 100 miles from Eucla. These tanks are covered with galvanised iron roofs, which catch sufficient rain-water for our purpose. At the head of the Bight good water has been found by sinking.

The cost of the work was £68,205 5s 1d. The Western Australian section, from King George's Sound, 752 miles, was commenced nearly simultaneously with the South Australian section, and was completed in December, 1877, communication being open with Perth, 1,986 miles from Adelaide, on the 8th.

There are stations at—

Bremer	104	miles from Albany.
Esperance Bay	273	" "
Israelite Bay	399	" "
Eyre's Sandpatch	592	" "
Eucla	752	" "

And in South Australia at Fowler's Bay, Streaky Bay, Port Elliston, Port Lincoln, Franklin Harbour, and Port Augusta.

It may be here mentioned that the telegraph lines have been largely utilised for the establishment of an elaborate system of weather reports and synoptic isobar maps, which are published daily in each of the Colonies. These show the exact state of the weather as regards atmospheric pressure, temperature, direction and force of the wind over the whole of Australia and New Zea-

land. As most of our atmospheric disturbances have a progressive march from west to east, the reports from Western Australia admit of our giving warnings of the approach of storms, one, two, and even three days in advance. Thus, when a depression approaches the west coast, the reports from Perth, &c., show falling barometers and northerly winds. Within thirty or forty hours the eastern quadrant of the storm will reach the meridian of Adelaide. Twenty-four hours later (or sooner, as the case may be) it will pass through Bass's Straits and ultimately reach New Zealand. The telegraph has also been utilised for accurate determination of Australasian longitudes. Mr. Ellery, Mr. Russell, Dr. Hector, and myself, assisted by Capt. Darwin—who was sent out to Queensland to observe the transit of Venus in 1882—and the astronomer at Batavia, have made careful measurements of the difference of longitude between Singapore, Banjoewangie, Port Darwin, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Wellington, New Zealand.

I have endeavoured to give you a brief outline of our telegraphic enterprise in Australasia, necessarily, however, giving prominence to what has been done in South Australia, as to take up in detail the operations in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand would have occupied more time than I have at my disposal, and already I fear I must have made too great a demand on your patience. In conclusion, will you allow me to express a hope that the electric band which now unites the grand old Mother Country with all her most distant Colonies, may be the means of largely facilitating the perfect federation and union of the British Empire, a work in which the Royal Colonial Institute is known to take so deep an interest.

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir John Coode): Before I call on Sir Arthur Blyth, I would just remark that I was not far wrong when I assured Mr. Todd that he would have a sympathetic audience. The attention given to the paper shows that we have all thoroughly enjoyed and been interested in what he has told us.

Sir ARTHUR BLYTH, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for South Australia): Our first duty should, I think, be to thank Mr. Todd for the very interesting paper he has prepared and has read to us. I hardly see how there can be much discussion upon it. He has desired to praise everybody, from Mr. McGowan and Mr. Patterson down to the very workmen employed on the telegraph line—not

one who rendered him able and efficient service has been forgotten. I am very much mistaken if the Royal Colonial Institute does not fill up the omissions which, very properly, Mr. Todd has made, and if we do not show how very much we are indebted to him for the great work he has done. There is one little point I ought to mention as Agent-General for the Colony to which Mr. Todd belongs, and of whom we are justly proud, and that is, the generosity of South Australia in this matter. She might have asked the other Colonies to bear some portion of the burden, but she did not do so. She might have insisted on all the messages going through Adelaide and being marked *via* Adelaide. She undertook the work for the benefit of Australia as a whole, and Australia as a whole has derived benefit from the work. Perhaps, as a colonist of South Australia, I might have said that when the question of a subsidy for another cable came forward, some little opportunity was afforded of showing how very much the other Colonies were indebted to South Australia, and that they might not have insisted on our bearing the last penny in our share of the burden. As regards the telegraph, postal, and other matters, we endeavour to be in advance of the other Colonies. No one who has not known something of Australia can understand the dangers that beset travelling in that country at the outset. One great and special danger was want of water. I suppose there was no more interesting part of the paper than that in which Mr. Todd described the loss of poor Kraagen. But this special danger of travelling in Central Australia has been reduced to a great extent by the erection of the telegraph line. There are very many incidents in connection with this subject that I might have mentioned, having been in various Ministries that had to do with telegraph work in South Australia. No one who did not see what Mr. Todd had to perform, and what he undertook to perform, can imagine the test to which the energy and determination of the man were put. I have recently had to point out that the natural advantages of Australia were enormous, but not to take into account the energy and determination of the men who inhabit them would be to give an incomplete picture of the Colonies. Wherever a great work has to be performed, the man is generally found equal to the occasion—certainly among Anglo-Saxon nations—and we shall always be extremely proud to think that these qualities prevail in South Australia. There are some who affect to think that the spread of telegraphy or rapid communication is to be lamented, but I think we should be in a very peculiar position indeed if we were deprived of the means of sending telegrams

either to England or to any other part of the earth. It is one of the great benefits of the age. I have been young and am now old, and I recollect the first telegraph in Great Britain. A very curious thing it was. A man's age can be pretty well calculated when he talks of having seen the first telegraph in England. To be connected with England and the rest of the world is now one of the privileges which all the Colonies enjoy, and one which they would miss very much. The advantages of the telegraph to South Australia have been numerous—not as regards receipts, but in other respects. When she has been wanting ships, for instance, she has been able to get them from all parts of the world, and she would not have been able to do that had she not undertaken this great work. With the expression of the pardonable desire that South Australia's generosity in this matter should be added to the great debt of gratitude which all the Colonies owe to Mr. Todd, I will conclude by saying that we shall all thank him for the interesting evening he has given us.

Mr. R. MURRAY SMITH, C.M.G. (Agent-General for Victoria): If Sir Arthur Blyth felt some difficulty in speaking on this subject, what must happen to one when he has already exhausted all the forms of compliment and appreciation which I should have been so desirous to share in paying to Mr. Todd? I can only add to what he has said my own appreciation of the heroism, and of the modesty which always accompanies heroism, of the performers of such a great work. I listened to it as if I were hearing a romance of the Middle Ages, with this advantage—that I knew the story to be true, and saw the hero of the story before me. I recollect when the first idea of this telegraph line across Australia, connecting us with England, was mooted, the curious apathy with which the project was received, showing how few persons possess the imaginative power which is able to conceive these great undertakings. I remember plenty of people who said, "What do we want with messages from London every day? What are the concerns of England to us that we should hear of them every twenty-four hours? Much better wait a month, and get all the news together in an article of two or three columns." And now, I suppose, if the telegraph breaks down, the streets of Melbourne and Sydney are filled with gloom, and merchants, traders, and newspaper readers shake their heads and say, "What on earth are we to do? Here is that telegraph broken down again. We really cannot go on any longer than twenty-four hours without news from London." It is the man who to good sense unites imagination, and to the imagi-

nation the practical energy which makes imagination useful—it is to him that the glory of such undertakings as these belongs. I could not help thinking, as I heard the narration of the difficulties met and overcome, that if Mr. Todd had been here a year or a year and a half ago, he would have been seized by force and carried to Africa, in order that he might undertake the railway from Suakim to Berber, which has taxed the energies—and, in fact, overtaxed all the energies—of our English engineers. He is, in fact, fortunate in not now occupying the position of Governor of Suakim. I can only echo the thanks Sir Arthur Blyth has given to the lecturer, whose paper is by far the most interesting I ever heard within these walls.

Sir SAUL SAMUEL, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for New South Wales): I have to thank Mr. Todd for his very able paper, which is particularly interesting to me, as it is now thirty years since I met Mr. Todd in the city of Melbourne, he having come from South Australia to arrange with the Victorian Government for the construction of a line of telegraph from Adelaide to Melbourne, whilst I had travelled overland from Sydney with two friends to endeavour to ascertain the practicability of constructing a line from Sydney. After having had an interview with Mr. McGowan, Mr. Todd, and some members of the Victorian Government, I returned to Sydney and proposed to Mr. Donaldson—afterwards Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson—the first Premier of New South Wales under responsible government, that New South Wales should construct a line of telegraph to join with the Victorian line on the border of the two Colonies at Albury, at a cost of £30,000. Mr. Donaldson said the proposition was altogether premature, and asked where I thought £30,000 could be got to construct such a line, and stated that I was too far in advance of the age. I subsequently discussed the matter with Sir William Denison, the then Governor of New South Wales, who also shared in the doubts as to the practicability of the scheme. I then spoke to Mr. Parkes, then a member of the Legislative Assembly, now Sir Henry Parkes, and he undertook to bring the matter under the notice of the Legislative Assembly, and he afterwards moved for a select committee to inquire into the desirability of making such a line. At that time it was difficult to find anyone who knew much about telegraphy. However, some witnesses were found, and I myself gave evidence, giving the result of my inquiries on the road, and the particulars of my interview with Mr. Todd and Mr. McGowan. The committee brought up their report recommending that £30,000 should be placed upon the estimates

for a line connecting Victoria with New South Wales, Victoria having consented to make her portion to join with that of New South Wales. The Assembly adopted the report, and the money was voted, and a contract was made for the construction of the line. While the line was in course of erection it was determined to construct a short line, as an experiment, from Sydney to South Head, a distance of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Insulators and instruments were procured from Melbourne, and when the line was completed no one could be found to work the instruments. In this difficulty Captain Martindale, then at the head of the Public Works Department of Sydney, determined, upon my suggestion, to apply to Mr. Todd to ascertain if he could send to New South Wales an officer of experience, who knew not only how to work the instruments, but to organise a telegraphic system for the Colony. Mr. Todd sent us Mr. Cracknell, who is now the excellent and able Superintendent of the Telegraph Department of New South Wales. That is now thirty years since, although I can hardly realise that fact when I look at our friend Mr. Todd, who is as young in appearance now as at the time when I first met him. When Mr. Cracknell arrived in Sydney, and was enabled to establish telegraphic communication between Sydney and South Head, it created quite a sensation, and the people began to realise the fact that telegraphic communication, not only with Melbourne, but with places even more distant, was practicable. When telegraphic communication was first established between Melbourne and Sydney, in 1858, and for a long period afterwards, the charge was 6s. for a message of ten words between those cities. At a conference held in Melbourne in 1870, of which I was a member, the charge was reduced to 3s., and this after a great deal of opposition. Subsequently, when I was Postmaster-General of New South Wales, I had the satisfaction, in conjunction with the Victorian Government, of securing a reduction in the charge to 2s. The charge for every ten words is now, I believe, 1s. between the two Colonies. The Australian Colonies now send messages over their lines at the rate of 1s. for every ten words. Mr. Todd has stated that the charges between Adelaide and the suburbs is 6d. for every ten words. The same charge is made in Sydney. I recollect well the occasion referred to by Mr. Todd in 1859, when Mr. Francis Gisborne visited the Colonies, and proposed to establish cable communication between Australia and the Mother Country. I was then Colonial Treasurer, and the Government to which I belonged agreed to submit Mr. Gisborne's proposals to Parliament. The majority of the Legislative Assembly, however,

considered that the Colonies were not then ripe for carrying out an undertaking of such magnitude, and the proposals were rejected. With regard to the overland line across the continent to Port Darwin, at the conference to which I have before referred, in 1870, the late Captain John Hart, then Premier of South Australia, proposed that the Government of that Colony should construct the line, and that the different Australian Colonies should contribute. At the same time Queensland represented that they had made an arrangement with the Cable Construction Company to construct a cable from Normanton, in the Gulf of Carpentaria, to connect with Europe, and that their Government had made considerable progress in the erection of that line, and which they intended to complete. Between the two Colonies at that time it was difficult for the other Governments to decide which was the better route. I have a very vivid recollection that the line proposed by South Australia, and which has been so successfully carried out by my friend Mr. Todd, was considered impracticable, and the Queensland line at that time was thought the better of the two. The South Australian Government are entitled to the credit and thanks of the Australasian Colonies for their enterprise in having been instrumental in giving them early telegraphic communication with, it may be said, the rest of the world; and too much praise cannot be given to the vast energy and ability with which Mr. Todd has carried out this great work.

Mr. J. F. GARRICK, C.M.G. (Agent-General for Queensland): I really feel it is hardly necessary to say anything, for the oldest of the family—New South Wales—has kindly taken the youngest of the group under its care, and has said that good word for Queensland which I intended to say myself. We must have looked at the array of facts and figures presented by Mr. Todd as an almost romantic story. It is a wonderful story—wonderful in what has been accomplished, and still more wonderful in what the future has in store for us, and for you in this country also. We have heard statements made about economic reasons on the part of the old Colonies—a sort of fear of connecting different terminals on account of the expense. Youngsters, I suppose, are more courageous; at any rate, when the proposition was made, we in Queensland had no hesitation in promising those who were about constructing the cable that we were willing to make a land line and put ourselves in communication with this country. When this was discussed we thought that it was a settled matter. I believe Mr. Todd himself will almost bear me out in saying that we in

Queensland thought the matter was settled, and that the cable was to be connected with our system. At any rate, we have always insisted—and our public men still insist—that inasmuch as we have not been able to connect Brisbane with the Eastern Extension Company, we are going to connect independently of it. When we heard of the cable to be made, we instantly commenced to make our lines, which were to stretch along our eastern coast to Cardwell and cross to the Gulf of Carpentaria. I have heard—and I believe it to be substantially true—that the persons who were to construct the cable called at Adelaide, the first port of call, and that the whole thing was settled before they reached our northern coast. Perhaps Mr. Todd will tell us if it was so. I cannot help thinking—and I think you will agree—that it would have been rather better to let us do the work. Mr. Todd has told us that the country was dry and quite unoccupied. He had immense difficulties to face. There was no business to be done, for the time, on his route. He has, however, told us the country is fit for pastoral occupation. But along the eastern coast we have town after town, and a paying business all the way. Each word that comes along the wire down to South Australia has to be paid 1s. 3d. for, and a message of ten words, in which may be included an address, is 12s. 6d. If you come our way we send a ten-word message for 1s., charging nothing for the address. We might not have been able to do cable business on those terms, but if you had left the business in our hands I really think we should have been able to do it for not more than 3d. a word. We are now going right up the coast to Cape York, a distance of 400 miles. I cannot help thinking that, instructive and interesting as the paper has been, just a little has been left for consideration. It has dwelt mainly upon internal telegraphy, but has left out of consideration communication by cable with this country. We have now to pay 10s. 8d. for every word, for a message of ten words, with the address, costs almost £7. Most persons will think that charges of that kind stop business. We did hope for something better, which, I believe, we shall get after the Conference of the Eastern Company. It is said Queensland remains obstinate. I call it reasonable. We think these rates are altogether too heavy. It will be well, I think, for the people of this country and the Colony that we should stand outside the arrangement. If this result is final, you will have another wire independent of the existing wire, and perhaps competition will tend to reduce the rate. I conclude, as I began, by thanking Mr. Todd for his paper, and by

expressing a hope that if there is competition between South Australia and us it will always be on those friendly lines which will not lead to any rupture between us, and that everything will be for the benefit of the people of Australia and of this country.

Major-General Sir ANDREW CLARKE, G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E. : I came to-night to listen and not to speak, but I may take the opportunity of drawing attention to the fact that, after all, telegraphic communication in Australia is principally due in the beginning to the energy and enterprise of a private individual. A young Canadian engineer came to Melbourne, got introduced to the then commissioner of Customs, who took up the matter, and the first wire was laid from Melbourne to Williamstown, and subsequently to the Heads. To confirm what has been said, I recollect my name being on the back of the Bill necessary to project the line, and the fierce opposition that Bill met with in the Victorian Legislature. The chief opposition came from some members of the Chamber of Commerce, and I remember one member saying across the table, "What on earth do we want with these new-fangled notions? The semaphore is just as well as speaking through the wire." On the third reading my colleague was unable to take charge of the Bill. The third reading was challenged, but there was no division. I then ventured to say that that ten miles of wire would be the forerunner of cable communication with the Mother Country. In looking over some extracts from the newspapers of the day, I find it is reported that, after saying this, "the gallant and honourable member sat down, amid the ironical cheers and laughter of the House." This shows the feeling at the time with reference to the subject. I wished this evening to point out what Australia owes to the first pioneer of telegraphs in that country, Mr. McGowan, the present Chief of Telegraphs in Victoria, who came across the seas and laid the foundation of the system, and that to him and also to Mr. Todd our thanks are especially due.

Sir JAMES ANDERSON : The interesting paper read by Mr. Todd and the discussion which followed have had the effect of directing my mind to the beginning of telegraphy, and I would like in a few sentences to bring the history of submarine cables up to the same date as that of the land-lines before referring to the paper. When we lost the Atlantic cable in 1865 we returned to this country to get money to go back and look for it and lay a new one at the same time. I was one of several who went to Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow to make speeches and try to raise money. Only about £80,000 was required, and most of the capital subscribed had to be

found by a few gentlemen in London—each director of the Contractors' Company contributing £10,000. We found the lost cable, and successfully laid the new one. On our return I well remember the apathy in the public mind as to this class of property, none believing it would continue to exist, and there was no public disposed to subscribe money for laying telegraph cables. I undertook myself to raise capital for a cable from Malta to Egypt. The existing Government cable was continually breaking down, and I got such gentlemen as Mr. Brassey, Sir Daniel Gooch, Mr. Pender, Mr. Cyrus Field, Sir George Elliot, Mr. Bewly, and others, to subscribe about £10,000 each—getting almost the whole of the money required by private subscription. We next attempted to lay a cable to India. Mr. Pender left the Contractors' Company and joined us as chairman, guaranteeing £100,000. Nearly half the capital required was found, in sums of £10,000 to £15,000, by the same gentlemen who had subscribed for the Mediterranean cable. This undertaking was attempted on the co-operative system. The actual cash required was found by the shareholders, the contractors and others taking their profit in shares and giving those who had found the money a similar profit. These shares very soon went to a discount, and remained so for a long time, but without any reason whatever, before the cable was laid or any change of conditions occurred. A sort of mania for cables set in, and, much against our will and judgment, we had to push on beyond India to the Straits Settlements, and then to China and Australia. Before these extensions were made, the shares were being given away to those who would take them with the liability attached. The cold fit had come on again, and the contractors were left with a deal of the paper on their hands. Besides looking up all information obtainable as to exports and imports in those Colonies, we also read up all about the travels in the interior of Australia, in order that we might be able to judge as to the feasibility of approaching the south coast by land. As a rule, the travelling expeditions ended disastrously. Some of the enterprising pioneers lost their lives, some never being heard of again. As to the route from Port Darwin to the Roper River, we read of want of water sometimes, and at other times of too much water, in the shape of floods. We read also of alligators and cannibals, and the whole description was simply appalling to those interested in carrying a line of telegraph through Australia on commercial principles. The contractors naturally sent out an experienced traveller to advise them as to the best course to adopt, and I am sure you will under-

stand how rejoiced we were when South Australia took this job off our hands. Although something like £70,000 was provided for making that land line, it seemed very obvious then—and I am persuaded now—it would have gone far to ruin us both financially and in reputation, if we had been compelled to erect that line from Port Darwin to the Roper at our own cost. The money subscribed would have done little towards it. Eminent men at home, whose names need not be mentioned, assured us that the line could not be made, and we were rejoiced to find men come forward in whom the Colony had confidence to carry out this important and costly enterprise, and the name of Mr. Todd became familiar to us. I do not know whether to forgive Mr. Todd for coming to this country and looking so young. I expected to see a careworn bald-headed old gentleman, worn out by enormous fatigue, instead of which we find him genial, hearty, and young-looking. I have never ceased to admire Mr. Todd's work and the enterprise and energy of South Australia in prosecuting it. For the successful result the cable companies and the commercial world are deeply indebted. I believe that the opening up of the interior of Australia—through the knowledge which it has brought to the Colonies and the world—will never be regretted. Even the money value of the undertaking will, in my opinion, become enormous. Mr. Garrick has referred to an opposition cable. This would cost the Colonies a great deal of money in the shape of subsidies, for one-half of which the tariff could be much reduced—below even what we now contemplate. To create an opposition with Government money for the sake of reducing the tariff would be rather hard upon those who have borne the brunt of the work. The contractors made no profit on the line to Australia, and the Cable Company are only earning a modest dividend. It is all very well for gentlemen in the position of Colonial Ministers to tax the community for anything they please, but private companies cannot tax anyone, and if directors have to meet their shareholders with a bad balance-sheet and no dividend, the chances are they will be turned out. I think we are all agreed as to the desirability of reducing tariffs whenever possible; still, if we cease to earn dividends we ruin the property. I hope and believe that when the Colonies come to consider seriously the question of opposition they will make some allowance for the risk shareholders have incurred in putting English money at the bottom of the sea. I think we are entitled to claim that we have spared no effort and expense to maintain the communication as efficiently as could be done by human energy. It is well to

remember that not half the cables in the world pay any dividend at all. If we are let alone, there is plenty of evidence to show that we shall reduce tariffs wherever possible, but we cannot in justice be asked to lower our rates to a point at which they will not enable us to pay a dividend. I cannot say too much in praise of Mr. Todd's zeal and energy, and the wonderful enterprise of South Australia in doing what they have done. It is to me a matter of constant admiration, and I thank Mr. Todd for his very interesting paper.

Mr. MALCOLM FRASER, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary of Western Australia) : I suppose our Chairman has asked me to rise in order to give the representatives of each of the divisions of Australia an opportunity of making any remarks they think fit, and of according a meed of praise to our worthy friend, Mr. Todd, for his very interesting paper. It is interesting to me and to all Australians, and must be of considerable interest also to those amongst us to-night who do not belong to those Colonies of the Empire. The remarks that have fallen from the various speakers have been most valuable. In regard to Western Australia, as you are aware, a most interesting paper about it was read by the present Governor, Sir F. Napier Broome, last session, at the meeting when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales presided. This young Colony, as Mr. Todd has termed it, owes a great deal to South Australia in the matter of telegraphs. The generous enterprise of South Australia has enabled Western Australia to connect itself with the systems of the world, and at the same time enabled the other Colonies, the greater eastern Colonies, to have another line of communication *via* King George's Sound, by which means on the arrival of every mail from Europe they may receive lengthy telegraphic despatches. Western Australia has now completed its system to Roebourne, beyond the North-West Cape. It is projected to extend the line, *via* Derby, to Cambridge Gulf, the border of South Australia, and it will then remain for South Australia to complete the line round the north-western seaboard. Thus we may come again to the good offices of South Australia to connect the system at Port Darwin. With regard to Queensland, I represented my Colony at the Telegraphic Conference at Sydney, in 1877, and I can say that for many years to my knowledge, gained then and since, Queensland has, too, shown great enterprise. I would like to draw attention to the desirability of coming to some agreement as to the working of the telegraph system within Australia. In the Colony we charge one shilling for ten words and a penny per word

over that number for any telegram within the Colony. The length of continuous line we shall before long have completed exceeds 2,400 miles, and will, when further branches are made, be nearly 2,900. Over the whole length we charge at the rate I have stated. By the postal system of Australasia we have an arrangement by which a half-ounce letter posted in one Colony goes to any other Colony for a fixed sum of twopence. The subject of telegraph arrangements might be worthy the consideration of the Federal Council of Australasia, which, as you will be aware, has been sitting for the past week or two in Hobart. It is not at present fully formed, but, excepting New South Wales, New Zealand, and South Australia, all the Australasian Colonies are now represented in it. I look to the results of the working of that body in the future with great expectation. It will have large and important matters to deal with, but I think one good work that Council might undertake would be to federate the telegraph system, so that the telegraphs might be worked as economically as possible. In conclusion, I must thank Mr. Todd for the interesting paper he has given us.

Chief Justice W. L. DOBSON: Although Tasmania has an Agent-General, who is on his way to represent her in the Old Country, I do not think that on this occasion there is another Tasmanian present besides myself. I am glad, therefore, to take the opportunity, on behalf of that little Colony, to express the strong sense she entertains of the advantages she derives from telegraphic communication. There is not one of us who, when he sits down to his breakfast, does not expect to find in the colonial papers the telegraphic information which you find in your *Times* or *Daily News*, or whatever journal you take. Tasmania was not behind the other colonies in telegraphic enterprise in the first instance. She has some 180 miles of sea between her and the neighbouring Colony, and she appealed to her richer neighbours to assist her in what was then the considerable enterprise of connecting the two lands by a submarine cable. We were assisted by Victoria to the extent of the loan of the surveying ship, which also helped in the work of laying down the cable, but otherwise the expense of the first cable was borne by Tasmania. I myself in 1859 prepared the agreement under which the line was to be laid. Unfortunately for us, the Victorian surveying-ship surveyed the most rugged portion of the Straits, and the result was that not only a fracture, but a compound fracture, of the line took place within a few days after the line was laid. The cable was washed up in short fragments along the shore, and I have heard of one piece that was brought to England

as a curiosity. That was the first enterprise. As Mr. Todd has told us, Tasmania remained isolated until in 1869 the Eastern Telegraph Company, under a subsidy from the Government of Tasmania, laid down a cable from Cape Schanck to Low Head. It has worked excellently, although the other day, when we were expecting news of a Russian war, the cable broke. This, however, only showed people the value of telegraphic communication. As regards the discussion, we have heard what Mr. Garrick has told us, and between that and the paper read by Mr. Todd we shall be able to form a fair opinion of the merits of the case as to the construction of the transcontinental line of telegraph.

The CHAIRMAN: Sir James Anderson has touched upon points which could not very well be dealt upon by previous speakers, on account of their official connection with the different Colonies; but he, as an outsider, like myself, has properly and pertinently called attention to the great spirit displayed by all the Australian Colonies in the establishment of telegraphs. It has been my lot during the last ten months to reap some of the benefits of this telegraphic communication. I have been from Perth all the way round the coast to Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, thence to Brisbane, up to Cape York, and to Normanton in the Gulf of Carpentaria, and, with the exception of a very small distance, I was never beyond touch of telegraphic communication with England and the world at large. You will easily suppose, therefore, than I am able to speak from personal experience of the enormous benefits arising from the establishment of this chain of communication. With regard to the Colonial public spirit in this matter, there is one point that struck me forcibly in Mr. Todd's paper, and that is with regard to the young Colony of Western Australia. She has no less than 16 miles of telegraph for every European inhabitant. If we had a similar rate of mileage in the United Kingdom we should have 2,300,000 miles at least. Just before the Russian scare had passed away I was at King George's Sound, and I found the Western Australian people engaged on their own account in what to them was perhaps a new enterprise. They were doing a little submarine cabling, to connect the great Australian system with Eclipse Island in front of the Sound, which stands like a sentinel guarding the great highway of navigation. The people at the lighthouse on this island can see the approach of vessels from either side. At that time there was no small anxiety as to whether there was not to be a war with Russia, and the people of King George's Sound took what appeared to me a pardonable pride in this exten-

sion of their cable. I could wish at this instant, while alluding to his services, that Mr. Todd were miles away, but as he is here I must still say what I feel—that he has shown what a man of skill, energy, perseverance, and enterprise can accomplish. I have had some little experience of Australia, and my examinations have been principally confined to the coast, but I have made occasional diversions inland and have some idea of what the interior is, and can form some slight notion of the difficulties that he must have encountered. We this evening have had evidence what a man with the courage of his convictions and of thorough determination can accomplish. I am glad the account of that work has been brought before the people of this country through the means of the Royal Colonial Institute, and I am sure I am justified in saying we all give Mr. Todd our most hearty thanks.

Mr. CHARLES TODD, C.M.G.: I must thank you very cordially and sincerely for the kind manner in which you have acknowledged my services to-night. It has afforded me great pleasure to read the paper and to find it has been appreciated. I am also glad to find that the enterprise of the Australasian Colonies in the matter of telegraphs and in connecting themselves with each other and the rest of the civilised world is appreciated by an English audience. It is not desirable at this late hour that I should take up much time in replying to the remarks made during the discussion. My friend Mr. Garrick, like a true friend and champion of Queensland, has told you, as a clever barrister would, his side of the case, suppressing some facts on the other side which would tell against him. I have referred, although briefly, to the principal reasons why I preferred Stuart's route across the interior to any other. It is the shortest and admits of the best insulation. When Mr. Garrick spoke of the Queensland charges being low, he made no reference to the additional length of the cable required to connect Normanton. That, as Sir J. Anderson would tell you, would be a costly affair, and, therefore, the cable charges would have to be greater in order that English shareholders might receive some dividend. If, on the other hand, the land line which the company first proposed to construct had been carried out, it would have been, as I have said, within the influence of the north-west monsoon all the way from Port Darwin to Brisbane. As a matter of fact, the north-west monsoon follows all down the eastern coast, and the electrical disturbances are very severe. Our line is not only the shortest, but, passing through the dry interior, the insulation is absolutely perfect. With regard to the suggestion

that there should be another cable from Colombo to Thursday Island, I would call attention to the fact that there are two cables already existing between England and Australia, and that these cables can do six or seven times more work than they are called upon to do ; and I ask you, as men of sense and as commercial men, whether you think the best way of cheapening the charges between England and Australia is by spending nearly a million of money for another cable, when all that possibly can be required is a land wire from our overland telegraph to Normanton, which will not cost more than £50,000. You already have the cables. What you have to do to cheapen the rates is to give some conditional guarantee that the profits shall be at a certain percentage, and enable the Cable Company to cheapen the rates as much as possible. I wish to point out that when South Australia projected this overland line, she positively made an offer to join with Queensland at any point she liked. Mr. Garrick stood up ably for Queensland. I owe her no grudge ; I admire the energy with which she has pushed forward her telegraph lines and her progress socially and commercially. The Colonies should work together, and I believe the telegraph will help to make us more united in all our national undertakings.

THE HONORARY SECRETARY : We have one more duty to discharge, and in that I am sure you will join me. It is to give our best thanks to Sir John Coode for presiding on this occasion. I consider myself fortunate in having secured so kind and courteous and distinguished a chairman as Sir John Coode.

The motion was passed with acclamation.

FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fifth Ordinary General Meeting was held at the St. James's Banqueting Hall, on Tuesday, March 9, 1886.

His Grace the Duke of MANCHESTER, K.P., presided.

The HONORARY SECRETARY read the Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting, which were confirmed, and announced that 43 Fellows had been elected since that Meeting, viz., 16 Resident and 27 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

John Alcock, Esq., John Beit, Esq., J. R. Biddiscombe, B. C. Browne Esq., Peter Bond Burgoyne, Esq., The Right Hon. Lord Stratheden and Campbell, Patrick Carnegy, Esq., C.I.E., Edmund Henry Davenport, Esq., Peter Arthur Mackintosh, Esq., G. E. Moberly, Esq., Robert Nichol, Esq., Charles J. Scott, Esq., David Anderson Shennan, Esq., Adolf Spanier, Esq., William Thorns, Esq., Arthur Warmington, Esq.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Joshua T. Bell, Esq. (Queensland), W. H. D. Bell, Esq. (Queensland), Robert Blackwood, Esq. (Victoria), Richard Stonehewer Bright, Esq., M.R.C.S. (Tasmania), William Agnew Browne, Esq., M.D. (Queensland), Hon. James Buchanan (Cape Colony), Frederick J. Clarke, Esq. (Barbados), Frederick A. English, Esq. (Cape Colony), Hon. Donald Ferguson, M.P.P. (Prince Edward Island), Charles Arthur Fraser, Esq. (Gold Coast Colony), William Gilchrist, Esq. (Cape Colony), J. B. Harrison, Esq. (Barbados), William Hole, Esq. (Malay Peninsula), J. C. Mennie, Esq. (Cape Colony), Hon. Christian George Maasdorp (Cape Colony), Delos J. Martin, Esq. (Antigua), Alexander Keith Murray, Esq. (Queensland), Thomas Lodge Murray-Prior, Esq., M.L.C. (Queensland), Florence O'Driscoll, Esq. (Queensland), H. O. Oldfield, Esq. (Cape Colony), Arthur E. Page, Esq., J.P. (Cape Colony), J. A. Pile, Esq. (Barbados), Alfred Saalfeld, Esq. (Cape Colony), Hans Sauer, Esq., M.D. (Cape Colony), R. W. Scholfield, Esq. (Queensland), Frank G. Smith, Esq. (Victoria), William Frederick Wright, Esq. (Cape Colony).

Donations to the Library were also announced.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon Mr. J. ANNAN BRYCE to read the paper for the evening on

BURMA : THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE EMPIRE.

The title which I have given to the paper which I am to have the honour of reading to you to night is comprehensive enough to embrace a treatment of the country in all its aspects. But to deal with all of them, even in the briefest way, would require a much

longer time than is at my disposal, and I shall therefore attempt to treat only of those aspects which, I understand, have the principal interest for the members of this Institute.

There is one thing more I should say about the title of the paper. It is this: to make the two parts of the title quite consistent it should have been "Upper Burma: the latest Addition to the Empire," for, as you know, a large part of the country known by the general name of Burma has been in our possession for years. But it seemed preferable to give the wider title, because it would have been undesirable for the present purpose to limit myself to an account of the latest conquest only.

The country which we call by the generic name of Burma, and which has an area of about 230,000 square miles, or nearly three times as large as the United Kingdom, embraces several regions possessing considerable variety of physical and climatic conditions. You will see from the map that, roughly speaking, it consists of the whole of one great river valley, the Irawadi; the greater part of a second, the Salween; a smaller part of a third, the Mehkong; and two long strips of coast land, the provinces of Arakan and Tenasserim. These two strips are mostly mountainous and forest-covered, though in their numerous small valleys some rich rice-producing land occurs. The Mehkong runs for some distance through the Shan States tributary to Burma, in a fertile plain, which only wants population and communications to be a valuable possession. The Salween flows throughout the whole of its long course in a narrow gorge between high mountains without forming any considerable plain, and, like the Mehkong, is so obstructed by rapids as to be useless as a means of communication with the interior. But the mountains which surround it are covered with magnificent forests, of which teak forms a part, and the large supplies of that valuable wood which it has brought down for many years have made famous the name of Moulmein, the port at its mouth. But by far the most important of the valleys is that of the Irawadi. This great river—about the sources of which there has raged a perennial dispute rivalling that about the source of the Nile, but probably soon now to be settled for ever—forms, in the upper part of its course, numerous fertile plains, producing rice, cotton, wheat, and other valuable crops, and, in the lower part, in combination with the shorter river Sittang, a magnificent delta, which could grow rice enough to supply all the demands of the world. It is navigable by steamers drawing five feet of water for nine hundred miles from its mouth. Its principal tributary, the

Kyendwin, also flows through rich plains. The mountains which bound the valley are clothed with luxuriant forests of teak and other valuable woods, and contain rich mineral deposits.

The variety of climatic condition is also great. The provinces of Arakan and Tenasserim, exposed to the full effects of the S.W. monsoon, and with mountains whose tops rise high enough to condense the clouds, have a rainfall of 200 inches. The delta plain, also exposed to the monsoon, but with less condensing power, has a rainfall of 70 to 100 inches, which rarely fails. The Upper Burma valley, with a lofty mountain chain between it and the Bay of Bengal, has a small rainfall, the clouds that cross the barrier often passing over without depositing their moisture till they reach the mountain chain to the east, when they again condense. While, therefore, the mountains everywhere in Burma have heavy rain, the cultivation of the upper plain depends to a great extent on the rises of the river. These are as much as 40 to 50 feet in height, and carry with them, as the Nile does, a fresh supply of fertilising mud. If they fail, there is a scarcity, which happily can always be supplied from the surplus crops of the delta.

As regards heat and moisture, the delta resembles very much similar regions in India proper, while the plain of Upper Burma has on the whole a less severe climate than the plains of Upper India. The proximity of lofty forest-covered mountains tempers the heat and prevents the development of scorching winds. In winter the whole country enjoys a pleasant coolness.

Burma used to be considered very unhealthy, but of late years the opinion on this point has been modified, and it is perhaps more salubrious than the similarly situated regions of India. In the forest jungle fever is of course rife, but no more so than in Indian forests. I myself made extensive journeys in them without ever having a touch of fever, though my companions were not always so fortunate.

The products of the soil of Burma are as various as its physical and climatic conditions. It will be worth while examining them in detail.

By far the most important is rice, the whole vast expanse of the delta, about one hundred miles square, being one great rice field. The export of this grain has reached in some years more than a million of tons, or about thirty-six million bushels, of a value of say five million of pounds sterling.. This is in addition to the great quantity consumed in the country itself, where it is the staple food of the people. The method of cultivation does

not differ materially from that employed in other parts of the East, and the implements are still of the most primitive. The time-honoured threshing-machine is the bullock's tread. Attempts have been made by Government and others to introduce European machinery and implements, so far without much success; but I cannot help thinking that there is a field at all events for improved ploughing and threshing implements in a country where labour is so dear. That the native has no insuperable objection to innovations is shown by the immense success in India of the improved sugar-mill invented by Messrs. Thomson and Mylne, of Beheea, in Bengal, which is now being introduced into Burma.

The sugar-cane is cultivated only to a small extent, though the climate and soil of many parts of the delta are particularly well suited to it; and, considering the fondness of the people for sweet-meats, shown by the very large imports of palm-sugar from Upper Burma and cane-sugar from India and the Straits—these latter are worth as much as £140,000—there is evidently a very large local market. At present the cultivation is almost confined to a small plain on the east side of the Sittang delta, near Beeling, where the canes are cut for two years, the second crop being poor, and the cultivator then planting down a new plot. If planting and rotation on scientific principles were adopted, this industry would undoubtedly offer a good field, but at present, while native plantations are the only source of supply, there is no opening for the erection of milling machinery, which I have heard is contemplated. A few years ago I sent an experienced Demerara planter to the Beeling district, who reported against the possibility of profitable mill-working so long as the supplies have to be derived from native plantations.

The waste lands of the delta are very suitable for the cultivation of jute, and I believe also of rhea, and attempts are being made to introduce the former.

Tobacco is an article of considerable production both in Upper and Lower Burma. It is cultivated mostly on the banks of sandy mud, of which vast expanses are exposed when the rivers finally fall in the autumn after their annual rise. The native leaf, in the absence of knowledge how to cure it whole, is used almost exclusively for the native cigarette, which is a mixture of broken tobacco, jaggery, and a fragrant wood chopped small, wrapped in the leaf of a tree or in white plantain bark. Every human being in Burma, down to the baby in arms, smokes perpetually, and there are few more comic sights than the child of

a few years smoking a cheroot nearly as big as itself. The cheroots now so largely exported from Burma for use in India and Europe are made not of the native-grown leaf, but of tobacco imported from the Coromandel Coast and from Bengal, which is re-cured in Burma to remove the saltpetre. The cultivation and curing of tobacco on scientific principles has been tried by Government experimentally, but so far has not proved a success; but there can be no doubt that it offers a good field for skilled enterprise, when it is considered that the import has in one year reached as large a value as £390,000.

The castor-oil plant appears to be a native of Burma, and grows abundantly in a wild state in both Lower and Upper Burma. Its cultivation has been tried, but not on a scale to warrant success. Tapioca has also lately been tried: I have not heard with what result.

Coffee is being planted near Tavoy, in Southern Tenasserim, and the same region, which is quasi-equatorial in its temperature, would be suitable for the growth of various spices—vanilla, pepper, nutmegs, cinnamon, and the like, several of these being indigenous. Some of these plants have been tried with success also on the Arakan hills. The tea plant is a native of the valleys of Upper Irawadi and the Kyendwin. It appears to be the same variety as the Assam plant, and is largely cultivated by the Paloungs, a Shan tribe who inhabit the mountains N.E. of Mandalay. The leaf is, however, not dried, but pickled in the form known to the Burmese as leppet. This article, nauseous to our taste, is a favourite luxury with the Burmese. No repast is complete without it, and the King derived from it—it was heavily taxed—a revenue of about £80,000 a year. There is evidently in the cultivation of tea, in a region of which it is a native, and where the people already grow it, a great field for European enterprise.

Cotton is largely cultivated in the plain region to the south of Mandalay, the outlet being Myingyan, a town on the Irawadi, about eighty miles below the capital. It is of good colour, but, like the Bengal cotton, rather short in staple. During the American War a great deal of it came to England, but in normal times practically the whole goes to China, either by way of Bhamo into Yunan, or from Rangoon by sea. The value of the export from Rangoon was in 1884 £220,000, the Bhamo route being then practically closed.

Indigo is cultivated in Upper Burma and the Shan States for local use only, but in the year 1884 a small quantity grown in Lower Burma was exported. The result was such as to show that the plant can be cultivated to advantage.

Sesame, teel, or gingelly seed, is largely raised, especially in Upper Burma. It is indispensable to the Oriental, both for cooking and the toilet, but there is no surplus for export to Europe.

Wheat, gram, beans, and peas, of various kinds and of excellent quality, are grown on the plains of Upper Burma, and exported in considerable quantity to Lower Burma, and there is no doubt that they might be very largely grown in Lower Burma itself. For in the delta, after the single rice crop is reaped, the land lies bare and idle for half the year, and there is practically no dry weather crop of any importance. Government has lately brought down some Bengal cultivators, and experiments will be tried in the delta with indigo, wheat, barley, grain, sugar-cane, peas, and maize. Seed of the latter has already been distributed to Burman cultivators, who have done well with it, and are eager for more.

It will be seen that of agricultural products those practically confined at present to Upper Burma are tea, cotton, teel seed, wheat, gram, peas, beans, and palm-sugar.

Before I leave this part of my subject I should mention that only a very small proportion, variously estimated at from one-twelfth to one-seventh, of the culturable land in Lower Burma is, owing to want of population, actually cultivated. Upper Burma has of course never yet been surveyed, but it is doubtful whether the proportion of culturable to cultivated land is so great as in the delta. It must, however, be remembered that, owing to the decrease of population, due to bad government, inroads of wild tribes, and other causes, large quantities of fertile land have gone out of cultivation.

Of forest products by far the most important are teak, cutch, and bamboos. There are many noble forest trees in Burma which are of local use for house and boat building; one yields the wood oil used as a remedy for leprosy; another the famous black varnish with which the Burmese lacquer is made; while a shrub, the *broussinettia*, gives the fibre from which a beautiful paper is made in the Shan States. The bamboo is put in Burma, as elsewhere in the East, to every conceivable purpose.

Of teak and cutch I must speak at more length. The teak tree, which occurs sparingly in India, is most abundant in the forests of Burma and the Shan States from the 15th to the 25th degree of latitude. Though there are several varieties of colour, grain, and weight, there appears to be no specific distinction, nor is it possible to refer the difference in grain, which is commer-

cially the most important, to any difference in the conditions of soil, exposure, or drainage, for I have found the smooth and rough grain varieties growing close together under precisely the same conditions. It is a common error to fancy that the teak supplied at Moulmein and drawn therefore from the Salween forests, is always of the smooth grain variety and therefore sounder in quality. As a matter of fact, the smooth grain variety is quite as common in the timber shipped at Rangoon, drawn from the forests on the Irawadi and Sittang.

Of all woods which are not too heavy, and too hard to work sweetly under the saw, teak possesses the greatest number of desirable qualities. There is in it an essential oil which prevents its rotting under exposure to wet, and at the same time acts as a preservative to iron. It stands exposure to great heat and damp without warping or splitting, and it has the further property, invaluable in the East, of repelling the white ant. It is, besides, a handsome wood and takes a fine polish, which makes it suitable for decorative work. Its uses, therefore, are manifold. In the East it is the principal building wood, and large and increasing quantities of it go to India for this purpose, and for railway carriage work. In Europe its main use is for shipbuilding, for which its above-mentioned qualities of working well with iron and standing exposure to the weather, render it the only satisfactory material for the decks, water-ways, and fittings of first-class iron vessels. It is needless to say that it enters largely into the construction of all ironclad and other war ships. It is also coming more and more into use for railway carriage building, and even for house building and decorative carpentry, both in England and the Continent. One part of a passenger carriage, the wheel, is in England almost invariably made of teak. In the year 1883, about 160,000 tons, of a value of about £1,600,000, were exported from Burma, of which about one-third came to Europe. Of the remaining two-thirds the great bulk went to India; but considerable quantities were sent to other markets, such as the Cape, the Straits, Australia, and Japan.

Moulmein, which till recently supplied the whole, still exports the largest quantity, but of late years the forests of Siam through Bangkok, and those of Upper Burma on the rivers Irawadi and Sittang through Rangoon, have furnished an increasing quantity. These Upper Burma forests have been mainly opened by the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, an Indian company—of which I would say more had I not been myself connected with it.

This Company began its operations more than twenty-five years ago, and has gradually, as it extended its operations, by taking fresh forest leases from the King, created for him from nothing a very large income in royalties, which is at this moment one of the most important items in the revenue of the country. Induced by its success, others have of late years competed for the renewal of its leases, and themselves taken leases of other extensive forest tracts which they are now working. It is therefore not true, as has been said, that the Corporation has a monopoly. In my view, its enterprise in opening up regions where no European had previously penetrated, and, by the employment of thousands of workmen, pouring large sums of money into them, has been nothing but a benefit to the country.

Cutch is a tan and dye stuff with which you must all be familiar in its effects, though you may never have heard its name or seen it, so to speak, in the flesh. Cutch it is which produces the beautiful browns in cottons, silks, and velvets, and which, being one of the most powerful antiseptics known, is used to tan the nets and sails of every fishing boat on our coasts, producing in them also that rich dark colour which everyone knows. It is the juice of the *Acacia catechu*, and is known as a drug in the pharmacopœia, where its highly astringent qualities give it a place, by the name of *Terra japonica*, its real nature and birthplace having been unknown in the days when it first reached Europe from the East. In India, where this astringent quality makes it a favourite element in the betel-nut quid, it grows to some extent, but its chief *habitat* is Burma. In extracting the juice from the tree the mode of operation is as follows: A party, consisting of one or more families, goes out into the jungle. The men cut down the tree, strip off the sap wood, and whittle the heart wood, which alone is of value, into small chips, a work of great labour, for the wood is terribly hard. The women and children of the party boil the chips in earthen pots, and when these are pretty well exhausted of their virtue, pour the liquor into flat iron pans, in which the juice, boiled over a slow fire, is gradually inspissated. When it has reached a satisfactory consistency it is poured into moulds in the ground to cool and harden, and is then fit for market. The average cutch crop is about 14,000 tons, of a value of nearly £300,000, of which the largest part comes to Europe, part going to America, while some quantity is consumed in India.

India-rubber is another forest product which must not be forgotten. The *Ficus elastica* occurs in considerable abundance in the

valleys of the Upper Irawadi and Kyendwin, in the little known regions inhabited by Kachyen tribes. In the last two or three years the supply has diminished, the reason for which is believed to be partly the heavy exactions levied on it by the King's officials, partly the discovery of new and easily-worked deposits of jade stone, which it has paid the Kachyens better to work, and partly the extremely disturbed state of those districts of late years. There is no doubt that the production of this article will increase greatly under a settled government. India-rubber of fine quality has also lately been obtained from a creeping plant which grows, I believe abundantly, in the Tavoy district of Tenasserim, but it has not yet become an article of export.

Many kinds of fruit are raised, especially in Lower Burma, among others the orange, the mango, the pine-apple, the mangosteen, the dorian, and of course the banana and the cocoanut. But the most important is the *areca* or betel-nut, of which, however, the production falls so far short of the consumption that it has to be imported to the value of £300,000.

Of animal products the most important is that of hides, of which the value exported to foreign countries reached in 1884 the sum of £177,000. With the spread of cultivation, which will require the use of a yearly increasing number of cattle, and the removal of restrictions upon slaughter in Upper Burma (there have been under the Buddhist *régime* severe penalties for the slaughter of oxen), this article may be expected to increase considerably.

Silk is produced to some extent in Upper Burma, but the native production is inadequate for the supply of the hand-looms, and large quantities of raw silk are imported from Yunan, the Shan Country, and from Southern China *via* Rangoon. The import *via* Rangoon was of the value of £175,000 in 1884.

Sticklac was, a few years ago, an article of considerable export. It is the secretion deposited by an insect on the twigs of certain trees as a home for its eggs. From sticklac are obtained shellac, largely used in the arts—for the stiffening of hats, for instance—and a beautiful colouring matter, lac dye, which, like madder, has been superseded by the aniline dyes. The principal source of supply was the Shan States. Since the King lost his authority over those States, the supply has almost ceased.

The mineral products of the soil are many. Gold dust occurs in many of the rivers, and in some of them a rude system of washing is to be seen in operation. It is very probable that gold in matrix will be found in the earlier strata when a thorough

exploration comes to be made ; indeed, it is said that it exists *in situ* close to Mandalay itself, but that the King, for superstitious reasons, refused to let it be worked. There is a story that, some twenty years ago, an Australian miner went exploring far up into the Mogoung district, and, returning, got from the old king, Theebau's father, a grant of land. The concessionaire and a comrade went up to work, but both soon died of fever—a common euphemism in those parts for a more violent death—and nothing further has been heard of their gold mine.

Silver is very largely produced in the Shan States under the suzerainty of Burma, mostly from argentiferous galenas, which are in some cases said to be very rich. The most prolific of the mines is that called Baudwen, in the N.E. corner of Burma, close to the borders of China. There are also valuable mines on the hills close to Mandalay itself. The methods of extraction and reduction pursued are rude and wasteful, and scientific working would no doubt pay well. Silver is also found in the mountains near Toungoo and other places in Lower Burma. But, at the moment, no one wants to see more of this degraded metal.

Copper is known to exist in many places, and I have seen specimens of ore from different localities in the Shan States. It certainly must be in quantity in the regions to the east, as the ancient pagodas in the Laos States are all coated with thick sheet copper, and there are rich deposits in Yunan. Copper mining at the moment hardly promises better than silver, but this metal also must right itself in time, and when the country is opened up, we shall no doubt hear of valuable deposits.

Platinum is said to have been found on the volcanic mountain Paopa, a conspicuous object to the traveller as he voyages up the Irawadi ; and cinnabar, the red oxide of mercury, is also believed to exist.

Lead is, of course, the main element in the galenas, and could be largely produced. It exists also in the Tenasserim province, and a company is being floated to work a mine near Pahpoon, to the north of Moulmein.

Antimony is being mined, I believe, successfully near Moulmein, and bismuth is said to occur.

Tin in the stream has long been worked by Chinese at Malewoon, near Mergui, on the extreme south of Tenasserim. Some years ago a Rangoon firm sunk a considerable sum there in mines in the stanniferous matrix, but has abandoned the working. It is also found *in situ* in many other localities in this province, and in a form

which would be easily worked. Indeed, it seems to accompany the granite throughout the whole length of the Tenasserim province, and down the Malay Peninsula to the Straits, where, as you know, it is largely worked.

Volcanic iron, in lumps, is found abundantly in the country round the extinct volcano Paopa mentioned above, and this has been the main source from which the Upper Burmese have drawn their supply of the metal for domestic and agricultural purposes. The iron pans already mentioned in which cutch is cooled are brought from Yunan into Upper Burma. Good deposits of ironstone are said to exist a few miles from Sagain, near Mandalay on the opposite side of the Irawadi, and to utilise them, the old King Mindoon, about fifteen years ago, procured from England an elaborate apparatus of furnaces and machinery. But owing to difficulties about payment it was never completed, and like so much else in Upper Burma, the furnaces, in which a fire has never been lighted, stand a monument to the good intentions, never executed, of that monarch.

Coal is found in many places, both in Upper and Lower Burma. In almost all localities the strata seem to be eocene tertiary, and the coal is often of a lignitic character with resinous veins, in some cases preserving the woody structure, and in most crumbling readily on exposure to the air, which renders it unsuitable for carriage. The beds which I observed on the Kyendwin are very persistent. I have observed the same bed at many points over a north and south stretch of 150 miles, always preserving the same width, the seams being some of them 6 to 10 ft. thick, and the same dip, about 45°. This heavy dip is the worst feature in the Kyendwin beds, for the coal itself burns well, with little ash, and seems harder and less brittle than other Burmese coal. I brought some of it home to England with little breakage, though it was much knocked about. Much the most accessible coal on the Irawadi, however, is that of Thingadan, of which an account by Mr. Oldham will be found in Colonel Yule's valuable book. Coal in the true carboniferous strata is said to have been found near the Natteik Pass, at a place called Mimbaloung. There is no doubt that under the British Government, and with the extension of railways, these deposits will become very valuable. No coal has yet been worked in Burma, and the country imports as much as £170,000 worth.

There are many salt wells in Upper Burma, and the produce of these, together with the salt evaporated in the delta, used to supply the large demands of the country; but, of late years, salt

from Cheshire has gradually supplanted the native article. The import of salt in 1884 was of the value of £143,000. Great quantities of this salt are used by the wild tribes round the upper waters of the Irawadi.

One of the most valuable products of the soil of Burma is petroleum. It occurs in several places in Lower Burma, some of which have been worked, but without much success. By far the most important locality is Yenangyoung, about seventy miles to the north of the late frontier. The wells lie a short distance from the left bank of the Irawadi, and have been worked from time immeorial. Indeed, earth-oil may be said to have been first known here, and, before its discovery in America, the Burma product was largely exported to Europe. It was in those days universally used in its native country as an illuminant, but in the last few years America has carried the war into Burma itself, and the indigenous oil is now being supplanted at its own doors. Burma now takes as much as £333,000 worth of American oil. The crude material is of very great specific gravity, with a large proportion of heavy lubricants and paraffine, so that it can be burnt with a wick in an open vessel. When refined it forms a very safe material, and as the refining works in Rangoon are still going it may be presumed there is still some profit, at least in extracting the lubricants. The crude oil is largely used in Burma for smearing over the exterior of wooden buildings to protect them from the weather. The output has been variously given. One of Mr. Oldham's estimates in 1856 is 17,000 tons per year, of a value, before the American competition, of probably £200,000. Mr. Oldham thinks (his account will be found in an appendix to Colonel Yule's book) that the supply is likely to become exhausted, but it may be that with an improved system of working a greater supply could be obtained. It certainly could be produced at cheaper cost; an obvious improvement would be to lay a pipe line over the short distance to the Irawadi.

I have, for the benefit of the ladies, kept to the last what will be to them the most interesting of the productions of Burma, its precious stones. The mines of Mogout, in the Shan mountains, about eighty miles north-east of Mandalay, have long been the sole source of the supply of that most valuable of all jewels, the true Oriental ruby. The Kings of Burma, and the inhabitants of the place itself who make a living out of them, have always been most jealous of any European approaching the mines, so that little is known on the subject. A miner in the service of

Theebau's father was there about seventeen years ago, but neither he nor the Frenchmen, whom Theebau allowed to visit the mines in connection with the grant which was the subject of one of the French intrigues that led to his downfall, would ever divulge any particulars. The King used to derive an income of £10,000 a year from the mine, the concessionaire being bound to hand to the King, on a reasonable payment, all stones above, I think, four carats; but as the concessionaire was always a Burmese subject, who would have found it difficult to get the King to fix the price reasonably, it is needless to say that, so far as the King knew, very few rubies of over four carats ever were found. Such as there were of large size—and they were not many—were always smuggled out of the country on some dealer's person, and the stones to be seen in the country itself were mostly small and poor. It is therefore quite impossible to say what the annual value of the output is, but, judging from the immense prices which fine rubies fetch, it may be concluded that only a small number of these are found. A flawless ruby of perfect cushion shape and fine water, and of the size of three carats, may be worth in London from £100 to £150 per carat, where a diamond of the same size and excellence would fetch at the outside £25 per carat, while larger rubies are enormously more expensive in proportion. I used to see on King Theebau's finger a magnificent ruby, native cut, said to be 80 carats in weight, and it is rumoured that after the plunder of the palace the other day some fine stones were brought to light and sold at cheap prices.

Sapphires of fine quality are found along with the rubies, and in several other places in Upper Burma. Till a few years ago Burma and Ceylon furnished the world with all its sapphires. But some ten years ago a mine was discovered near Bangkok, and since then the stone has been found in abundance in the Himalayas near Simla. The result has been an immense fall in the value of sapphires. Indeed, they are almost unsaleable unless they are of finest quality and good size. A stone which ten years ago was worth £30 per carat is now worth not more than £6 or £7. In fact, the value of jewels depends very largely on their rarity—of which another illustration is the fall of diamonds since the opening of the Cape mines; and if it is ever attempted to work the ruby mines of Burma scientifically in order to secure a larger output, the miners will learn the same lesson, to their cost.

Topazes and spinels of good quality are also found in Burma, but far more important is jade, a green and white serpentine, the mines of which are situated to the west of Mogoung, in the valley of

the Ooroo, a branch of the Kyendwin. The mines are worked by the wild Kachyens, the jade being sold to Chinese dealers. Part is taken *via* Bhamo into Yunan, and part comes down the Irawadi to Rangoon, whence it is exported to China. The value of this portion was in the year 1883 no less than £80,000, which may appear to you a very large sum. But it is the favourite stone of the Chinese, who make it not only into the cups and bowls with which we are familiar, and in which we generally see only the dull green and mottled kinds less esteemed by them, but into personal ornaments, for which the finer kinds are reserved. To satisfy the Chinese taste, jade ought to be of a pure bright green like an emerald, or pure white, though it is of course only translucent, not transparent. I have seen a pair of earrings, or rather ear cylinders, of pure green jade, for which £2,000 was asked.

Amber of fine quality, both dark and light, is found abundantly in the Hookong valley in the Upper Kyendwin, and is made into praying beads, ornaments, and small figures of Buddha.

Of the larger animals none are peculiar to the country. Wild elephants roam in numbers through the forests, but the Burman has never laid himself out to catch them for profit; every year a few were caught to afford sport to the Court of Mandalay, but he is not a domestic animal, as in the Siamese States, where every villager has one or more which he uses as ordinary beasts of burden. The elephants which are used in such numbers for dragging teak in the forests (the Bombay Burma Corporation has something like a thousand in its forests) have almost all been brought originally from Siamese territory. Tigers, leopards, wild cattle, and deer of various kinds abound. The rhinoceros is found in many places, and alligators are plentiful in the lower waters of the rivers. The streams everywhere swarm with fish, which, with rice, form the main food of the people, and the manufacture in the Irawadi delta of the peculiar Burmese delicacy gnapi, is one of the most important industries in the country. Gnapi is rotten fish paste, cured—alas! only partially—with salt, and has an inconceivably horrible stench, with which every traveller by steamer to Mandalay becomes only too familiar. I speak feelingly, for not only have I spent days on steamers loaded with it, but it was my evil fortune once to pass ten months at Mandalay in a house which adjoined a warehouse stored with this delectable compound.

Besides the rice mills and sawmills at the seaports, and a few small sawmills up country, there is practically no mill industry in the country, for the cotton mill put up at Mandalay by Theebau's

father has ceased working. But handloom weaving of cotton and silk is very largely pursued, the yarns for the purpose being imported from abroad. The goods produced are very beautiful in design and colour, but, as usual, the laboriously produced native article is being displaced by the cheaper products of Manchester, Macclesfield, Glasgow, and Bombay. There is an extensive manufacture of handsome lacquered dishes made of bamboo strips and the black varnish before mentioned, but Chinese porcelain and English pottery are displacing this to some extent. The Burmese are excellent wood carvers. The palace of the king and innumerable magnificent monasteries through the country testify to their skill in this art. They also produce beautiful work in gold and silver. This only needs to be better known to find a ready sale in England, provided that our custom duty, which strangles the Indian silversmith, be abolished. Successive Chancellors of the Exchequer have admitted it to be indefensible, and it is to be hoped that means may be found to surmount the difficulty about drawback which has prevented its removal.

Having given you some account of the productions of Burma, I shall now say a very few words about what it takes from other countries in addition to what I have already mentioned, so that you may have a fairly complete idea of its trade. The figures are those of the years 1883 or 1884. Of cotton yarn and goods, mostly from England, the value was £1,800,000, the quality being mostly fine. Of silk piece goods, mostly from England, the value was close on £826,000. It will be understood from this that the Burmese men as well as women dress gaily. Of woollen goods £176,000 were taken; of earthenware, £75,000; of hardware, £98,000; of rough iron, £160,000; of beer, spirits, and wine, £140,000—an item which is unfortunately increasing under the English *régime*, for the Burman takes kindly to opium, gin, and beer, to touch any of which under the King's rule meant the severest punishment. In 1883 the total imports were £7,313,000, and the exports £8,720,000. The total trade by sea was, therefore, over £16,000,000, exclusive of treasure, which amounted to nearly three millions. The total trade with the United Kingdom varies from four to six millions sterling. In the year 1884, owing partly to the state of the rice market and partly to the bad condition of Upper Burma, necessitating smaller imports from abroad, the total of the trade fell to £14,186,000.

The above figures are distinct from those of the trade land-wise to Upper Burma and Siamese territory. The figures of the inland trade of course include a great deal that also appears in those of the

sea-borne trade. In 1884 they were as follows: Imports into British Burma, £2,787,322; exports, £2,374,176; total, £5,111,498. Of this the great bulk was with Upper Burma, the trade with Siamese territory amounting to about £500,000 only. The trade with Siam consists mainly in the export of fine silk and cotton goods, and in the import of teak and of cattle, for which there is an immense demand in Burma for agricultural purposes.

Having before you the resources and capacities for trade of this noble province, you will now ask, what are the probabilities of the further development of trade, not only in the newly-acquired portion of it but within the old limits. An answer to this question will be facilitated by a reference to the figures of trade and population soon after the provinces hitherto constituting British Burma were conquered. Arakan and Tenasserim were taken in 1826, Pegu in 1852. The year 1855 is the first in which figures are available for the united province. Well, from 1826 to 1855 Arakan increased in population from 100,000 to 366,310, or more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ times in 30 years. Tenasserim, between 1829 and 1855, increased from 70,000 to 218,000, or more than threefold. In 1855 the population of the united provinces of Pegu, Arakan, and Tenasserim was $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions, while at the last census in 1881 it was 3,786,771, or an increase of 300 per cent. in 27 years. It is at this moment about $4\frac{1}{4}$ millions, or nearly fourfold in 31 years. In the same period Rangoon has from a population of a few thousands become a city of 150,000 inhabitants. The revenue rose from £249,000 in 1854 to £2,344,000 in 1882. In twenty-two years, from 1861 to 1883, the sea-borne trade of the province rose from four to sixteen millions, and the trade with Great Britain from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions. And here I should say that while Lower Burma has thus increased enormously in wealth and population, the population of Upper Burma has probably remained stationary or diminished since the war of 1852. Colonel Yule, in 1855, estimated that the inhabitants of the King's territory did not exceed 3,600,000 at the outside, and probably not 3,000,000. Considering the quantity of land which has gone out of cultivation owing to the large immigration to Lower Burma, and to the inroads of wild tribes of Khyens and Kachyens, I doubt whether the population of Upper Burma and its dependencies now reaches that figure. The population of the new united province is therefore, at this moment, probably not more than seven millions.

Now, looking to the future, it may be doubted whether from the operation of natural causes only the population of the larger new

province, as a whole, will increase in the same proportion. The rapid increase in Lower Burma has in the past been largely owing to the immigration from Upper Burma. The King's subjects, oppressed with exactions of every kind, have since the annexation of Pegu been coming every year in increasing numbers to seek work, especially at harvest time, in the more fertile and richer regions of the delta. Many, no doubt, returned when the harvest work was over, but many stayed to settle in a country where they were sure not only of earning more, but of keeping what they earned. Now that Upper Burma has been thrown into the old province it is clear that for the population to increase in the ratio which it could afford to take—for, as I have said, but a small portion of the culturable land is actually cultivated—there must be immigration on a large scale from beyond the limits of Burma itself. The most crying want of the country is labour, which is at present at least four times as dear as in India. And the need is all the more urgent in that the Burman, though capable of vigorous action after a spasmodic fashion, is on the whole indolent and pleasure-loving. He will leave work for a week to watch a play—he is passionately fond of the drama, and makes a good actor—and he does his best, with much success, to turn his life into a perpetual picnic. Eventually, therefore he is bound to go to the wall before the more industrious Chinese, Shans, and Indians. To what quarter are we to look for an increased supply of labour? Very large numbers of labourers come to the Burma ports from the Coromandel Coast, but as a rule they confine themselves to coolie work in the towns, especially during the rice season, and soon return with their savings to India. It is a remarkable thing that the Bengal peasants, who go in great numbers to distant Mauritius and Demerara, expatriating themselves for years, have never shown any inclination to settle in Burma, which is so near, and where the Government has offered them what seem good terms. I cannot help thinking that the attempt to attract immigrants from Bengal has not been well managed. The Shan makes an excellent cultivator, being patient, industrious, and peaceable. Our Government has done its best to attract Shan immigration, and with some success, but there is not at present much surplus population to draw upon either in the Shan States or in Yunan. Of border tribes, such as the Kachyens or Singpos, there is likely to be a considerable immigration. Under a good government they may leave their mountains and settle on the richer plains, and the experience of Assam seems to warrant the belief that they will be, by and by, valuable settlers. They certainly are a

vigorous race, for they have been gradually closing in on the Shans and Burmans. But any such movement will take time, and it will not help to populate Lower Burma. So we must look further afield for help for Lower Burma especially, and if the objections mentioned below are not too serious, our best hope would be the teeming regions of Southern China. Thence have poured forth the thousands who have emigrated to America, to Australia, to the Sandwich Islands, and who have populated the Straits, the Archipelago, and Siam, where there are said to be a million Chinese engaged in all sorts of occupations. In Burma there are indeed a certain number of Chinamen, but they are not numerous, and are all of the artisan or mercantile class. Yet the country in its climate and other conditions is excellently suited to them. The religion is the same, and the Burmese like them : a Burma woman prefers a Chinaman as a husband to a man of her own people. The soil teems with wealth, land can be had on the easiest terms, yet they come not. There seems to have been hitherto some dislike on the part of our authorities to any large Chinese immigration. This hesitation has probably been due to a fear of the secret societies, and undoubtedly they have, in past times, given trouble both in Rangoon and Singapore. But of late years the guilds of Long Coats and Short Coats have apparently found some *modus vivendi*, and faction fights have been rare. Now, however, that China has become our immediate neighbour, there may not unreasonably exist some apprehension as to the political consequences of a large Chinese immigration. If this prove an insuperable objection, let us hope that Government—and if need be, let us press it—will once more endeavour to secure a large immigration from India. That it can be attracted, there is as little doubt as that immigration of some kind on a comprehensive scale is essential. Without it we need not expect to see the population and labour power of the united province increase by leaps and bounds, as we have seen the part hitherto under British rule do in the past.

Trade, which, owing partly to the wretched state of Upper Burma, for some years has been stationary, if not declining somewhat, may indeed be expected to increase somewhat even without a proportionate increase in population. For in Upper Burma the removal of duties, the cessation of extortion, and the security of life and property generally, will certainly bring about a greater production and consumption per individual, though the rate of increase may not be so rapid as in the old British province. But to bring about a great increase there must be immigration of labour.

Another want as urgent as labour is improved land communication. Before the British took Lower Burma, which is larger than Great Britain, there was not a mile of made road, and that is the present condition of Upper Burma, which is one-fourth larger than the United Kingdom. In a country of which the most productive portion is for many months under water, it will be seen how pressing is the need for good roads. Five years ago there were in British Burma only 1,000 miles of road and 163 of railway. The difficulty is of course want of money, but considering that Burma hands over to the Government of India about a million sterling annually, a larger surplus than any other province returns, it appears hard that it should not be permitted to retain a larger sum than is allowed it for the development of its resources. The present policy is certainly short-sighted, and so irritated is the mercantile community, that it has gone so far as to demand the separation of Burma from India—indeed there is little in common between them,—so that Burma might be able to spend its means within its own borders. The merchants point with some force to the rapid strides made by the Straits Settlement since its separation from India.

Of late, however, a rather greater financial latitude has been allowed to Burma, and in the past few years a good deal has been done in the way of new roads; and 163 additional miles of railway were opened last year. But there is still a crying want of land communication. The results of what has been done are most encouraging. There has been year by year, as communications were opened, a great increase in the cultivated area, and the railways are paying extremely well. The last opened line, that up the Sittang valley to Toungoo, will be especially effective in opening up the country, for hitherto communication in this region has been extremely difficult, owing to the river not being navigable by steamers, while the older line, that to Prome, competed to a certain extent with an excellent steamer service working at moderate rates on the Irawadi. Yet even that case forms an excellent illustration of the fact that additional communications rarely injure the existing ones. For not only has the Prome railway increased the acreage under cultivation, and earned a large interest, but the steamer traffic has also grown. The opening of the Toungoo line will effect an immense saving in the cost of transport. Previously the journey to Toungoo, about 300 miles by boat, took a passenger something like a fortnight, at a cost of about £10. Now the journey is done in twelve hours, at a cost

of about ten shillings. Similarly, the freight per ton is reduced from about £3 to 10s.

It need hardly be said that in Upper Burma, where absolutely no roads exist, it will be an early duty of Government to improve the communications. The railway will of course be extended from Toungoo to Mandalay, either *via* Myingyan, or with a branch to that place, which is the chief outlet for the richest cotton and wheat district in Upper Burma, which the railway will no doubt develop greatly. This line would open up quite a new country. The rapid development of trade after the Irawadi Flotilla Company began to furnish a ready means of transport at moderate rates, is an evidence of the beneficial results of better communications. Burma is greatly indebted to that enterprising Company. Mr. Lepper, and others interested in Assam, are anxious that the line should be continued through Bhamo into that province, their idea being that Assam would benefit greatly by being brought nearer to China, so as to secure Chinese immigration. This connection is, however, hardly likely to be made at once, though if Burma is ever connected by rail with India it may be by this route. The Rangoon people will, however, certainly prefer the more direct route *via* Prome, the Aeng Pass, and Akyab.

Apart from the idea of a connection with Assam, an extension of the railway from Mandalay to Bhamo, unless as a military necessity, is hardly to be recommended at this moment. The country is difficult jungle and mountain, with a very small population, so that in the meantime there would be little trade except the through traffic to China. At present the steamer service to Bhamo appears adequate to the traffic. A line up the valley of the Kyendwin, which is not practically navigable, would open up a region at present isolated.

It is to be hoped that no time will be lost in constructing the Toungoo-Mandalay line. Proposals from private syndicates are believed to have already been before Government, but it is said that it is not prepared to give the guarantee without which capital is reluctant to come forward. If this be so, Government should at once itself take the construction in hand.

And here we may properly consider to what extent the annexation of Upper Burma is likely to increase the trade with China, with the Shans—nominally dependent on the king of Burma, but over whom he had lost control—and with the border tribes, such as the Kachyens, over some of whom he had also a nominal sovereignty. There can, I think, not be the slightest doubt that the trade with

all these will increase very considerably with the improvement of communications, the removal of excessive duties (for all goods in the King's time paid heavy duties both on entering and leaving the country, besides brokerage and various other exactions, perhaps 15 or 20 per cent. in all), and the security of the country itself and of the frontier. It is also certain that the route from Bhamo to Yunan, which has been practically closed owing to the disturbed state of the Bhamo district itself, and to the extortionate exactions of the border tribes, will be reopened, and that the trade over it will be greatly larger than ever it was. At the same time we must beware of over-estimating, as there appears to be a tendency to do, the possibilities of increase of trade with this part of China. Szechuen, the most fertile province of the south-west, is a long way off, and must, I think, always send its produce towards the east; while Yunan, though rich in mineral wealth, and fairly productive otherwise, is for the most part mountainous, and besides is still suffering from the exhaustion and depopulation consequent on the long Panthay wars.

It is very doubtful whether, if a railway is ever to be constructed to Yunan, the route *via* Bhamo is the best.

If you look at the map, you will see that a number of great rivers flow close together in parallel valleys at right angles to that route. Within a few hundred miles you pass the Irawadi, the Salween, there called Lookiang, the Mehkong or Cambodia, there called Lantsankiang, and the Kinsha- or Yangtse-Kiang. The valleys are deep gorges, and the mountains between are lofty and rugged, so that railway construction would be costly in the extreme. There is more hope of approaching China at a reasonable cost by Colquhoun and Hallett's route, which for a long distance passes through an easy and fertile country which is at present entirely shut out from the world, and which would in time furnish local traffic throughout all its length. There already exists a through traffic this way between Yunan and Moulmein. I myself travelled over one part of the route about the same time as Mr. Hallett—my journey extended as far as Zimmé or Kiang Mai—and from what I saw and heard, I formed a good opinion of its prospects. This route, moreover, presents the great political advantage of linking the Siamese states with the Burmese system of railways.

As regards the Shan States, the line from Toungoo to Mandalay, which will skirt a great number of them, must greatly facilitate intercourse—and the Shans are essentially a trading race—but to what extent the trade will increase must greatly depend on whether

the Government of India intends to assert its succession to the King of Burma's suzerainty. I am not able to understand on what ground the Chinese make a claim for the cession of territory in Burma. The only relation they are able to prove is the exchange of decennial presents, a ceremony which there is no reason to interpret as implying subjection in any sense. The custom of interchanging presents is universal in the East, and in this case it may be taken to signify at most a kind of courteous recognition of the fact that the Emperor of China is the great swell of the neighbourhood. There is no trace, if Sir Arthur Phayre is to be trusted, of any exercise by China for the last four centuries and a half of rights of sovereignty over Burma. Kublai Khan overrun the Upper Irawadi valley in 1284, and seems thereafter to have been appealed to for a while as titular suzerain. Dynasty succeeded dynasty in quick succession in Burma, and the claim of suzerainty having fallen into abeyance, the new Ming dynasty in China, about 1440, made several attempts to enforce the claim, but its armies were defeated. Nothing more is recorded till the middle of last century, when, misunderstandings having arisen regarding the treatment of Chinese traders in some of the Burmese Shan States, four invasions were made by Chinese armies during the years 1765 to 1769. Though Father Sangermano says her object was to exact tribute, it may be doubted whether China put forward on this occasion any claim of sovereignty, and at all events she certainly did not make it good. Her armies were one and all defeated, and the last, but for the moderation of the Burmese general, might have been exterminated. On the ground that it would be foolish to perpetuate the quarrel with so powerful a neighbour, he wisely decided to let the invading army withdraw on the Chinese signing "a contract of settlement." This document stated that peace and friendship were to be established as of old between the two great countries, and that the gold and silver road, or commerce, was to be open as before. Presents were exchanged, and, in accordance with former custom, it was agreed that letters of friendship were to be sent every ten years from one sovereign to the other. This arrangement seems to have lasted without further question till the present day. China's recent successes over Russia and France have evidently made her confident, and however unsubstantial her claims over Burma may be, it is clearly for our advantage to maintain amicable relations with her. Various methods of satisfying her desire for an extension of territory have been suggested. Though the expedition of Mr. Pilcher over the Natteik Pass

appears to warrant a different conclusion, it has been gathered from what Lord Dufferin said at Rangoon that this is not intended, and it has been suggested that China's claim to suzerainty over Burma should be compromised by a gift of the Shan States. This would be a bargain considerably in favour of China, for it would gain a numerous, industrious, and peaceable population, inhabiting a salubrious and productive region, which is, besides, the richest in mineral wealth of the possessions of the King of Burma. I should have thought that China would have been satisfied with Burma's possessions to the east of the Mehkong, or, at most, by the abandonment to her of such of the Shan States as paid tribute both to her and the King of Burma—a very solid exchange for the vague claim alleged. In any case it is to be hoped that Bhamo and the Upper Irawadi Valley will be retained. To abandon them would be to lose your ring fence, and cut yourself off from Assam, besides exchanging a good frontier for a bad one.

And here, as the circumstances which were the immediate occasion of the war appear to be little understood, I, who have good reason to know the facts, should perhaps say a few words on the subject. It has been alleged that the Indian Government had no right to interfere on behalf of a private company, but it does not seem to be known that the dispute of the King with the Company had been going on for many months, without the Indian Government being asked to interfere. The dispute would have been settled without any interference had not M. Haas, the French consul, proposed to take the forests. A confidence in the support of the French emboldened the King to become more impracticable than ever, and it was then that the assistance of the Government of India was asked. It was impossible for that Government to permit the French to acquire the preponderating interest in the country which the possession of this and many other concessions actually granted would certainly have given.

As annexation has apparently now been decided upon, there is not much use in discussing the arguments *pro* and *con*. But I may, perhaps, be permitted to say that, in my opinion, there was a great deal to be said on the other side. The people of the country will undoubtedly be far better off in a material point of view under the direct administration of the Government of India, as is shown by the prosperity of British Burma. But I have always thought that the sentiment of nationality, which a protectorate would have allowed to continue, is not so entirely absent in the native races as most Anglo-Indians would have us believe. I remember this being

pithily expressed by a highly intelligent British-Burmese subject, the manager of one of our forests, who had flourished all his life under English rule. Asked by me his opinion on the subject, he replied, "Englis Government Burma man make plenty money, but no like no King of Burma," intending thereby to express that while the Burman-British subject knew that his prosperity was due to British rule, he would feel that the disappearance of the Burmese monarchy meant the blotting out of the nation's separate existence. There was, therefore, some force in the argument pressed in the House of Commons the other night, though it was probably overstated as regards the religious aspect. Nor must it be forgotten that the contrast of native and British rule side by side tends to bring into clearer relief to its subjects the benefits of the latter. Again, it might be urged against annexation, "Why destroy an existing organisation, when, in India, you are nowadays so anxious to introduce self-government?" The annexationist would retort: "The existing organisation is too corrupt for even the strong hand of a Resident backed by troops to guide things as they should go." But man does not live by bread alone. Might it not be well, at the cost of some ill-government, to leave room for pride of race and self-reliance? Whatever the material result, it is impossible to see, without regret, a race which has played so conspicuous a part among the Empires of the East absorbed into the vast mass of conquered races, and reduced to the same monotonous level of silence and subjection.

Certainly, a whole crop of difficult questions, such as this claim of China, the position of the Shan States, and the control of the wild frontier tribes, might have been avoided by a protectorate. And there would have been much less immediate burden on the revenue of Burma, for the pacification of the country and control of the frontier tribes will cost a good deal of money. I have given more prominence to the reasons against annexation because you are likely to have heard more of the other side of the question. But, as I have said, the arguments appear, on the whole, very evenly balanced, and I have no doubt the Indian Government weighed them well before coming to a decision.

And now it will be seen that Burma, while its climate is not such as to permit its becoming, any more than India proper, a permanent home for Europeans, offers a fine field for English enterprise and capital. As it has been in the past, so it will probably continue to be in the future, the richest and most progressive

province of the Indian Empire, and the latest addition to it, though not, perhaps, for some little time self-supporting, will eventually prove a source not only of increased trade to meet the wants of the enlarged province itself, but the channel of approach to important markets beyond its own borders. Let us hope that the best will be done to develop its great capabilities, both internal and external. There has been reason in the past to complain of the sluggishness in both respects of the Government of India. Even now, after the marvellous results of the opening of such few railways as there are in India, Government seems reluctant to admit that a loan or guarantee for railway construction differs in any way from a loan contracted to make a useless war. On the pretext of economy its procedure often entails the extreme of wastefulness. When to make a work such as a through line pay any return, speedy completion is essential, it will gradually dole out funds, so that what might be finished in three years takes ten. This was actually the case with the Rajputana line, which has proved so profitable and so beneficial to the country. In the teeth of constant remonstrances from the people of Bombay, Government dilly-dallied over the work for more than ten years. In America it would have been made in as many months.

And as regards external development, while foreign governments have sent out exploring expeditions into every region, what has either the Home Government or the Government of India done? The Government of India was not always so supine. The old East India Company pushed out explorers in every direction. Take the case of Burma, for instance. In the early years, during and after the first war, when Pegu was still the king's, many journeys were made in Upper Burma and into the Shan States. Between 1824 and 1837, Bedingfield, Grant, Montmorency, Hannay, Wilcox, Bayfield, Griffith, Pemberton, Richardson, and Macleod made repeated explorations under the auspices of Government, and the knowledge acquired then has since been little increased. From 1835, when Captain Macleod was there, no one travelled in the Kyendwin region till I walked through it in 1881, after an interval of forty-six years, and some of the places in the Shan States visited by the same officer in 1837 have not been seen by any Englishman since. The important expedition of Colquhoun and Hallett was supported only by private subscription. It is discreditable that during all these years so little should have been done by Government to add to our knowledge of these regions, in which it is fairly easy and safe to travel. The only exception is the expedition of Colonel

Sladen into Yunan. The reason alleged for the extreme caution of Government in these matters is a supposed fear of exciting the jealousy of the French and Chinese. It is certain that the French, for their part, do not evince the same dread of exciting our susceptibilities, for they have of late years sent numerous explorers into these very regions. One officer of marine, M. Néis, I myself met at Kiang Mai on his return from an extended surveying expedition. And to judge from M. de Lanessan's late report, the French do not even care to conceal that their object is to absorb Siam itself and the whole Mehkong valley, with or without pretext. And contrast the supineness of our Government with the enterprise of the Russians, as evidenced by the daring journeys of Prejevalsky, against which we have to show only the journeys of the Pundit, whose name even it is not lawful to whisper. Happily, there are signs that the Government of India is shaking off its lethargy. The recent mission to Pekin, with a view of opening up Tibet, is an augury of better things. The Chambers of Commerce have lately been memorialising Lord Rosebery to push the interests of British trade, but they do not seem to have made any practical suggestion. They could not do better than urge him and Lord Kimberley to fit out exploring expeditions ; and may I hope that, if the suggestion is made, it will have the influential support of this Institute ?

DISCUSSION.

Mr. CHARLES H. LEPPER : I was only asked to speak on arriving in the room to-night, and if my thoughts at so short a notice do not arrange themselves in the order due to such an important subject, I trust that you will forgive me. Having had many years' residence on the frontier, I can speak with some experience with regard to the very interesting paper to which we have listened, and I wish to bear Mr. Bryce out in nearly everything he has said. Some years ago I had the good fortune to be accompanied by the Abbé Desgodius on an expedition of my own in the direction of this territory (pointing to the map), which I named "neutral ground," and from him, during a fortnight's cruise in canoes, I gathered an immense amount of information as to the valuable mineral resources of this tract. The Abbé Desgodius resided twenty-five years on the frontier as a missionary. From him I gathered that the gold-bearing tract extends further north than latitude 30 degs. N. The Chinese do not allow the gold to be mined, as they are afraid of the bad characters gold mining would attract. So the people actually build temporary houses at places

where they expect to find gold. Then they dig in the cellars, and from the stuff they excavate they pan the gold. Then they fill up the hole, and leave the house. He told me that in the district near the Salween River the inhabitants, called Lissus, use gold as the only medium of exchange. They work it in a most crude way. To bring the tract a little lower, I had the privilege of seeing a manuscript report of Major Badgely, who says that in the small tributary streams of the Kyendwin he found the people collecting gold-dust by spreading skins in the water, taking them out the next morning, hanging them up to dry, and then beating out the gold-dust. What astonished him most was that they threw back the larger pieces, and when questioned as to the reason, they said, "If we take out the fathers and mothers, how shall we get the little ones?" That illustrates their primitive method of collecting gold. Lest some of the ladies present may have lost conceit in their sapphire jewellery, I would suggest that perhaps Mr. Bryce referred to the corrundum, which is the technical name, the sapphire itself being usually understood as the jewel.

Mr. BRYCE: No; I meant the sapphire.

Mr. LEPPER: Mr. Bryce says that "under a good Government the border tribes may leave the mountains and settle on the richer plains, and the experience of Assam seems to warrant the belief that they will be by and by valuable settlers." I can vouch for that part, if we may take what has already occurred as a precedent, because we have seen them settle on the frontier near Makum. They are capital cultivators—quiet, docile people, and very loyal. We had some little trouble at one time with the Arbor tribes, and our Singpho subjects, whom we had allowed to form a so-called "militia," spontaneously volunteered their services against the Arbors, offering to fight shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers of the Queen against her enemies. As a race they are very interesting, and I collected a good deal of their folklore and legends, which, however, would be out of place here. Going back to the Shan question, I may add to what Mr. Bryce has said, that about 200 years ago these Shans were a very important people, and owned the whole of Assam. They were driven out of Assam by the Burmese, who came in by the Makum route, and later on the Burmese were driven out by us. Mr. Bryce did well to protest against the handing over of Bhamo to the Chinese, but I must join issue with him in regard to my route. My proposal was much more modest than that with which Mr. Bryce credits me. I never had any intention of advocating the construction of a railway from

Bhamo to China. My scheme was this. Upper Burma belonged to King Theebau. The Chinese used to trade to a considerable extent to Maing-na, being afraid to go any further because of the tigers. They are very timid in a forest, but not otherwise. I merely wished to reopen the old route between Makum and the Irawadi, which has been allowed, since the British Government—more shame to it—took possession of Assam, to close itself by the overgrowth of jungle. In former days it was an excellent road, over which armies marched, and I wished to see it reopened in order that the Chinese might trade with us: and I at the same time advocated the railway which is now in existence between Dibrugarh and Makum. I knew that if we had that railway we should literally have steam communication all the way from England to our frontier nearest to China; and, with this detail of a road open between Makum and the Irawadi—less than 150 miles in length—the Chinese would soon have found Birmingham, Sheffield, and Manchester represented at their very doors, and would have come to us, instead of our having to go to them. By this means we should have avoided all trade treaties with China, and should, moreover, have had no trouble in crossing their frontier, or worry about tariffs. Mr. Bryce has pointed out that although he personally would wish to give the Shan tract, east of the Mehkong, to China, Lord Dufferin appears to be willing to give them the larger tract of country east of the Salween River, through which Mr. Colquhoun's route passes.

Mr. BRYCE: I do not want to give anything to China.

Mr. LEPPER: Mr. Bryce advocated the lesser of two evils. Mr. Bryce also advocated Mr. Colquhoun's route, but said there was difficulty in opening the short line between Toungoo and Mandalay without a Government guarantee. How much more difficulty must be expected in obtaining capital for the construction of Mr. Colquhoun's costly line. I wish to see a road, or railway perhaps later on, made only through British territory. Mr. Colquhoun's railway, on the other hand, would go through a no-man's-land, and it would be a very long line, costing a very large sum of money—to tap a country which Mr. Bryce says is sparsely inhabited, and to reach a point to which I am already very close, without the construction of any railway whatsoever. Notwithstanding the restrictions which the King of Burma imposed, there was a trade; and if there could be a trade under those adverse conditions, it is only reasonable to expect that a good trade would grow in time if we possessed Bhamo, and if we were to offer facilities for trade. It is a tremendous

distance to travel by way of the Yang-tse-Kiang to England from Ssu-Chuan, if that trade is to travel eastwards as suggested ; but, apart from this, the country round Bhamo is most important to us if we are to have a strategic railway from Assam to Burma, because here is to be found one of the only valleys in which it is possible to make a connection between the Indian and the Burmese railway systems. If we were to give up Bhamo, we should, moreover, have no right to interfere north of that place, and should lose, so far as minerals are concerned, the richest part of Upper Burma.

General LOWRY, C.B. : Never having served in Burma, I can add nothing to the wealth of information about that province, and especially about the portion of it just annexed, put before us this evening. Mr. Bryce, in whom I am glad to recognise a brother of one so long eminent in literature, and now so rising a statesman, comes of a family of men of large heart, mind, and views, and I am sure you will all agree with me such qualities have not been lacking in the paper given us this evening. It was as clear as exhaustive and able, and I do not think it can fail to prove a very helpful contribution to the records of this Institute, and it will be—I venture to say—of no inconsiderable advantage to the Government and country. Mr. Bryce's remarks on Burma's relationship to China, and the latter country's somewhat hazy claims in connection—remarks evidently founded on intimate and considerable experience—must indeed be specially valuable at the present time. The paper has told us with careful particularity how varied and how great are the resources and productiveness of our new territory, and how much they seem to demand development at our hands. What with its great river, navigable for steamers for 900 miles, and other great watercourses, fertilising its soil in all directions, its splendid timber, and its mineral wealth, it must, I think, have come very home to all of us, as we listened, how great should be the future of the country described. May it be ours so to govern that its people may bless our rule, and ruled and rulers be alike benefited. It is surely of happy augury that the work of government commences under the administration of such a statesman as the present Viceroy of India. That portion of Burma recently annexed seems to stand as much in need of immigration on a large scale as we do of a well-organised system of emigration—or rather of colonisation—here in the Mother Land. May both be early and wisely undertaken and speedily prospered. I desire to convey my humble but hearty acknowledgment of the service done the Royal Colonial Institute in particular

and the country in general by the timely and excellent address Mr. Bryce has given us. I do so with the more pleasure that I can never cease to feel indebted to the name and family from which he comes.

The CHAIRMAN: I have to add nothing more than to ask you for leave to give our best thanks—which I am sure will be most cordially offered—to Mr. Bryce for his extremely interesting and useful paper, and for the valuable information he has been able to give us.

Mr. BRYCE: I thank you very much for the kind way in which you have responded to the proposal which his Grace has made to you. In reply to the remarks which have been offered in the discussion, I have to thank General Lowry for the kind way in which he has spoken of me, and Mr. Lepper for his criticisms on my paper. I do not think there is really any great difference between Mr. Lepper and myself with regard to the railway, because he apparently does not want to make a railway into China itself, but only a railway to the borders of it, and I think the making of that railway is consistent with the fact that if you want to make a railway into China the best route is that of Messrs. Colquhoun and Hallett. I do not mean to say that the latter route is entirely free from difficulties. There are a great number of preliminary conditions to be settled before any line can be thought of, but if a line is going to be made to tap the trade of China I think their route holds out greater probability of success than the route *via* Bhamo. As regards the trade of Ssu-Chuan, Mr. Lepper implied that some of that trade now came to Bhamo, but I doubt whether there is any evidence in proof of that.

Mr. LEPPER: I did not wish to infer that at all. I thought the trade would be induced from Yunan.

Mr. BRYCE: Then I am entirely at one with Mr. Lepper in supposing that under this further acquisition of Burmese territory, whether the railway be made or not, the trade with China will greatly increase. But if you want to get the great bulk of the trade with Yunan I do not think that the route *via* Bhamo is the best. I had, the other night, a letter from Colonel Yule, whom I regard as the greatest living authority on the subject of Burma. He has written the best book on it, and is one of the greatest geographers living. I sent him a copy of my paper, and in his reply he says he is sorry he is not able to attend, but he agrees with almost everything I have said, adding that he thinks we ought to press for more explorations by the Government.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

A SPECIAL General Meeting of the Fellows was held in the Library of the Institute, on Monday, March 15, 1886, to consider the Report of the Building Committee (as approved by the Council), recommending the purchase of the freehold of the site on which the Institute is built.

His Grace the Duke of MANCHESTER, K.P., presided.

The HONORARY SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The following is a copy of the Report :—

REPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

The Committee have had under their anxious consideration the question referred to them by the Council, as to the advisability of acquiring the Freehold of the site in Northumberland Avenue upon which the Institute is built, and, having made careful inquiries, they beg to report as follows :—

1. That the lowest price for which the fee simple of the site can be acquired is £30,520, being calculated on the scale of 28 years' purchase of the existing ground-rent of £1,090 per annum.
2. The Committee recommend that debentures to the amount of £2,000 be paid off out of the available balance of revenue.
3. It follows, therefore, that the amounts required for the purchase of the fee simple, and for the discharge of the balance of debentures to the amount of £4,500, make together a sum of £35,020.
4. This sum (say £35,000) can be obtained from one of the leading Assurance Companies upon the terms that the principal and interest—calculated at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.—be repaid in 40 years by half-yearly instalments of £913 13s. 3d. The Council may reserve to themselves the option of paying off at any time a larger proportion of the loan than is included in the half-yearly instalments above mentioned on giving the Lenders six months' notice of their intention to do so.
5. The Committee unanimously recommend that (after having obtained the sanction of the Fellows at a Special General Meeting) the necessary instructions be given to proceed with the purchase on the above basis.
6. The appended Statement shows the *actual* ordinary Revenue

and Expenditure for the year 1884-5, and estimates of the same for 1885-6 and 1886-7.

7. It should be mentioned that the Honorary Treasurer of the Institute—Sir William C. Sargeaunt—kindly attended, by invitation, the several meetings of the Committee, and fully concurs in their recommendations.

JOHN COODE,

1st March, 1886.

Chairman of the Building Committee.

Approved by the Council.

H. C. B. DAUBENEY,

2nd March, 1886.

Chairman.

Statement showing actual ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for 1884-5, and estimated ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for 1885-6 and 1886-7.

(Excluding Building Account.)

REVENUE.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Entrance Fees ... £748 10 0			
Subscriptions..... 3,220 16 0			
Life Members..... 1,015 12 0			
Interest on Sum Invested ...	4,984 18 0	5,750 0 0	6,750 0 0
Miscellaneous	231 11 6	110 0 0	—
Rent from H.M.'s Government	4 9 6	25 0 0	50 0 0
	—	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
Total.....	£5,220 19 0	£7,085 0 0	£8,000 0 0

EXPENDITURE.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and Wages	639 19 8	a 822 0 0	862 0 0
Printing	425 10 4	450 0 0	500 0 0
Advertising	26 2 11	30 0 0	35 0 0
Expenses of Meetings	69 11 0	75 0 0	80 0 0
Reporting	23 12 8	25 0 0	30 0 0
Reports sent to Fellows	124 0 5	140 0 0	155 0 0
Postages	265 13 10	280 0 0	300 0 0
Stationery	131 2 10	175 0 0	200 0 0
Newspapers	58 10 7	70 0 0	100 0 0
Furniture (repairs)	15 0 6	40 0 0	80 0 0
Rent	230 0 0	b 1,205 0 0	—
Rates		200 0 0	200 0 0
Housekeeper	34 10 11	50 0 0	60 0 0
Fuel, Light, and Water	6 3 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Guests' Dinner Fund	23 6 3	30 0 0	35 0 0
Conversazione.....	139 16 6	150 0 0	150 0 0
Interest	182 9 0	275 0 0	c 1,834 12 11
Essay Competition	55 6 10		—
Library		100 0 0	100 0 0
Gratuity.....	30 0 0	50 0 0	80 0 0
Miscellaneous	38 5 1	76 10 0	100 0 0
Law Charges		350 0 0	700 0 0
Surplus Revenue	2,519 2 2	4,693 10 0	5,701 12 11
	d 2,701 16 10	2,391 10 0	2,298 7 1
Total.....	£5,220 19 0	£7,085 0 0	£8,000 0 0

J. S. O'HALLORAN,
Secretary.

February 24, 1886.

Sir JOHN COODE: Your Grace and Gentlemen,—Before I move the Resolution which has been put in my hands, in my capacity, doubtless, as Chairman of the Building Committee, I should like to state, for the information of the Fellows, of whom the Committee consisted. The names of the Committee were: Sir Henry Barkly, General Lowry, Mr. Molineux, Mr. Youl, and our Honorary Secretary; and I think, having mentioned these names, you will say that no gentlemen, perhaps, could have been better chosen to represent the Institute in this matter. [A FELLOW: With yourself.] Yes, I also was a member. [The HON. SECRETARY: Last, though not least.] The endeavour of the Committee has been to place in the hands of the Fellows all the information they had at their disposal bearing on the matter on which you have to decide to-day. They did hope at one time they might obtain the building at something less than twenty-eight years' purchase, but after considerable bargaining they found that that was the very minimum the ground landlord would consent to. After very considerable inquiry and consideration, the Committee came to the conclusion, which I may put in a very few words, that, all things considered, the price is not too much for the ground landlord to ask, and certainly is not too much for this Institute to pay. I may remind you, that as possessors of the freehold, our property will be a continually increasing property year by year, whereas if we were not, the value of the property would decrease year by year. There may be a doubt in the minds of some members as to whether we are justified in looking forward to the increase which you will find in the appendix for 1886 and 1887; but I will ask you to look at only the middle column, which, since that contains the results of nine months' working of the current year, you may regard as ascertained facts. I put the matter in this way: I take the estimated revenue for 1886-7 as being only the same as for 1885-6, viz., £7,085. I take the estimated expenditure for 1885-6, which is £4,693 10s., and deduct rent, amounting to £1,205—including the rooms in the Strand—and £275 interest, leaving £3,213 10s. If I add to this estimated expenditure the annual interest and sinking fund on the sum borrowed (£35,000), paid by half-yearly instalments of £913 18s. 3d. each, or £1,827 6s. 6d., and an additional sum for law charges of £350, you get £2,177 6s. 6d., making a total expenditure of £5,390 16s. 6d. Deduct that from the estimated revenue (which, as I have said, I have taken as being the same as for 1885-6), and we shall have, without calculating on any increase of members whatever, the sum of £1,694 3s. 6d. as an

estimated surplus revenue for 1886-7. I should point out that I have included an item of £350 for law charges and the necessary documents; that charge we shall not be called upon to bear another year, so that, even supposing there is no increase of members, we shall have a clear balance of upwards of £2,000. In the face of these facts I have pleasure in moving the following Resolution:—

“That the Council be authorised and are hereby requested to proceed with the purchase of the freehold of the site on which the Institute is built, on the basis recommended by the Building Committee in their Report of the 1st March, 1886, provided more favourable terms cannot be obtained.”

Captain COLOMB; I beg to second the Resolution.

Mr. HYDE CLARK: I may observe, in support of what Sir John Coode has said, that the entrance fees and life memberships ought more properly to be put to the capital account of the sum required for the purpose of carrying out the purchase. There seems to me every reason for looking upon this as a sound and justifiable measure, and as one conceived in the interests of the Institute.

Mr. COLIN MACKENZIE: I have listened with great interest to the lucid exposition of the proposal that we shall become the freeholders of our property—a property that will be of an increasing value—and so be removed from the dangerous position of being mere leaseholders with a decreasing value. The calculation appears to be admirably based with the view of carrying out the purchase in all its aspects and with perfect security, provided, as I think, one condition is added—viz., that we begin forthwith the establishment of a reserve fund for the specific purpose of meeting these engagements as fast as they accrue, even if we should have to tide over two or three years of less prosperity than we have at present. As Sir John Coode has shown, there is an almost absolute certainty of a surplus, and I should be glad if, in some form or other, words were added to the Resolution to the effect that for the next five years or so at least £1,000 per annum should be set aside as a reserve fund. It would give a greater degree of solidity and safety to the transaction without embarrassing the finances of the Institute, and, at the same time, it would be a perfectly legitimate use to make of that reserve fund to go on paying a little more on account, reserving the right of a delay in case of any financial stringency of equal extent to the advances that we make.

Mr. J. G. GRANT, C.M.G.: When I observe that not only the Building Committee but the Council have recommended this scheme, which is supported also by Sir William Sargeaunt, I feel very diffi-

dent in making any remarks which may be considered in opposition to it. By the paper I hold in my hand, I observe that the present amount payable for ground-rent is £1,090 per annum, and it is proposed that we now pay the sum of £1,827 6s. 6d. annually for the purpose of meeting a loan from an insurance company of £35,000 for the purchase of the freehold. It is very desirable, I think, if we can manage it, to purchase this freehold, but at the same time I must confess I do not like our placing ourselves in the hands of an insurance company, who, in the event of one half-year's instalment becoming due, could foreclose the mortgage and deprive us of the premises. There is no doubt the arrangement would be an excellent one for all the future Fellows, but I cannot see that it would in any degree very materially affect the present Fellows. What I should like to see is, in the first place the £4,500 in which we are now indebted paid off; and, in the next place, I would like to see some arrangement among the Fellows themselves in the way of raising, by means of debentures, a sufficient sum to purchase the freehold. These are the observations that have occurred to me on reading the statements. I think the Council are deserving of our thanks for the great trouble they have taken and for the design of obtaining the freehold. I wish it to be understood that I am not at all inimical to the freehold being acquired, but rather I object to the obtaining of the funds from the insurance office. I should be glad if we could, among ourselves, raise the amount by debentures. Before I sit down I should like to draw attention to one item in the account. I observe there is £700 for law charges. That appears to me a very large sum, and if that sum be expended for the purpose merely and simply of obtaining the lease of the premises, what will be the amount for obtaining the freehold?

A FELLOW: That is for the freehold.

Sir JOHN COODE: That sum was put down as the maximum that could possibly be spent. Gentlemen should bear in mind that by recent legislation a fixed scale of charges is laid down—a moderate scale of charges—by which we are bound. That fixed scale both sides will have to abide by. It does not follow the amount will necessarily be spent.

Sir SAUL SAMUEL, K.C.M.G.: What are we paying at the present time for ground-rent and the interest on the £4,500 we owe?

Sir JOHN COODE: £1,270 per annum.

Sir SAUL SAMUEL: That is exactly what I make out. Under this arrangement you will have to pay £1,826,

Sir JOHN COODE: But we are purchasing the freehold at the same

time. By paying an additional £500 a year we annihilate the principal.

Sir SAUL SAMUEL: Precisely. I think the resolution as it now stands accepts the offer of the freehold at a fixed sum of £30,520, but you are at liberty to make the best arrangement you can. Would it not be better to omit altogether the amount?

Sir JOHN COODE: As regards the purchase-money to be paid that is the very minimum we can hope for.

Sir SAUL SAMUEL: But it authorises the purchase at this minimum. Would it not be better to leave out this minimum, and let the resolution authorise you to make the best arrangement you can?

Sir JOHN COODE: We have the offer in writing, and the committee are authorised to proceed on this basis.

Sir SAUL SAMUEL: Would it not be better to try if you cannot do something better, leaving the matter open?

Sir JOHN COODE: That has been done.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Grant): Do you wish to move any amendment?

Mr. GRANT: I do not wish to move anything. I am content to have made the remarks.

The HONORARY SECRETARY (Mr. Frederick Young): I should like to make one observation with reference to what Mr. Grant has said. We were authorised to issue £15,000 debentures at the time we set about the erection of this building, but we only succeeded in issuing them to the extent of £6,500. We found some little difficulty in getting people to take them beyond that amount. Whether people would feel more inclined to take them now, I cannot say; but at all events we then found some difficulty in getting them taken up.

Sir SAUL SAMUEL: You have better security now.

Mr. LABILLIERE: There will be nothing to prevent us raising the money by debentures if we want to get rid of the insurance company, but if we allow the present opportunity to slip we may lose the freehold.

Sir W. C. SARGEAUNT, K.C.M.G.: I merely rise to answer one or two objections that have been raised in the kind criticisms to which we have listened, but I would first remark that it is a matter of great congratulation that we are assembled in such a handsome room as this for the transaction of our business. It is somewhat different from the accommodation we have had previously. I only hope it is but an instalment of what we may have. With regard to the remarks concerning the reserve fund, I think, upon a little reflection, it will be seen that the very best reserve fund we could possibly

have would be the repayment of the debt. We begin with a debt, we will say, of £34,000 or £35,000. If we should have a surplus of £2,000 or £3,000 or £4,000 I think we cannot do better than pay off that amount of our debt. It is no use accumulating money whilst you have a debt. That, I think, upon consideration you will agree is the very best kind of reserve fund we could have. With regard to the danger of foreclosure, I do not think you run any more risk of foreclosure on the part of an insurance office than you do on the part of a ground landlord. We have a debt of £1,090 under the present arrangement, while under that which is proposed we shall have a debt of £1,800 a year. I think we are quite strong enough to bear either or both, and I do not think the danger of the one is much in excess of the other. In one other remark with regard to the debentures I have been anticipated. I should very much like to see the debt paid off by debentures. I assure you it was a matter of some anxiety to your Committee to get out the debentures. I do not say any great pressure was made, but we did not succeed in getting out more than £6,500 of the total amount. I must say I should despair myself if I were told to raise £35,000 by debentures amongst the Fellows. Then I think you desire the £4,500 should be paid off. Nothing will be more pleasant than to pay off the £4,500, and if anybody will give it to us we will pay it the moment after repaying the insurance office. I have had the great pleasure of attending the various meetings of the Building Committee at their invitation, and I can assure you that this matter has not been brought to the present stage without a great deal of work, a great deal of consideration, and a great deal of negotiation, and I think you may safely leave them to bring the matter to a conclusion.

The CHAIRMAN : You have heard the resolution. As many as are in favour of it will hold up their hands. The motion is carried unanimously.

The HONORARY SECRETARY : I would like to mention before we leave, that a good deal of inquiry has been made by various Fellows as to the terms which were offered to us for the right of purchasing the freehold. The original offer from the ground landlord was considerably more than 28 years, and this offer was finally reduced to that period as a minimum on his part. From information I have received from more than one quarter, I have reason to believe that this should be considered a very satisfactory bargain. There are freeholds being sold in this immediate neighbourhood at 29 to 31 years' purchase. It was thought, therefore, that if we

closed with the offer at 28 years' purchase we should make a very satisfactory bargain, especially considering the very valuable position in which we stand.

The CHAIRMAN : I had the same remark made to me.

Mr. CATTERSON SMITH : I hold in my hand the papers relating to this Meeting, and together with other Fellows with whom I have conversed, I have been much struck by the omission of any reference to one particular name, and that of a gentleman to whom we are so much indebted—I mean the name of Mr. Frederick Young. I assure you that among several gentlemen with whom I have the honour of being associated, the question asked was, “Where is Mr. Young ?” and the answer given was, “Oh, he has gone to the ‘Upper House.’” That, I say, was the remark which went round, and finally, I said I will attend the meeting. I got here at twenty minutes past the hour ; I had not the advantage of listening to the *pros* and *cons* of the purchase question, but I am here to ask you, my Lord Duke, why, after the seventh paragraph in the Report, mentioning the Honorary Treasurer, an eighth paragraph was not added relative to Mr. Frederick Young, who so long has been our untiring and energetic Honorary Secretary, and to whom we are so much indebted for the success of this Institution ? As I say, this question has been asked among quite a number of us in the City who appreciate Mr. Young's hearty and thorough work, and this has led me to ask whether there is any reason for the omission of the name, or is it by reason of his having been promoted to the “Upper House” ? I cannot think, looking to the vast increase of expenses, that voluntary work ought so easily to be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN : The reason is that Mr. Young is himself a member of the Committee. This Report was drawn up by the Committee.

Mr. SMITH : It does not appear.

The CHAIRMAN : No more do the names of other members of the Committee.

Sir JOHN COODE : If the gentleman had been present during the earlier part of the proceedings he would have heard read the list of the Committee, and the name of Mr. Young among them.

Mr. SMITH : Why should not it appear on the printed notice ? In the commercial world, as you know, they will give a large sum for a name, in order to retain a character or give assurance of *bona fides* ; and I for one should like to have seen some note of the services rendered by Mr. Young.

The HONORARY SECRETARY: Will you permit me to say one word in answer to my friend at the end of the room? He has taken me quite by surprise, and I feel rather embarrassed at having my name brought forward in connection with this matter. I would like just to explain that this is an official statement put forward by its official representative on the authority of the Council, of which I am a member, and I suppose, therefore, it is presumed that, as one of the Council, and also as one of the acting members, that I entirely concur in it. More than that, I was one of the Building Committee which first issued this Report, and which the Council has accepted. I am much obliged to my friend for the kind way in which he has referred to me, but I assure him that it would have been a mere matter of surplusage to have mentioned my name in particular; but it is quite understood that I concur in the Report presented to the Fellows.

Sir RAWSON RAWSON, K.C.M.G., C.B.: I think Mr. Young's services are so well known and so highly appreciated by every member of the Institute in England and in the Colonies, that there is really no reason to bring them forward in the way suggested.

Mr. J. D. WOOD: It is one of our rules that the Honorary Secretary is *ex officio* a member of every committee, and therefore there is no reason to state the fact specifically in reference to this Report.

Mr. SMITH: It does not say so. I don't know whether he is still our Honorary Secretary.

The HONORARY SECRETARY: Yes, as much as ever.

Mr. SMITH: It does not appear so. I don't know that.

Mr. J. R. MOSSE: I beg to move that the best thanks of the Fellows be given to the Committee for their services. I think we have made a most excellent bargain. I have been in England only a very short time, but I have not the slightest doubt that our numbers will increase very materially, especially during the next ten years. I think the Fellows are very much indebted in the first place to the Council, and next to the Building Committee, and I propose that a hearty vote of thanks be given to the Building Committee for their investigations and Report.

The CHAIRMAN: I shall be glad to second that myself.

Sir JOHN COODE: On behalf of my colleagues as well as myself, I beg to return you my very hearty thanks. That there has been no inconsiderable amount of labour and anxiety I will not dispute, but I am sure that with all my colleagues as well as myself it has been a labour of love, and we are glad to find that our recom-

mendations have been approved unanimously, first of all by the Council, and that that approval has been endorsed to-day.

Mr. J. A. YOUL, C.M.G. : We cannot depart without giving our thanks to our excellent Chairman, who has done so much for us in every part of the world.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN : I am very much obliged to you.

The proceedings then terminated.

SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held on Tuesday, April 13, 1886, at the St. James's Banqueting Hall.

FREDERICK YOUNG, Esq., Honorary Secretary, presided.

The SECRETARY read the Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting, which were confirmed, and announced that since that Meeting 54 Fellows had been elected, viz., 26 Resident and 28 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Sir Charles E. Adam, Bart., J. H. Adler, Esq., W. H. Boult, Esq., W. B. Collyns, Esq., Colonel the Earl of Dundonald, Robert Farie, Esq., Henry Faija, Esq., Frederick Graham, Esq., Colonel R. Harrison, C.B., C.M.G.; Andrew Hepburn, Esq., Clement J. Hoey, Esq., George Hughes, Esq., G. Shirriff B. Hilton, Esq., F. C. Jacomb, Esq., R. B. Jacomb, Esq., Henry Joslin, Esq., M. J. Lothian, Esq., Rev. Robert Mackay, The Right Hon. J. Osborne-Morgan, M.P. Walter Morrison, Esq., R. S. Moss, Esq., Rev. A. G. Rawsthorne, David Reid, Esq., St. Barbe Sladen, Esq., A. W. Stirling, Esq., J. L. Thomas, Esq.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Spencer Ashlin, Esq. (New South Wales), Alexander Ashune, Esq. (Ceylon), E. C. Batt, Esq. (New South Wales), M. A. Black, Esq. (New South Wales), Joseph Bosisto, Esq., M.P. (Victoria), William Briggs, Esq. (New South Wales), Rev. Alfred Caldecott (Barbados), Alfred Chandler, Esq. (New South Wales), H. E. P. Cottrell, Esq. (British Honduras), M. W. Carr, Esq. (Natal), J. A. Despeissis, Esq. (Mauritius), R. J. Gray Esq. (Queensland), David Isaacs, Esq. (Cape Colony), M. B. Jamieson, Esq. (British Guiana), Robert Kermode, Esq. (Tasmania), E. C. Luard, Esq. (British Guiana), T. W. G. Moir, Esq. (Natal), W. G. Nicholson, Esq. (British Guiana), Henry Oswald, Esq. (British Honduras), J. A. Potbury, Esq., B.A. (British Guiana), S. H. Prell, Esq. (Victoria), F. W. Pennefather, Esq. (New Zealand), James Thomson, Esq. (Victoria), J. R. Tuckett, Esq. (Victoria), Dr. Julius Von Haast, C.M.G. (New Zealand), C.M. Watson, Esq. (Victoria), W. L. Whyte, Esq. (South Australia), B. L. Witts, Esq. (New South Wales).

Donations to the Library were also announced.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon Mr. NEVILLE LUBBOCK to read his paper on

OUR WEST INDIAN COLONIES

IN RELATION TO THE SUGAR BOUNTIES.

When the West Indies are mentioned, we almost unconsciously recall to mind, as in some way unavoidably associated with that portion of the globe, the institution of slavery; and, although half a century has now elapsed since the last slave was freed in the British West Indies, it is not unusual even now to see West Indian questions treated by the English press as if the existence of slavery were a thing of yesterday, and as if the more educated classes in these Colonies were still influenced by habits of thought and action due to that accursed institution, which they are unable to shake off. The injustice of this view is only equalled by its absurdity. For even if, after so long a period, slavery had still the power to exercise some occult and wicked influence over those who were witnesses of its operation, their number is now so small that their power for good or evil is insignificant.

The abolition of slavery in these Colonies, however, marks an epoch in their history, and, in order to explain the present position of the West Indies, it is almost necessary to start from that period, from which dates the commencement of the difficulties with which they have had to contend.

These difficulties have been twofold: the first was that which arose from the complete disorganisation of the available labour immediately consequent upon the emancipation of the slaves; the second, and far more serious one, has been the unfair and unequal competition which, from that time to now they have had forced upon them by the Mother Country.

I may remind you that our West Indian Colonies, in which are included Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, British Guiana, and the Windward and Leeward Islands, although appearing to be in close proximity when viewed on a small map of the Western Hemisphere, are, in reality, somewhat scattered, Jamaica, for instance, being about 1,500 miles from British Guiana, or about as far as London is from the Azores. They are, however, all situated within the tropics, and are, for the most part, mainly interested in the sugar industry. There are no doubt other industries of considerable importance, such as cocoa, coco-nuts, asphalte, coffee, pimento, ginger, oranges, limes, &c.; yet, though these industries are gradually extending, and are in every way deserving of encouragement, it could only be (except perhaps in Jamaica and some of the smaller islands) after a very considerable period, if at all, that there

would be any possibility of their becoming a substitute for sugar in providing employment, and, together with employment, the means of self-improvement, for the mass of the population. Cocoa, however, is an important and a highly prosperous industry, and is largely extending. The relative importance of all these industries as compared with sugar can, however, be readily realised by the following figures, showing the value of exports from the four large West Indian Colonies during the year 1884 :—

	Sugar and Rum.	Cocoa.	All other Produce.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Jamaica	649,056	—	728,069	1,377,125
Barbados	1,031,919	—	286,960	1,318,879
Trinidad	703,901	432,892	444,301	1,581,094
British Guiana ..	2,121,671	—	190,921	2,312,592
	£4,506,547	432,892	1,650,251	6,589,690

The total export value from these Colonies of produce other than sugar and cocoa is thus shown to be only about $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions, as compared to an export of sugar of the value of $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions. But I may further point out that in this $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions of other produce is included the value of provisions imported into Barbados which she sends to other Colonies, and that Trinidad also does a considerable trade with the Spanish Main ; so that the value of the "other produce" exported by those Colonies, being the produce of those Colonies, is somewhat less than the $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions mentioned above.

Moreover, we must remember that labour enters far more largely into the value of sugar than is the case in the other industries alluded to. Indeed, it is probably owing to this fact that European Governments are so extremely anxious to foster and encourage by every means in their power their sugar industries, a course in marked contrast with that pursued by Her Majesty's Government, which seems bent upon permitting hers to be destroyed. And, if the sugar industry of the Colonies has continued to exist, it has been due to the great natural advantages possessed by those Colonies, to the perseverance and industry of the colonists, and in spite of prolonged injustice and discouragement on the part of the Mother Country.

I have spoken of the disorganisation of labour which naturally occurred after the emancipation of the slaves in 1833 ; and it is, perhaps, worthy of remark that this disorganisation seems to have been much greater in the British Colonies than was the case after emancipation in the French Colonies or in the Spanish Colony of Porto Rico. There is no doubt that the influence of the anti-

slavery party, subsequent to emancipation, though well meant, was not judicious, and tended to foster false ideas of happiness productive of idleness in the negro race—an idleness which was tacitly encouraged by the Home Government, with the result that the progress of the negro has been far slower than would have been the case if industrious habits had from the first been inculcated. So far, however, as the main industry was concerned, under the protection which the differential duties upon slave-grown sugar afforded, it gradually rallied from the shock caused by emancipation, and was in a fair way to become prosperous, when the unfortunate policy of the equalisation of the sugar duties in 1846 was decided upon. Time does not admit of my explaining here all the misery caused to the African race by this measure, but for the information of those who care to look further into this matter, I may mention that in the *Nineteenth Century* for December, 1883, will be found an article in which I have endeavoured to show what an enormous effect this law had in promoting slavery and stimulating the slave trade. I believe, as I said in that article, that it would be difficult to find any law in any country during the past hundred years which is to be compared to this in the amount of suffering it was the means of inflicting on the human race.

But, apart from its moral aspect, it was most unjust to our Colonies. It is preposterous to contend that Free Trade is in any way involved in forcing a competition when the conditions of the competition are not the result of natural laws, but solely the outcome of arbitrary Government interference. I do not wish, however, to dwell so much upon the injustice of the Act as to point out that, just or unjust, the operation of the law was to handicap our Colonies in their competition with Cuba and Brazil, which, at that time, were the largest sugar-producing countries in the world; and that it is an evidence of the great natural advantages they possess that they did succeed in holding their own to a certain extent against the heavy odds which the unrestrained operation of slavery in these countries opposed to them.

After a time, Brazil put an end to her slave trade, and some years subsequently Cuba followed suit; and at last there was a prospect for our Colonies that the conditions of their competition would be equal for all concerned. Unfortunately, these hopes were but of short duration. They soon found that they had to meet a competition far more unequal and far more serious than that caused by slave labour—viz., the competition of Beet sugar directly subsidised by the large European Governments, France,

Germany, Austria, Belgium, and Holland, and, quite recently, Russia. For a time West Indians deluded themselves with the hope that a system so utterly destructive of Free Trade would not be allowed to operate upon English markets ; they expected that the Cobden Club and Free-Traders generally would readily join with them in denouncing so flagrant a violation of Free Trade principles ; they were confident that Mr. Gladstone would willingly assist them in at once urging Parliament not to allow British markets to be closed to British goods by the operation of a foreign subsidy. Mr. Gladstone encouraged them ; upon the now classic post-card he wrote as follows : "If, as I understand, the circumstances of the case remain unaltered, I think that both the trader and the workman engaged in the business of refining sugar have great reason to complain. My desire is that the British consumer should have both sugar and every other commodity at the lowest price at which it can be produced without arbitrary favour to any of those engaged in the competition. But I cannot regard with favour any cheapness which is produced by means of the concealed subsidies of a foreign State to a particular industry, and with the effect of crippling and distressing capitalists and workmen engaged in a lawful branch of British trade."

What, then, was their surprise when they suddenly found our own Board of Trade coming forward as the champion of this system. They had naturally supposed that the Board of Trade was maintained by the country to watch over the trade interests of England. This seems by no means to have been the view of the Board of Trade. In fact, there is no injustice to them in saying that, for some years past, their efforts seem to have been directed almost entirely to fostering foreign industry at the expense of British.

The Cobden Club also took the matter up. This club consists, I believe, of a number of gentlemen who subscribe a sum of money annually to be spent in disseminating doctrines of a peculiar character ; I say of a peculiar character for this reason, that, although they profess to support what they call Free Trade, I cannot find that their views are in harmony with the teaching of our great authorities, Adam Smith, the Mills, Ricardo, and McCulloch ; and it was the doctrine of these writers which, up to recent times, was generally accepted as that of Free Trade. Neither can I see, after carefully reading Cobden's speeches, that the doctrines of the Cobden Club are in harmony with those of Mr. Cobden. Their doctrine seems to be that cheapness should be the only considera-

tion to which, in commercial matters we should pay any attention. Now, Mr. Cobden, in a speech delivered on July 3, 1844, tells us that he did not seek Free Trade in corn primarily for the purpose of making it cheaper ; that whether it became cheaper or dearer mattered not so long as we had it at the natural price. Mr. Cobden would, I believe, have shrunk from standing forward to defend an undoubted outrage on economic laws ; not so Sir Thomas Farrer and the Cobden Club. This is what Sir Thomas, in his book, published under the auspices of the Cobden Club, and called "*Free Trade v. Fair Trade*," says of bounties : "The accident of bounties on foreign sugar, themselves an undoubted outrage on economic laws, gives to Protectionists an opportunity of masquerading as Free-Traders in assailing bounties," and then writes a whole chapter in their defence.

I am not going to weary you with a long dissertation upon bounties, but I may in a few words point out how serious has been the competition to which they have given rise. In 1860-61 before bounties, the production of beet-sugar was 336,826 tons ; in 1884-5 it was 2,500,000. The cane crops of the world, so far as known, were, in 1861, 1,496,264 tons, and in 1885, 2,148,000 tons. Now, whatever views may be held in regard to the advantages or disadvantages of bounties to the consumers of this country, there can be no possible difference of opinion in regard to the effect that they have upon those producers who are not in receipt of any such artificial subsidy.

The effect upon the West Indian and other producers of cane-sugar of the bounties granted by European Governments, has been exactly similar to that which would have been produced, if, instead of granting bounties, the German or French Governments had levied a duty of £2 per ton upon all cane-sugar coming into England, whilst permitting their own beet-sugar to come in duty free. That such a state of things should be permitted by any intelligent Government is sufficiently remarkable ; but here again, that to which I wish to call your attention is, that in the manner in which they have met the competition, the West Indian Colonies have once more afforded strong evidence of their inherent vitality, and of the great latent power of wealth-creation which they possess, and which will be manifested whenever, if ever, it should please this country to let them have a fair chance.

In these circumstances, hampered by this unfair competition, the importance to the Colonies of keeping open other markets was obvious ; and, having but little to hope for from the Mother Country,

they turned a longing glance towards the United States and, early in the year 1884, the West India Committee applied to Her Majesty's Government to endeavour to procure for the West Indian Colonies most-favoured nation treatment from the United States.

A treaty has been in existence with the United States, since the year 1815, under which this country is entitled to most-favoured nation treatment. The West Indian Colonies are, however, specially exempted from receiving the advantages of this treaty.

Her Majesty's Government considered the request a reasonable one, and our ambassador at Washington, Sir Lionel West, was instructed to ask that complete most-favoured nation treatment should be extended by the United States to our West Indian Colonies. The United States Government replied that the treaty of 1815 "has not authorised, and could not authorise, Great Britain to ask for the products and shipping of the United Kingdom favours identical or equivalent to those which Spanish American or West Indian colonial products or shipping may receive in the ports of the United States by reason of special reciprocity treaties," and that, according to the construction placed by the United States Government upon the most-favoured nation clause, the West Indian Colonies already possessed all the advantages such a clause, taken alone, would confer upon them. But the United States added that they were quite ready to consider any suggestion which Her Majesty's Government might have to make for a special reciprocity treaty between the West Indian Colonies and the United States.

Thereupon negotiations were commenced, which resulted in a definite proposal from the United States Government to the British Government for a Reciprocity Treaty with our West Indian Colonies.

I think it may be not without interest to you to endeavour to explain, as shortly as I can, the history of this treaty, and what were the reasons—reasons which I think insufficient—which induced Her Majesty's Government to refuse the considerable advantages, which, if consummated, it would have conferred upon the West Indies.

As I have already told you, the first phase of the negotiations was the application from Her Majesty's Government to the United States to allow our West Indian Colonies to share in the advantages which it was supposed the treaty of 1815 conferred upon Great Britain.

I may here explain that the United States has a Reciprocity Treaty with the Sandwich Islands, under which sugar from the

latter is admitted free of duty into the States. If, therefore, our West Indian Colonies could have obtained the treatment of the most-favoured nation, they, and also, I may presume, Her Majesty's Government, naturally contemplated that their sugar would be admitted duty free into the United States, instead of paying as it did, and still does, a duty of about £10 per ton.

This idea, however, it appears from the reply of Mr. Frelinghuysen, the United States Secretary of State, was quite erroneous, as, according to the construction placed upon the most-favoured nation clause by the United States, such a clause could not have authorised the West Indies to ask for their produce favours identical and equivalent to those granted to another country by reason of special reciprocity treaties.

The words of the treaty of 1815 are as follows: "No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, than are or shall be payable on the like articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign country." No exceptions are made, nor is there any qualification of the meaning, and it seems therefore difficult to reconcile the construction placed upon the treaty by the United States Government with the language of the treaty. The construction, however, it is only fair to them to state, is one which has always been maintained by them, and was acted upon about fifty years ago to the advantage of England.

While pointing out to Her Majesty's Government that this was the construction the United States Government placed upon the favoured nation clause, Mr. Frelinghuysen added: "This Government, would, however, be glad to secure more intimate commercial relations with the countries of the American Continent, which can best be obtained through agreements giving specific and exceptional advantages, and therefore not falling within the most-favoured nation clause of existing treaties.

"The details by which such results are to be reached are necessarily to be varied to fit the different conditions of each province, but the general scope would tend to assimilate trade between them and the United States to the conditions which apply to productions and shipping in the domestic coasting trade, or the trade of a country with its dependencies.

"Lord Granville's proposition does not appear to contemplate the concession to the United States of any special privileges for goods and ships like those which, in the view of the Government, are

necessary to any such agreement. For instance, the British West Indies impose customs and export duties similar to those which, in negotiating with the countries named by you, the United States would require to be removed or essentially modified by them, as a condition of placing their staples on our free list ; " and finally added : " It may, in view of the limited formulation of Lord Granville's proposition, be premature to assume that his lordship contemplates the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty which shall secure for the trade of the West Indian Colonies with the United States special favours, although the negotiation of the Canada Treaty in 1854 would show that this class of international engagements applying only to particular Colonies, is not in violation of the policy of Her Majesty's Government. I therefore at present only ask you to acquaint Lord Granville with the interest awakened by his proposal, and to say that any further suggestion of Her Majesty's Government on the subject will be most carefully considered."

You will see that in this despatch Mr. Frelinghuysen clearly laid down the lines upon which the United States would be prepared to negotiate for a reciprocity treaty with the West Indian Colonies, viz., on the lines of specific and exceptional advantages not coming within the most-favoured nation clause of existing treaties.

Our Foreign Office thereupon communicated with the Colonial Office as to the basis on which further communication should be made to the United States, and pointed out : " A question may arise at the outset whether any goods, the produce or manufacture of the United States, are to be admitted into the British West Indies on terms more favourable than similar goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom."

No such question, however, did arise ; the United States from the commencement of our negotiations stated they did not for a moment wish to lay claim to any more favoured treatment than the Mother Country or our Colonies.

The Colonial Office, in reply to this communication, stated their opinion that negotiations should be pressed on with energy, and added a recommendation that I should go to Washington, being conversant with the sugar interests of the West Indian Colonies, to give information to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington as to the wishes and requirements of the Colonies. Shortly afterwards the Foreign Office instructed Sir Lionel West to enter into negotiations with the Government of the United States for the admission of sugar duty free into the United States, or with a material reduction of the present duty, and I proceeded to Washington.

I need not enter into the details of the negotiations ; suffice it to say that the result of them was a formal proposition on the part of the United States to Her Majesty's Government for a reciprocity treaty with our West Indian Colonies, under which practically all the produce of these Colonies, except spirits but including sugar, would have been admitted duty free into the United States. In the communication from Mr. Frelinghuysen to Sir L. West, covering the draft of the proposed convention, he stated : " In personal conference with you, while considering the special needs of the British Colonies in the premises, and bearing in mind their interests no less than our own, I have taken occasion to intimate that the concurrent favouring of the goods and also of the shipping of the two countries engaged in carrying those goods between the United States and those Islands under express conditions which would not throw the reserved privileges open to other countries under the operation of favoured nation clauses of other treaties, was to my mind an indispensable condition to the conclusion of such convention. The present counter-draft makes these points clear."

In the despatch forwarding the proposition of the United States to our Foreign Office, dated December 5, 1884, Sir L. West makes the following remarks : " The negotiation having now assumed a formal character, I requested Mr. Nevile Lubbock to report to me upon the bearing of the proposed convention with regard to the interests of the West Indian Colonies, and I have the honour to enclose to your Lordship herewith copy of a letter I have received from him.

" He states that the loss of revenue to the United States in respect to this convention cannot be estimated at less than £2,500,000, while the loss of revenue to the Colonies will be only £180,000 ; and that the proposal of the United States Government cannot but prove highly beneficial to the West Indian Colonies.

" In view of the possible coming into operation of the Reciprocity Treaties between the United States, Mexico, Spain, Salvador, and San Domingo, and of the critical position in which the sugar industry of the West Indian Colonies would be placed if similar advantages could not be secured for them, I trust your Lordship will approve the steps which I have taken."

The draft treaty proposed by the United States provided that the West Indies should either abolish or reduce the duties on certain commodities, the growth, manufacture, or production of the United States of America, and provided that the said articles be carried in vessels under the registry and flag of one or other of the

contracting parties ; in consideration of which, they, on their part, agreed to abolish the duty on sugar and on thirty-four other articles, the staple products of the West Indies, provided that the said articles were the growth, production, or manufacture of the said British Colonies, and provided that said articles be carried in vessels under the registry and flag of one or other of the contracting parties.

Articles XI. XII. XIII. ran as follows :—

Art. XI. The Government of the United States on the one hand and Her Majesty the Queen on behalf of her aforesaid Possessions on the other, bind themselves to extend each to the other reciprocally all favours and privileges in regard to Customs Tariff, commerce, property, and persons which either of them have conceded to a third Power, freely if freely granted to such third Power, or for an equivalent concession if granted to such third Power in virtue of a compensating arrangement.

Art. XII. The stipulations contained in this convention shall not prevent either of the contracting parties from making such changes in its Customs Tariffs and navigation dues as its respective interests may require, either by legislation or in virtue of treaties with other Governments. But in case such changes are made, the party affected by the same may denounce this convention, even before the time specified in Art. XVI., and the present convention shall be terminated at the end of six months from the day on which such notification is made.

Art. XIII. The contracting parties, however, mutually agree that the conditional privileges which this convention expressly reserves and confines to the goods and vessels of the respective countries under the national flags are not, under the operation of favoured nation clauses in existing treaties which either of them may have concluded with other countries, to be deemed as extending to the goods and vessels of such other countries without equivalent consideration on the part of such countries, and if any foreign country should claim, under existing favoured-nation engagements, to share in the benefits of the commercial intercourse which this convention creates as between the United States and the several British Colonies aforesaid, and should either party deem such claim to be allowable, it is hereby engaged that the party affected thereby shall have the right to denounce the present convention under Art. XII. hereof ; or else that any such treaty with any foreign country, so far as it may be contrary to the terms of this Convention, may be denounced and terminated so soon as the terms of such treaty may

permit, in which case the alternative of denunciation of the present convention shall not be exercised.

Art. XI., it will be remarked, is drawn up in accordance with the construction and policy of the United States in regard to most-favoured nation clause. It is obviously fair as between two contracting parties.

Art. XII. provides that if any alterations in the tariffs of either of the contracting parties were made which altered the respective positions of the two contracting parties as created by the treaty, the right was to accrue to the party affected to denounce the treaty. This was also obviously but just and reasonable.

Art. XIII. was specially framed to meet the difficulty the West Indian Colonies were under, owing to the British Government having bound them in her treaties with Belgium and other European countries, to grant to these countries the most-favoured nation treatment. When it is borne in mind that the countries with whom these treaties were made are the very countries which by their bounties actually destroy that equality of conditions which it is the object of favoured-nation clauses to bring about; when it is further considered how much the West Indies have suffered and are suffering from these bounties, and that the Colonies were not consulted when these treaties were made—treaties from which it is next to impossible they can ever derive any advantage—it must appear to any impartial person little short of monstrous that they should be allowed for one moment to stand in the way of a convention which could not have failed to be of such enormous benefit to the West Indies. But when the terms of Clause 13 are attentively considered, it is seen that under its provisions there was nothing contrary to the terms of such treaties, as the clause left it open to Her Majesty's Government to accord to any foreign country, if claimed and found just, the treatment to which it was entitled, the United States reserving to itself in such a case the right to denounce the treaty.

It was, however, to this clause and to the provision that the advantages of the treaty were to be limited to the produce named when carried in ships of the nationality of one or other of the contracting parties, that Her Majesty's Government took exception.

Now as to this latter objection, I may say that we are satisfied no foreign shipping whatever would have been affected, and the objection was purely a theoretical one; in fact, Her Majesty's Government admitted it had no practical importance.

As regards Clause 13, it may perhaps be thought—as indeed it

was thought by Her Majesty's Government—that, inasmuch as the United States retained the right to denounce the treaty in the event of most-favoured nation treatment being accorded, under existing treaties, to any European produce entering the West Indies, the treaty would have been of very limited duration.

Our answer was this: The amount of foreign European trade with the West Indies in the articles specified in the treaty is extremely small, and therefore it is likely enough no claim would ever have been put forward; secondly, even if such produce had been admitted to share in the advantages of the treaty, it is very unlikely that the United States would have put an end to a treaty under which she was certain to have the lion's share of the trade; and, lastly, a similar treaty existed between Canada and the United States for ten years with the sanction of the British Government, and there could therefore be no fundamental objection to similar arrangements being made between the West Indies and the United States. The cases were similar; the engagements of the British Government formed no bar to the treaty between Canada and the United States, and this was a precedent which we contend might have been followed in our case. Foreign Governments did claim to share the advantages of the Canadian treaty, and the claim was not allowed.

On the grounds above referred to, the propositions of the United States were rejected. Negotiations are, however still going on, and it is perhaps possible that some arrangement may eventually be come to with the United States.

In the short summary which I have given you of the leading outlines of the industrial history of the West Indies since the abolition of slavery, I fear you may think I have dwelt too much on sugar, but the industrial history of the West Indies is so much a question of sugar that this is unavoidable. Speaking broadly, the prosperity of all classes in the West Indies depends upon this staple; the bulk of the population, except in Jamaica and Grenada, are concerned in the sugar industry; the taxation is mainly derived from it; civilisation and the improvement of the negro race are directly dependent upon it. With the destruction of the sugar industry any hope of improvement would have to be postponed for at least a generation. But why should the sugar industry be destroyed? Has not the experience of the last fifty years proved that these Colonies have extraordinary natural advantages for the production of sugar? Could the industry have been maintained as it has been in the face of such an unequal competition as it has been forced to

meet, unless it was essentially upon a thoroughly sound basis ? Is there not every reason to believe that if once this bounty system were got rid of—and nothing would be easier than for this country, by the imposition of countervailing duties, to stop it at once—these Colonies would rapidly expand, and would become increasing markets for British manufactures. Why should we not try what a little encouragement to the industry of our Colonies would do, instead of trusting to the opening up of new markets among the negroes of Central Africa or the savages of the New Hebrides and New Guinea ? I have alluded to countervailing duties, and I ask again, why should we not impose them ? We have been met by all sorts of theoretical objections ; these were exhaustively considered by a Committee of the House of Commons, but were found to have no weight. The Board of Trade has made all sorts of difficulties, but, I regret to say, has failed to meet the case in that judicial and impartial spirit which we had a right to expect.

The bounties in their prejudicial effect upon the trade of England are far more injurious than is generally supposed, and I will endeavour to explain in what way. The cane-sugar producing countries, with the exception of the Spanish and French Colonies, are countries with which we have practically free trade. The beet-sugar producing countries, on the contrary, shut our manufactures out of their markets. The transfer of the sugar industry from cane countries to beet countries means, therefore, a loss of markets for British manufactures. I find that our export trade with the various cane-sugar producing countries amounts to £17,000,000 annually ; but for the bounties it would have been much larger ; under the continuance of the bounty system it will be gradually reduced, as the sugar industry of these countries is transferred to Germany and other protective countries.

If any proof was needed of the unsuccessful results of the policy adopted by England towards these magnificent West Indian Colonies, I would point to Jamaica. Jamaica has an area of about 4,000 square miles, and a population of about 550,000 people. The soil of Jamaica is perhaps one of the most fertile in the world ; its climate, for a tropical climate, is unsurpassed ; there is no tropical plant which it cannot produce abundantly, and of the best quality. And what is its condition ? Is it not a standing reproach to this country ? Does it show any signs of that improvement, socially, morally, or industrially, which might have been expected after all these years under a good Government and with good management, with the exceptional advantages which it possesses ? Surely there

must be some great misconception underlying a policy which, with every possible assistance from Nature, can show such unsatisfactory results. May there not have been some truth after all in Carlyle's view, "that he should eat pumpkin with never such felicity in the "West India islands is not, and never can be, the blessedness of our "black friend ; but that he should do useful work there according as "the gifts have been bestowed on him for that. And his own "happiness, and that of others round him, will alone be possible by "his and their getting into such a relation that this can be "permitted him" ? Does not history teach us that where habits of industry are wanting, there decadence sets in ? Can a people prosper whose highest dream is to live in idleness ? Does not political economy teach us that a combination of labour is far more productive than the same labour when isolated ? Does not the British Government view with far more favour in the West Indies such industries as result from the isolated labour of individuals, than those which require a combination of many to make them productive and profitable ? And does not all experience in the West Indies teach us that civilisation and moral elevation are far more difficult to introduce and maintain amongst a population scattered in the high woods than collected in villages ? I think these are all points which have had an important influence, and that if a sounder and more healthy view had been taken and acted upon by the British Government, since the time of emancipation, greater benefits would have accrued to all.

I should be very sorry if anything I have just said should lead to the idea that I think the black population of the West Indies are naturally more indolent than the white race in that or any other part of the world. The negro of the West Indies is a splendid fellow ; he is endowed with a physique second to none in the world, he is specially well adapted to do the physical work required in that climate, and I have not a shadow of doubt that, under a steady and fair Government, he will improve his condition quite as rapidly as white men under similar circumstances would do in colder climes ; but it is quite a mistake to suppose that he requires any special fostering or pampering ; he is well able to take care of himself, and I am confident that if the West Indies could receive fair play, if their industries were rendered secure from artificial attacks, and if the Government of this country would be content to mete out equal justice to all, whites as well as blacks, the condition and intellectual improvement of the African and East Indian working-classes would make rapid progress.

I have endeavoured in this paper to bring prominently before you the following facts : (1) That for the last fifty years our West Indian Colonies have been contending against heavy odds ; and (2) That the manner in which they have met the unequal competition to which they have been exposed, proves that they possess elements of great vitality, and affords strong evidence of the development to which they are destined whenever they meet their competitors in a fair field.

I would therefore, in conclusion, point out that at a time when our home industries are loudly calling for new markets, in order to find employment for our working-classes, it is not without use to show how little is really wanted to largely increase our trade with the West Indies, and that by doing justice to our oldest and most fertile Colonies we shall not only be benefiting them, but, at the same time, be doing something to mitigate the very serious depression in our home industries which is so alarming a feature in the present condition of this country.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. C. WASHINGTON EVES : I should not venture to take part in this discussion were I not largely interested in Jamaica estates and Jamaica produce. I must confess to a feeling of the greatest disappointment that the negotiations for a closer commercial intercourse between Canada and Jamaica failed to lead to any practical result. It would certainly have been an approach to that consolidation of interests which we understand to be the object of the scheme of Imperial Federation, and had those negotiations been carried through successfully it would undoubtedly have been highly beneficial to both countries ; but, failing a closer union between the Dominion and the Colony with which I am largely interested, it is of the highest importance that we should have a commercial convention between the West Indies and the United States. All the West Indian Colonies are alive to this matter, and I feel sure that all proprietors, planters, and West Indian merchants will return Mr. Lubbock their very best thanks for the manner in which he conducted the negotiations at Washington for a draft convention, and also for his general interest in and management of West Indian affairs in this country. I need hardly say that I have listened with extreme pleasure to the brief but interesting paper of Mr. Lubbock. It is most important that we should have a central place in London in which to discuss not only the affairs of the West Indies, but of our great Colonial Empire ; and I feel that the paper which has

been read to us to-night under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute will be most gratifying to all those whose interests are bound up in the welfare of our West Indian Islands, and that they will join with me in thanking Mr. Lubbock for bringing this subject before them. We are all looking forward, naturally with a good deal of pleasure, to the forthcoming Colonial and Indian Exhibition. This enterprise, I think, may be regarded as the greatest achievement of the age, for it will be the first time in the history of our country that the varied products of the British Empire will have been brought under one roof. In Mr. A. J. Adderley, I believe—and I think all West Indians will agree—that we have a most able and hard-working representative; and under his management I have little doubt that the West Indian Court will be one of the most attractive, and at the same time one of the most successful, in the Exhibition. I have paid several visits to South Kensington, and I must candidly admit that the arrangements are such as to give entire satisfaction. We have heard a good deal lately about the Panama Canal, and we have been told, and not for the first time, that the island of Jamaica is the key to that great waterway. Such being the case, is it not incumbent upon this country to do everything in its power to aid the Colony at the present time, so as to prepare it for the enormous increase in the trade which will take place in the near future? Sir, the Jamaicans are truly loyal to the Government of the Queen; but will they remain so if they do not have fair play? With fair play Jamaica—and not only Jamaica, but all our West Indian Islands—will be a source of strength to the British Empire, and in these days of difficulty and danger England needs the help and co-operation of all her Colonies. What is required is more sympathy between Great Britain and our dependencies beyond the seas, and if we—members of the Royal Colonial Institute—are enabled, by such papers as we have heard read to-night, to draw closer the ties which bind the Mother Country to the Colonies, we are, I maintain, doing a good and beneficent work, which will have the happiest results for the Empire.

Mr. B. HOWELL JONES: I feel somewhat nervous in joining in this discussion, but at the same time I feel that I am justified in addressing this meeting, inasmuch as I belong to a family of colonists which have been connected with the West Indies now for a period of one hundred years in unbroken succession. Those who can remember the period, and whose family history tells them, of the trials and difficulties which the Colony passed through in

1847-48, and of the misery the inhabitants suffered, feel that to-day they are fighting over again the battles which our ancestors fought for them ; but I believe we must succeed now as then, because we have right on our side. Gloomy as the times undoubtedly are, there are men who are willing to put their shoulders to the wheel, who will show Her Majesty's Government that they are willing to meet the difficulties with success. In the past, when our ancestors went out to the West Indies, they claimed their rights as British subjects, and we claim those rights now, and we say that Her Majesty's Government must recognise those rights, and enable us to enter into negotiations and treaties with foreign Powers on the same basis as Englishmen at home. At the present moment it is not too much to say we do not stand on the same footing. England enjoys the most-favoured-nation treatment in all the treaties with foreign Powers, and I think the colonists should claim, with all the power and argument at their command, that they have an equal right to be placed on the same footing as the people of the United Kingdom, and I hope the Royal Colonial Institute will endeavour to impress this point upon the notice of Her Majesty's Government. We have heard a good deal about the bounty system and of countervailing duties. It seems to me that what we colonists have to do first is to obtain equal rights with the people of the Old Country, and then we can begin to urge the importance and necessity of the establishment of countervailing duties. I am sure all in the West Indies will read with great pleasure all that has fallen from Mr. Lubbock, and I am certain his paper will be read with a great amount of interest, not only at home but in the Colonies.

Mr. JAMES L. OHLSON : After the speeches of the gentlemen who have preceded me, representing as they do the important Colonies of Jamaica and British Guiana, it might be considered presumptuous on my part to address you, but I need hardly say that I feel the greatest interest in the questions dealt with in the paper. It has been suggested that some reference to Imperial Federation should have been made in the paper, but I presume it was not intended to deal with this large question, which has been so often brought before the Institute, but to present a businesslike statement of certain practical questions which deeply concern the West Indies at the present time. Of course, all colonists will agree with the great principles of Imperial Federation, but there is another kind of federation which West Indians have sometimes been accustomed to discuss, and that is a federation which seems to take

away all the individual life and all the independent force of each Colony, and to reduce them to one dead level, without any regard to their history, character, or condition. That is not the kind of federation we want, or which the members of the Federation League would support. There are, however, certain questions which may very well be considered as common questions. There is, for instance, the question of a common tariff, or a greater uniformity in tariff arrangements. Captain Colomb will also agree that the question of defence is a common question. I have been urged also to throw out a suggestion with regard to the consolidation of the commercial laws of the Colonies—in fact, that there should be a single system of commercial jurisprudence. I have the authority of a gentleman who has probably the largest legal business connected with the West Indian Colonies for saying that great embarrassment, trouble, and expense would be saved if a simpler system of registration of properties and of securities on properties could be established throughout those Colonies. This might be taken up by the Colonies as one of those practical questions that concern property rights and liabilities. Passing away from this subject, let me refer to two interesting points raised in the paper. One is the effect of foreign bounties upon British colonial sugar, and the other is with regard to the Convention with the United States. The bounties have got beyond discussion. Their existence and their effects are admitted, and every reasonable and thinking man will acknowledge that a remedy is urgently needed, whether that remedy be in the shape of a countervailing duty, or whether Her Majesty's Government call together an international conference for the purpose of arriving at a common abolition of those violations of free trade. We are endeavouring to do what we can to educate the public mind. It is a slow process, and, so long as party ties and official dogmatism obtain to such an extent as they do at the present moment, there seems little hope of an immediate result. The same thing may be said so long as the infallibility of the Board of Trade is regarded as an important factor in the politics and political economy of the day, and as long as a particular class of political economists remain on this lower earth, and are not relegated to their proper home—the planet Saturn. I hope, however, by such discussions as this, and by other means, progress in this great question will be made; and I hope also that the evidence which will be given during this week upon this question before the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade will educate the public mind and arouse a larger and more practical interest in a

matter which presses so heavily on the Colonial producer. The other point is in regard to the Convention. The bearings of this have been so fully set forth in the paper that little need be said on it. The fact is, we were acting on the same lines laid down by Mr. Cobden when we tried to establish a free-trade arrangement with one of the greatest—and, at the same time, one of the most protectionist—countries in the world. He used to say that the rest of the nations would follow the example of England, and we thought that in making this arrangement between the West Indian Colonies and the United States we should be doing a good work. Our Government, however, have taken a different view. It appears that certain engagements—or, as some people rudely call them, entanglements—with foreign countries prevent this Convention from being carried out. Therefore, we are in this position—that while our sugar is restricted and practically shut out from the English market, we are prevented from finding another market for our produce by treaties with these very bounty-giving countries which are endeavouring to do us so much harm. This is a curious position, and we want Lord Palmerston back again to set the matter right. According to Mr. Forster—whose loss everyone concerned in this question and concerned in the welfare of the Colonies must deeply deplore—this is a state of things constituting a special and peculiar hardship. These, then, are two questions that are of practical and vital interest at the present moment to the West Indian Colonies. I do not propose to enter into the discussion of any other points. Jamaica has already been mentioned by a gentleman whose speech certainly deserved the attention and respect that were paid to it. I may state that yesterday I turned up a pamphlet, written by me eighteen years ago, in order to see whether I could feel the gratification that would naturally belong to a prophet when his prophecies had come true. I am afraid I cannot boast that experience. I find that eighteen years ago I was loudly singing the praises of Crown Government. Since then I have been co-operating with many influential Jamaica people for the purpose of altering that state of things. The fact is, Crown Government is getting a little obsolete. It is a simple despotism, and all depends on the character and capabilities of the despot as to whether such a form of government is good for the Colony. It was found to be so intolerable that Jamaica has obtained an alteration of her Constitution, which is being carried out with the greatest possible wisdom and care by Sir Henry Norman. In Trinidad, St. Vincent, and some of the other Colonies there is a

tendency to obtain by the colonists a more practical control over their affairs, and I think you will agree that is a tendency in the right direction. Well, here are these Colonies, as rich in productive force and wealth as they are in natural beauty. I am glad to see that large numbers of visitors are being attracted to those shores. We want two things—we want plenty of visitors from Europe, and we want everybody to eat our sugar. Certain statistics have lately been adduced to prove that English men and women are not so tall and so strong as they used to be. It is remarkable that the discovery of this fact is coincident with a large consumption of beetroot sugar in this country. Here, I say, are these Colonies, possessing an absolute identity of interest with the Mother Country. In them the English people at one time took an absorbing interest. Then followed a period of cold neglect. Now I venture to say that the agricultural labourer in Barbados, or Jamaica, or St. Kitts is deserving quite as much of the consideration of the English people and Government as the agricultural labourer in the home counties of Kent and Sussex. And with regard to the colonists who come over here—representatives of their Legislatures—men like the gentleman who has just spoken, men of high standing, freedom-loving Englishmen—we want to treat them in a way suited to their position and dignity as equal citizens of this great Empire. I may be allowed to add, in conclusion, that the paper which has been read will certainly advance these questions. In regard to the Washington Convention, if, in the particular relation in which I stand to the reader of the paper, I may be permitted to say so, I have had the best opportunity that anybody could possibly have to notice the great diplomatic ability and all the other good qualities which Mr. Lubbock brought to bear in negotiating this treaty. We can only hope that his exertions in this and other respects for the general benefit and the prosperity of the West Indian Colonies will meet sooner or later—we trust sooner—with the happy reward they deserve.

Mr. G. H. HAWTAYNE: It is, I feel, difficult to add anything to what has been so well said about these Colonies, one of which, British Guiana, I have the honour to represent at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. I have known the West Indies for over thirty years. We are all aware how history repeats itself. Thirty years ago, in 1854, grave troubles visited the islands, and though many felt anxious and troubled at the evil times which had fallen on them, still the feelings of the colonists towards the home country were faithful and true; and now reverses and sore trials have come

again upon them, and they are still as loyal subjects as ever. If the industry on which we in the West nearly all depend—sugar—only gets fair play, I think we shall see these Colonies again coming to the front. If not, what will happen? With the failure of that industry we shall witness the decay of those valuable Colonies to win and retain which, as ornaments of the British Empire, so much blood and treasure have been spent, and their future historian will record as their motto that sad word “*Fuimus*.”

SIR GEORGE CHAMBERS: It may be, seeing that my connection with the West Indies extends over a period of between fifty and sixty years—for on May 1, 1830, I entered our house in Mincing-lane—that a few words from me on the difficulties we have gone through in those islands, and the interests I consider we possess there, may not be thought out of place. From the date I name you will be aware that I have seen a great change as regards those islands, and I think nothing can more clearly prove the value of the West Indian Colonies than the manner in which the difficulties consequent upon the great Act of Emancipation were dealt with. The course which the West Indies took entitles them, I hold, to the highest consideration on the part of this country and of every man who belongs to it. In the first place, they were the oldest possessions of this country, and poured wealth without stint into the lap of the Mother Country. In regard to the emancipation of the slaves, again, she gave effect to that which was one of the most touching subjects to which the feelings of this country were ever addressed. It was by means of the great ability, perseverance, and energy of our friends in the West Indies that that great question was carried to a successful issue. I remember the discussions at the time. It was asked—“Supposing emancipation should lead to an increase in the price of sugar, would you allow slave-grown sugar to come to England?” “Oh,” they said, “it is madness to suggest it.” But in the madness of one time appeared to be found the wisdom of a later time, and the wise opinion held one day was thrown to the winds the next day, greatly to our disgrace. As bearing on the present state of things, let me make a little comparison. The result of letting in slave-grown sugar was to cause hundreds of thousands of poor creatures to be carried away annually from the coast of Africa. Our Consular Reports prove that upwards of 40,000 of these poor creatures were landed in Cuba from year to year. That was one of the consequences of departing from the righteous course we had determined in the first instance to pursue. The West Indies have again fallen upon evil times, but it

is in consequence of the bounties given by continental nations, and which are so unfair to us in the carrying on of our commerce ; and again, in departing from sound principles, we are exposing half a million people to probable starvation, by the course we are taking of allowing these duties to interfere with our trade. I maintain, however, that our black fellow-subjects are just as much entitled to consideration as anyone in this room. They will be brought to starvation should the sugar industry fail; and, besides that, there are people in this country who are dependent on the sugar industry and who will be sufferers by it. In these times we know that the people engaged in the sugar industry are suffering, perhaps, more than any other class of the community. Thus, when we depart from right principles, nobody can foretell how serious and in how many directions the evil consequences may fall. I do hope something will be done, but my hope of being carried through our difficulties rests first on the natural resources of the West Indies, and next on the energy and the industry with which those resources are developed. Anyone who is at all acquainted with the West Indies must acknowledge the great skill and the great perseverance of our friends on the other side of the Atlantic. We know that these Colonies, which were our earliest possessions, were able to pour wealth into this country, and as they have done in the past so they will in the future. I do hope, cruelly as they have been treated, that their rights will be recognised, that people will not shut their eyes to the fact that the West Indian colonists are really our fellow-countrymen ; and one of these days we may rejoice to see that these possessions are again recognised as a valuable part of the British Empire.

Mr. EVERARD F. IM THURN : It was only after considerable hesitation that I consented to say a few words, because I feared I should be almost peculiar in being, perhaps, the only speaker from the point of view of one entirely unconnected with the sugar industry, though I am deeply interested in the West Indian Colonies generally and in British Guiana in particular. It may not be considered presumptuous, however, if, from this outsider's point of view, while I express my sense of the fairness and the clearness of Mr. Lubbock's exposition of the late phase of the industrial history of the West Indies, I also express a certain amount of hopelessness as to the possibility of the application of the remedies he proposes to apply. At the same time, I should be the last to discourage those who do hope for these remedies and who strive to apply them. In the meantime, there are, I think,

certain other matters—too much neglected now, and of which we do not sufficiently realise the importance—that might be done to place the sugar producer in a better position to meet competition. I refer especially to the encouragement that might be given to the cultivation of the so-called minor products, not as substitutes for, but as adjuncts, and assistants even, to the sugar cultivation. It seems to me, the great West Indian question of the hour is not merely how to restore prosperity to the sugar grower, but rather how to develop to the best advantage, for the benefit not only of themselves but of the world, the undoubtedly great capacities—physical capacities—of the inhabitants of the West Indies, the greater part of whom are negroes, and who were much injured by us as a nation by our enslavement of them, and also by the injudicious manner of their enfranchisement. The ingrained laziness of these people as a race renders them at present unavailable as labourers in sugar production, and consequently entails on the West Indies enormous expenditure to meet the importation of foreign labour. If, as a duty to the negroes and an advantage to ourselves, we can educate them to become sugar labourers, that, I think, is an object to be aimed at. I think this may, to a great extent, be done by the cultivation of minor products. I have not time to dwell on any particular one. Mr. Morris, the late Director of the Botanic Gardens in Jamaica, read only lately an admirable paper on that subject before this Institute. I will make what I consider two practical suggestions. It should not, in the first place, be below the dignity of the Colonial Governments, and of the West Indies generally, to encourage the formation of agricultural departments—I hardly know what to call them—the business of which should be to encourage individual negroes to cultivate some one or more objects for their advantage, and to assist them to dispose of the products. This would, I think, by educating them gradually and raising their ambition, put them in the way of becoming available as labourers. Something in this direction has been done in several of the Colonies—my own amongst the number—by the establishment, chiefly at the instigation of the institution at Kew, of Botanical Gardens; but we in the West Indies are apt to regard botanical gardens rather as places meant to afford pleasant rides and drives, whereas they should be used to disseminate a knowledge of the proper objects for cultivation, and the directors of them should be in a position to keep an eye on the European markets, so as to be able to say what products were at any time desirable. New products turn up constantly; they come into great demand in the market,

and the demand is sooner or later met; but if I may judge from my own experience of the West Indies, the demand is met before we know of the existence of it. That seems to me to be a thing to be remedied. Another thing we fail to do in the West Indies, and that is, to realise the value of our forests. We ought to pass useful laws for their preservation, and for the collection of the produce for the benefit of individuals and of the community.

Mr. J. G. GRANT, C.M.G.: Having been unexpectedly called upon to make some observations on the paper just read, I am sure I shall be excused from giving statistics which might have proved interesting, had I been aware of the honour to be conferred on me. My experience in the West Indies is principally confined to the little island of Barbados, and goes back a very long way. I have known the island to be subject to many vicissitudes, but, like the Phoenix, it has always risen brighter from its ashes. My memory carries me back to 1812, when the island was covered with dust from a volcanic eruption in St. Vincent. It was considered that the vegetation of the island would be destroyed, but, so far from it, the fertility increased. Again, in 1816 an insurrection broke out amongst the slaves, and many of the cane-fields were burnt; but order was soon restored, and the island recovered itself. I also recollect the time of the emancipation of the negro population, when it was thought the island was ruined, but which I consider was one of the greatest blessings that ever was bestowed on it, the produce of the island being nearly double what it formerly was. It fortunately happens that Barbados is densely populated, and no extra labour is required to cultivate it. Up to the present time we have endeavoured to keep our heads above water, and the beautiful little island, which Kingsley says is justly called "The emerald gem of the Western Main," still exists and flourishes. I regret however, to say the fall in the price of its produce is very serious, and causes great anxiety. What affects the island more than anything else is the bounty system. If this was abolished we might be able to compete with other countries, but the system brings other produce into the English market with a profit already realised, and we are unable to contend with this unfair competition. Some remarks have been made by a previous speaker as to the desirability of educating the population in the West Indies. In Barbados, small as the island is, we have no fewer than 150 schools for educating the children of the labouring class. We also have a large and strong representation of the clergy of the Established Church, as well as of the Wesleyans and Moravians, so that the

people are not in want either of religious instruction or moral education. I refrain from making any general observations on the valuable paper read by Mr. Lubbock, for the reasons I have already stated.

MR. S. BOURNE: I am perhaps justified in interposing in the discussion from the fact that I possessed the peculiar advantage of being in the West Indies at the time of the emancipation, and witnessed the transition state from slavery to freedom. I wish to say one or two words on an observation throwing disparagement on the anti-slavery party, who were the means of conferring the greatest blessing on the islands. I am not going to altogether defend the conduct of those who, after emancipation, were the representatives of the party in the island of Jamaica, where I was then residing, because I believe that nothing was more foreign to the true teachings of political economy than the method they then took, excepting perhaps, the equal ignorance and folly of the proprietors at the same time in the course they adopted. We then had one of the wisest and best Governors who ever bore Her Majesty's Commission, the late Lord Metcalfe, and he, who possessed a true knowledge of the principles of political economy, laid down a course of action which the proprietors then would not adopt. I mention this, not only because it had an important bearing on the West Indies at the time, but it is interesting in the present condition of affairs in our own country, when we hear so much of the advantage of the course of dealing—I won't use the hackneyed phrase—which is to make our peasantry become possessors of small pieces of land. The policy then pursued was, I believe, fatal to the interests of Jamaica. Immediately after emancipation the proprietors met and resolved upon offering a ridiculously low rate of wages to the negroes engaged in cultivation. This was naturally resented. The employers laid down that occupying a house on the estate should be dependent on the labourer's accepting employment at 4½d. per day, when he had been in the habit of receiving 1s. 6d. for the Saturday, which belonged to himself; and when he refused, hundreds of houses were levelled to the ground, as well as the cocoanut trees about them, this being to prevent squatting. Some years afterwards squatting was found desirable, which led to the unfortunate disturbances we all regret, and which formed the subject of so much discussion at the time. Sir Charles Metcalfe laid down the principle that questions as to rent and employment should be kept separate, and that proprietors who had houses to let should rent them to the negroes at a fair equivalent, without coupling possession with labour or the

wages offered. The case of Barbados proves the wisdom of the principle. Not so in Jamaica. There the custom had been to allow the unlimited use of land for the growth of produce on which the labourer lived. In point of fact, he was expected to support himself almost entirely in that way in his own time. The result of all this was that the labourer began to betake himself to the interior districts. Here was the mistake of a most benevolent and good man right in his desires but wrong in his action, the late Mr. Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, who, in conjunction with some of his friends, encouraged the purchase of large tracts of land and the selling of them in small portions to the negroes. Before I left, the effect of these proceedings, as regards especially estates on the seashore, became very evident. There is another point on which I wish to touch, and that is the bounty system. It is a most atrocious system, but we must, I think, be a little lenient, because we taught others the lesson by our own conduct in respect of "drawback." I do not think free trade—I am an ardent free trader—at all justifies our admitting bounty-aided sugar. I believe countervailing duties would be utterly unavailing, because they would require such nicety of adjustment, but I think we ought to take a bolder stroke, and refuse to trade with foreign nations in bounty-supported sugar. The giving of these bonuses is, I consider, almost equivalent to an act of fraud, and we should, I hold, at once prohibit the importation of sugar from any country which gives bounties on its production. Home-grown produce should stand in the same position as that supported by bounties. I happened to be in Canada at the time the negotiations were being carried on between that country and the West Indies. I rejoiced they failed, because they would have resulted in a mere patched-up, temporary system, founded on no justice or true principles of political economy. What we want rather is more uniformity—a common tariff and common laws; laws with reference to the possession of property, laws regulating various relations between employers and employed, and one class of society and another. This would aid very much in fostering trade between the Mother Country and the Colonies. I retain to this moment, after the lapse of half a century, a vivid recollection of the magnificence, not only of Jamaica but of our other possessions in that quarter of the globe. It is, I consider, a shame and disgrace that Colonies of such a character, so blest by Providence with the means of producing those things of which we in this colder climate stand in need, should be allowed to languish and decay as they are doing. Let us set to work to enforce on our rulers the

enactment of laws which shall give us fair play with regard to this bounty system, and I believe that this, together with the promotion of the cultivation of minor products, will tend to the restoration of these islands to the position they ought to occupy, and would greatly enhance the blessings which we in this country enjoy.

Chief Justice J. W. CARRINGTON: Before the discussion closes I should like to say a few words. I am connected with two of the smaller islands, while most of the speakers come from larger and more important Colonies. As Mr. Lubbock implies, the West Indies are somewhat under a cloud. It is a pity they should be, because, after all, the taint of slavery from which they suffer was not brought about by their own fault, but by the fault of the Mother Country, who encouraged the system. There are no fairer, more beautiful, or more productive places on the face of the earth than most of these Colonies. But we are suffering severely, and we look for sympathy, and something more than sympathy, from the Mother Country in our troubles—and I am afraid we do not find it. We look to such agencies as the West India Committee and the Royal Colonial Institute to spread a better knowledge of the islands, and to induce people to go there more, and to invest capital there with more freedom. It seems hard to see British capital sent in large quantities to dishonest South American Republics, while we cannot get any of it, yet we are suffering from a dearth of capital, without which we are unable to improve and develop the great natural resources of the islands. I agree with the remarks of Mr. Ohlson, in his able and eloquent speech, that there are certain points which deserve attention from the Government, and especially the want of a common tariff. There can be no doubt that with strong pressure from the Colonial Office the Colonies might be induced to adopt a more or less uniform tariff, and that this would be a great advantage to trade. A uniform system of criminal law and procedure, and of law relating to real and personal property, is also very desirable. There is no reason why you should not find precisely the same state of the law existent in every Colony, so far as regards all civil rights and liabilities. There is another point recommended by the Royal Commissioners who, in 1883, inquired into the questions connected with various West Indian Colonies, namely, the establishment of a uniform official service. It would be a great advantage if officials were capable of being appointed from one island to another—that is, that there should be a single civil service for the whole of the British West Indies. It would tend to do away with local prejudice and feeling on the part of superior officers. With

regard to the future, the position is very grave. In some of the smaller islands—Barbados, for instance, with which I am more especially acquainted—people are suffering very much, and large numbers are leaving, and going elsewhere for work. The sugar cultivation will, at the present rate, become practically extinct, and, in the meantime, there is nothing to take the place of it. The people of Barbados are completely alive to the necessity of bestirring themselves and of turning to other industries, but these things cannot be done suddenly. They take time. Besides, should not sugar cultivation, after all, be the principal industry—or one of the principal industries—of the Colonies? It seems to me, although not a sugar planter, that these islands are adapted in a special degree to the growth of sugar. I should think there is no place in the world where sugar can be grown under greater natural advantages than in these islands. It seems unwise, therefore, that that cultivation should be abandoned if it can be maintained. There is a spirit of enterprise in these islands which, I hope, will yet do good service for them. I believe the growers are fully alive to the desirability of effecting improvements in the manufacture of sugar, and of availing themselves of the advances of chemical and scientific knowledge in reference to the subject. Notwithstanding this, I do not think that at the present moment sugar can be cultivated at a profit, or at all events, but at a small profit, and this requires to be remedied. It seems hopeless to expect that the British Government will adopt countervailing duties. So far as we can see, they will have none of it. The British public prefer to have the sugar cheap and eat it with a smile, while the West Indies send it to them with a groan. The only remedy, so far as I can see, is to press on the Government the necessity and the justice of calling a conference of those nations that give bounties, and of endeavouring to get the question put on a fair and equitable basis. We look to prominent gentlemen like Sir George Chambers and Mr. Nevile Lubbock to bring the question fairly before the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade. The case, stated fully and fairly, must have an effect on the minds of leading statesmen, and induce them, when their turn of office comes, to take up and settle the question. I think we ought to express our obligations to those who in this country look after and protect the interests of the islands. We owe a deep debt of gratitude to the West India Committee for their manly efforts on behalf of the Colonies. The thanks of West Indians are very much due also to Mr. Nevile Lubbock, who so ably endeavoured to

negotiate the Convention with the United States, and who has read us such an admirable paper this evening. I think all West Indians will be very much pleased with this meeting, and I trust that it will not be unproductive of good to the interests of the Colonies.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Frederick Young): It now becomes my agreeable duty to propose a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Neville Lubbock for the very able and interesting paper which he has read to-night. A great number of valuable papers have from time to time been read under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute, but one more important and more valuable has, I venture to say, never been read from this platform; and, in proof of that assertion, I might refer to the interesting discussion which has followed, and the valuable opinions which have been elicited from those who are best able to give us their views upon it. Mr. Lubbock has stated with great truth that the industrial history of the West Indies is "sugar." Ladies and gentlemen, it is a very sweet subject we have been discussing to-night, but I am afraid it has been a very "bitter-sweet" to many connected with the raising of that product in the West Indies for many years past. I think the paper which has been read this evening will do very much, when it is spread far and wide throughout the British Empire, to cause our Home Government, whatever side or party may be in power, to listen to the important questions which have been so comprehensively and clearly brought before us. Mr. Lubbock is himself a great authority on these subjects, and it is quite clear, not only from the name he bears, but also from his being selected not long ago to proceed to Washington for the purpose of negotiating the Convention with the United States, that he is considered a great authority with reference to every question connected with the trade of the West Indies. I quite agree with Mr. Howell Jones in the observation—which I wish to emphasise from the chair—that our fellow-colonists have a right to claim equal rights with those of us who dwell in the Mother Country. It is one of the objects of the Royal Colonial Institute to endeavour to press on the people of the British Empire at home that those rights are to be claimed by every Colony, whether in the West Indies, South Africa, Australasia, Canada, or elsewhere; and we who have anything to do with the guidance of the Institute will never fail in attempting to urge as much as possible on the Mother Country that the duty lies upon her of giving those equal rights to those who dwell beyond the seas. Mr. Ohlson has referred to a great subject, which I congratulate myself—as do also many of those around me—is now coming prominently to the front—the

question of Imperial Federation. We have had a proof this evening of the great importance of hearing those who are able to speak with authority on particular questions connected with various parts of the Empire, and of their coming forward and representing their views before the British public—views of their interests which have not hitherto been sufficiently considered and attended to ; and that is one of the reasons why so many of us are such strong advocates of what is called Imperial Federation. I will not detain you longer, except to say that I myself have been deeply impressed with the value of Mr. Lubbock's paper, which, though somewhat brief, contains most valuable information, and has elicited a most important discussion. Although we are about to bring to a close a meeting of almost unexampled brevity, I am sure there are none of us but will look back upon it with pleasure. I now beg to tender to Mr. Nevile Lubbock our hearty thanks for the very important and valuable paper he has read to us.

MR. NEVILLE LUBBOCK : I am very much obliged to you for the kind attention with which you listened to my paper, and my warm thanks are also due to Mr. Young and various speakers for the kind remarks they have made with respect to myself. One or two remarks I may be permitted to make with reference to several matters that have been touched upon. Beginning with the last speaker first, I would like to say to Mr. Carrington, in reference to his remark that the people of this country will not have countervailing duties, that a few years ago we took considerable pains to ascertain what was the feeling of the country on the subject, that we held public meetings in various large towns in England and Scotland, which were largely attended by the working-classes, and we satisfied ourselves beyond the shadow of a doubt that if the question was fairly put to them not only would they not object to countervailing duties, but that they would insist on them. It has been said the Government will not have these duties. It would, I think, be more accurate to say the Board of Trade will not have them, for so far as we have been able to see the opposition comes entirely from that source. Almost every statesman has condemned the bounties, and expressed a wish to see them abolished. I maintain as regards the consumer that it does not make the slightest difference whether the bounties are neutralised by countervailing duties or are abolished—the effect will be the same. I maintain also, that no particular nicety of adjustment would be required in the event of countervailing duties being imposed. I agree with Mr. Carrington that it is unjust to saddle the West Indies with all the responsibility of

slavery. There is no doubt slavery was carried on in the West Indies because it was thought to be beneficial to England, and the greater part of the sixteen millions paid for the emancipation of the slaves found its way into the pockets of Englishmen, and not into the pockets of West Indians, very heavy mortgages being held by Englishmen, and the bulk of the money went to pay off those mortgages. With regard to the negotiations between Jamaica and Canada, I agree that such negotiations, if successful, would be a good thing for Jamaica ; but I hardly think that such negotiations would, in respect of the whole of the West Indies, be attended with very good results. I agree with the opinion that the West Indies will come victorious out of the present struggle, as she came out of that of 1847 ; but I fear we shall have to lament the loss of some dead and wounded. Mr. Grant has alluded to the rapid way in which the island with which he was connected recovered after the emancipation of the slaves ; but he did not tell you, as is the case, that that island was very much better off than any other of the West Indian Colonies, the population being very large in proportion to the area, and they were forced by natural pressure to work whether they liked it or not. In the other Colonies this was not so. A great number of the labourers went from the estates into the woods, and there was much difficulty in carrying on the cultivation. With regard to the preservation of the Colonies, I am heartily in favour of it, but I feared that had I specially alluded to so large a subject in connection with the West Indies, the minor subjects to which I have referred might not have occupied the attention they have received at your hands. I again thank you for the kind manner in which you have received my paper.

SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the St. James's Banqueting Hall on Tuesday, 11th May, 1886.

JAMES A. YOUL, Esq., C.M.G., presided.

The HONORARY SECRETARY read the Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting, which were confirmed, and announced that 44 Fellows had been elected, viz., 16 Resident and 28 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

James Henry Anderson, Esq., Harry Armytage, Esq., Percy Clarke, Esq., George Cole, Esq., Major C. V. Eccles, James Watts Grimes, Esq., Gerald S. Harper, Esq., M.D., Thomas Hodgkin, Esq., Irving Kent, Esq., Sydney Kent, Esq., Henry George Kilby, Esq., Alexander Cecil Lawrie, Esq., Roger Campbell Lyall, Esq., John Perceval McArthur, Esq., Clarence Smith, Esq., John Walker, Esq.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Archibald Archer, Esq. (Norway), Alexander Bissett, Esq. (Cape Colony), Henry Buller, Esq. (Victoria), Charles Claudius Carter, Esq. (Queensland), George Charles Caton, Esq., Alfred Cornish, Esq. (Victoria), A. F. Crosse, Esq. (Cape Colony), W. E. Davidson, Esq. (Ceylon), Captain W. H. Eldred (New South Wales), Henry Whatley Estridge, Esq. (Seychelles), John Ferguson, Esq., M.L.A. (Queensland), James Lachlan Fraser, Esq. (Cape Colony), A. de Lisle Hammond, Esq., M.A. (New South Wales), William Hoad, Esq. (Seychelles), Edmund B. Kilborne, Esq. (British Honduras), Bendyoke Layton, Esq. (Hong Kong), Alexander Mackenzie, Esq. (Cape Colony), John Eddie Mackenzie, Esq., M.B., C.M. (Cape Colony), Patrick K. McCaughan, Esq. (Victoria), Hon. B. D. Morehead, M.L.A. (Queensland), J. R. Napier, Esq. (Calcutta), Chidley K. O'Molony, Esq., R.N., J.P. (Cape Colony), James Orkney, Esq. (Victoria), William Perry, Esq. (Queensland), Charles E. Pilcher, Esq. (New South Wales), Salomon Shepherd, Esq. (British Honduras), Patrick Sim, Esq. (Cape Colony), Frederick Wilkinson, Esq. (Victoria).

Donations to the library were also announced.

The CHAIRMAN called upon Chief Justice W. L. DOBSON to read the paper for the evening, on—

TASMANIA AS IT IS.

In addressing you to-night, and in calling your attention to the remote Colony of Tasmania, I am acting in compliance with the request of the authorities of this Institute. I am afraid, too, that Tasmania has done herself an injustice by not being represented in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and that whilst other

Colonies, with their products and industries, are being brought prominently before the British public, she is likely to be overlooked. I think it not impossible that this paper may, in some slight degree at any rate, avail to call attention to that Colony, which I believe will some day stand in relation to Australia very much in the same position that England now stands to Europe. Moreover, at the present time, when rapid changes are taking place in this old country, when, as I regret to see, many of the old sources of income, whether from land or manufactures, are failing, and when I hear men freely discussing the question whether they can afford to continue to live in England, or whether they must not leave the Mother Country and seek elsewhere a home for themselves and their families where they can live in comparative comfort on their diminished incomes, I think it desirable that they should at any rate have before them some recent information as to one of the most attractive Colonies of the Empire. These and other reasons have induced me to venture to trespass upon your time and your forbearance.

I will preface my remarks by a few general observations on the history and physical characteristics of Tasmania.

Tasmania is an island lying to the south-east of Australia, and is separated from it by a "silver streak" of about 150 miles in breadth, known as Bass' Straits. Tasman, a Dutch navigator, discovered it in 1643, and Captain Cook afterwards visited the island in 1770, and again four years later. These navigators imagined that it formed the southernmost part of the continent of Australia, and it was not till 1797 that Dr. Bass, in a boating expedition from Sydney, discovered that it was an island, and the intervening straits were named after him in recognition of his discovery.

There can be little doubt that at one time it formed part of the continent, and that the islands in Bass' Straits are the tops of what once were mountain ranges connecting on the west the Cape Otway ranges with the western mountains of Tasmania; and on the east, Wilson's Promontory with the eastern ranges of Tasmania.

The island is nearly triangular in form, its greatest length from north to south being about 200 miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west about 160 miles; its area is about 16 million acres, or, to put it in a form that is more likely to be intelligible to you, if you cut off a quarter of Ireland, the remaining three-quarters would, as nearly as may be, represent the size of Tasmania.

It was first settled by Lieutenant Bowen, who came there from Sydney in 1803 with a party of convicts. The island has now a population of more than 180,000.

The city of Hobart, situated on the River Derwent, about thirteen miles from the sea, is the capital, and has with its suburbs a population of about 25,000 ; whilst the town of Launceston in the north, situated on the River Tamar some forty miles from the sea, has with its suburbs about 15,000 inhabitants.

The Colony is generally mountainous. In the centre of the island is a plateau of tolerably level and open country, about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, which forms the great grazing country of the Colony ; elsewhere the settlers have had, for the most part, to contend with country more or less heavily timbered. There are several large inland lakes, which form the sources of rivers watering the plains and the valleys. The character of the soil is most varied. In some places it is equal to any that can be found in the most fertile spots on the earth's surface, whilst in others it is but a dreary waste. The land on the west coast, lying exposed to the western gales, which blow almost continuously from the ocean, is of the latter description. The mountains along that coast seem to catch the rain and break the gales ; in fact, they form as it were a shelter to the rest of the Colony, and largely account for its genial climate.

This climate is admirably suited for the constitution of natives of the British Isles. The mean temperature is in the winter half of the year 47° Fahrenheit, and in the summer 62°. All the English fruits grow abundantly. The temperature being a little warmer than that of England—being more like that of Jersey—the fruits ripen better, they have a higher flavour, and attain a greater size. In the gardens about Hobart, strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, peaches, apricots, pears, apples, plums, walnuts, and other fruits flourish. All the year round the geranium, the fuchsia, and other flowers grow there unprotected, which in England enjoy an existence out of doors during the summer months only. As might be expected, a climate which is so favourable to the growth of the fruits and flowers of the temperate zone, is equally favourable to the maintenance of human life. The deaths per 1,000 in the year 1884 were only 15.50, while in England the annual death rate is rather over 21 per thousand of the population.

I would here mention that I take my figures throughout this paper from the public statistics for 1884, those for the year 1885 not having yet reached England.

The scenery is in parts very fine. No one can visit Hobart without being impressed by the beauty of the surrounding scenery. Mount Wellington rises immediately behind the city to a height of 4,000 feet, and the River Derwent lies in front, from one and a half to three miles broad, forming a harbour in which all the fleets of the world might anchor in safety. I have visited many countries and seen many cities, but I have seen none which surpasses Hobart in the beauty and picturesqueness of its site. Other portions of the Colony, especially some of the lake country and the river Tamar, afford charming scenery, to the infinite delight of the lover of the picturesque who may visit them.

Before dealing with Tasmania as it is, it will be interesting to many of you to know something of the aboriginal inhabitants, and this is a matter now pertaining to the past history of the Colony. They were a distinct race from those now inhabiting Australia, the Tasmanian being a woolly-haired, thick-lipped race, with powerful limbs, the men often standing 6 feet in height, whilst the Australian is a straight-haired and sleek-limbed race. In the early days of the Colony there was just such a series of occurrences as might be expected to take place where a tolerably lawless population was brought into contact with the primitive and simple inhabitants of a country. Outrages were committed on the aborigines—they speared the inhabitants, and the inhabitants shot and ill-treated them. This state of things continued till 1835, when, by the aid of one Robinson, who knew their language, the remnant (for no other term will accurately describe what was left of the aborigines) of the blacks, 200 in number, were induced to come in and surrender to the Government, who placed them on Flinders' Island, a large island in Bass' Straits. There, although they were well housed and clothed and fed, and had a medical officer and a religious instructor to minister to their bodily and spiritual wants, and although they were removed from the vice with which they had been previously brought into contact, and from the ill effects of strong drink, they rapidly diminished in number. In 1847 they had dwindled down to twelve men, twenty-two women, and only eleven children, forty-four in all, and these were brought back to Tasmania and placed at Oyster Cove near the mouth of the River Derwent. They were pleased at the thought of coming back to the mainland, but the indolent habits they had acquired continued. There was no need for exertion, as every want was supplied, and they only came home to die. Drink was their great curse after their return. The last male of the race, William Lanné, died in 1869 at

the age of 34, and at length on May 8, 1876, the last of the race, Truganini, died ; with her remains the grave closed over the last aboriginal inhabitant of Tasmania. The natives had little, if any, belief in a God, but they greatly dreaded the evil spirit. Their houses were mere rough shelters formed of branches of trees or bark. They made canoes of a small size of strips of bark ingeniously bound together, and their weapons were spears about 12 feet long and a waddy, a short heavy stick, that they could throw or use as a club. They did not use the bomerang, as the natives of Victoria do. Their food consisted chiefly of kangaroo, opossums, and other small animals and fish. The island produced hardly any vegetable fit for human consumption. The natives burnt their dead on a funeral pile.

A vocabulary embracing about 2,000 words of the language of the different tribes has been preserved, but, even with the aid of this, ethnologists are puzzled, and differ as to whence the Tasmanians came, and to what race they were immediately allied. I believe that they approached more nearly to the New Guinea native than to any other.

After what I have said as to Tasmania, I hope that some of you may desire to know how you can get there. Besides going to Melbourne and thence crossing Bass' Straits by one of the almost daily steamers to Tasmania, there are two lines of steamers which touch at Hobart *en route* to New Zealand. One of the grand boats, the *Arawa*, belonging to the Shaw Savill line, recently performed the voyage from England to Hobart in thirty-five days. The first-class fare varies from £60 to £70. For this you are hurried along till you reach your journey's end at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, day and night, in one of these floating hotels, with the electric light and every modern appliance, and probably forming, taking it all in all, the greatest triumph that human ingenuity has yet achieved. For a few weeks, at any rate, you are out of the world. No postman knocks at the door, no telegraph messenger intrudes, and you enjoy a state of quiescence that you cannot secure elsewhere. On your arrival in Tasmania you will find you are amongst a friendly people, willing to aid you and further your pursuits, whether they be business or pleasure, and a Government ready to give you every information as to its land, and to sell it to you on reasonable terms.

As citizens of a free country, one of your first inquiries would probably be, How are you governed ? Tasmania has a Governor appointed by Her Majesty the Queen, and has also a Parliament consisting of

two Houses, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly. The former is composed of sixteen members, who must be British subjects of thirty years of age. The electors for this branch of the legislature must possess freehold estate of the value of £20 a year, or leasehold estate of the yearly value of £80, or belong to one of the learned professions, or be a graduate of a British university, or have taken the Tasmanian degree of Associate of Arts.

The House of Assembly is composed of thirty-two members, who must be British subjects and of the age of twenty-one years. Every man is entitled to vote in the election of members for the House of Assembly whose name appears on the Assessment Rolls of the property of the Colony, or who is in receipt of salary or wages to the amount of £60 a year. Thus every artisan, and I might say, every reasonably industrious man, has a vote, and so has a share and interest in the government of the Colony. The franchise has only recently been reduced to this standard, and whether it may be for the advantage of the Colony or otherwise, is a question that remains to be solved by the results. We have contested elections, our party struggles, our party triumphs, and our party defeats, very much after the model of the old country. Some five years ago parties were so evenly balanced that legislation became most difficult, and change of ministries too frequent, so the knot was cut by forming a coalition ministry, taking half the ministers from one side of the House and half from the other side, and so far as the Colony is concerned there has been no great reason to regret the step that was then taken. An opposition is, however, steadily increasing, and even a coalition ministry must, after a few years' tenure of office, make way for its successors. As the result of our thirty years' Parliamentary work, I believe there is nothing on our statute-book to which any leading British statesman could take objection. In some things we have anticipated the action of the Parliament at Westminster, for instance, in the abolition of imprisonment for debt, in compulsory education, and in the transfer of land by the registration of title. In the two former England has followed, and I believe that she will soon do so in the latter. We have also a law making a just will for a man who dies intestate, by distributing his land equitably amongst his widow and children, if he leaves any; and we also allow a man to marry his deceased wife's sister, if he and she desire it. In no part of the British Empire does the law impose fewer restrictions upon the liberty of the people, or does a man enjoy greater freedom to do what he likes.

To administer our laws we have a Supreme Court, over which I have the honour to preside ; also Courts in the several districts of the Colony for the recovery of small debts and demands, and justices of the peace throughout the island with limited powers, very much as you have them in England. The population is, as a rule, a law-abiding and law-respecting one, and in no part of the world are life and property safer than in Tasmania. If I wanted authority for this statement I have but to refer to the official statistics, and from these I find that the average number of convictions before the Superior Courts for three years before 1885 was under three for every 10,000 of the population, whilst it was rather under four in Victoria and New Zealand, and over four in England. I find, too, that whilst in 1872 the number of prisoners detained was 546, this number has, year by year, steadily decreased, till in 1884 it had dwindled down to 219. Nothing can tell with greater significance than this how wonderfully the criminal element has diminished in Tasmania. I attribute it mainly to two causes—first, that the old convict taint has gradually but surely become extinct ; and, secondly, to the greater sobriety of the population. The native youth is not a drunkard ; and, moreover, the Blue Ribbon movement and the Salvation Army have, I believe, both done good work in the Colony in the cause of sobriety.

To regulate our municipal affairs we have corporations in Hobart and Launceston, with mayor and aldermen ; and the Colony is for the most part divided into municipalities, where the ratepayers elect a warden and councillors, who make bye-laws and manage and direct all matters of local importance. The warden is *ex-officio* the presiding justice of the peace for the municipality during his tenure of office.

The next question is, How do we get a living in a country for which nature has done so much, and what are the chief industrial pursuits ? To show you this, I will first tell you what, in the year 1884, we sent away to you or to the neighbouring Colonies. Tasmania has, as I have told you, an area of sixteen million acres ; of these, five and a half millions only are occupied, the bulk of the remainder being mountainous or heavily timbered. You must, therefore, when considering the results of our industry, remember that we are only a small Colony of 130,000 inhabitants, occupying five and a half million acres. We receive our largest return from the wool of 1,800,000 sheep. The export of wool from these sheep amounted in value to £453,000. Whilst we occasionally import fat sheep and cattle from the neighbouring Colonies of Australia,

we sold them sheep to the value of £66,000 ; not that they require any fat stock from us, but it has been found that the fleece of a sheep in the warmer climates of Australia becomes less dense, and the wool is inclined to run into hair. Our neighbours consequently buy largely from Tasmania in order to import fresh blood into their flocks. Great attention is paid to breeding merino sheep with fleeces of the finest and densest quality to supply this demand ; and as much as the sum of six hundred guineas has been paid for one Tasmanian merino ram. The £66,000 received in 1884 was for the purchase of 2,900 sheep, so that an average of £27 a head was realised.

The bark of the wattle tree, an acacia, is almost equal to that of oak for the purposes of tanning leather. This tree grows abundantly, and in some parts of Tasmania, especially on light, poor soil, it is a hard matter to prevent it taking sole possession of the land. £86,000 worth of this bark was exported ; but, in addition to that, it was largely used in the tanneries of the Colony, which not only manufactured leather enough to supply the requirements of Tasmania for boots, shoes, harness, &c., but exported £12,000 worth.

Our dense forests afford an inexhaustible supply of timber of divers kinds, mainly, however, of eucalyptus. In 1884 seven hundred men were employed at fifty-one saw-mills, many of which had connected with them miles of tram-road, running back into the forest in order to supply the mills with the trunks of trees that were to be sawn into marketable timber. The eucalyptus grows to an immense size. It is found 300 feet high, and on a recent visit to the great tin mine at Mount Bischoff, I saw lying felled by the side of the railway a tree which, at 12 feet from the ground, measured in diameter 20 feet of solid timber. Whilst the eucalyptus forms timber of the largest dimensions, the Black-wood (*Acacia melanoxylon*) and the Huon Pine yield timber which can hardly be surpassed in beauty and adaptability for furniture and cabinet work. The export of timber was of the value of rather more than £50,000. It must be remembered when I state to you the value of what we exported, that it in no way represents the total production of any article in any one year ; as to the value of the export must be added the value of what is used within the Colony.

As might be expected from our climate, the cultivation of fruit forms a staple industry. I cannot demonstrate this more clearly than by telling you that, besides what we consume at home—and

we are large fruit consumers—we send away £85,000 worth to the neighbouring Colonies in an unmanufactured state, and we manufacture four and a half million pounds of jam, or more than 2,000 tons, of the value of £86,000, of which we export £72,000 worth. We also export what is called pulp to the value of £13,000. This is fruit of soft kinds that would not stand a voyage, which is boiled down and put into casks and shipped, for the most part, to our neighbour, Victoria, who imposes a heavy duty on our jam, but imposes a comparatively trivial duty upon the pulp, which her jam manufacturers convert into Victorian jam. Our manufactories employ about 300 hands, of whom one-third are women. In the valleys on the slopes of Mount Wellington, and in other moist and sheltered spots, the little settler has his raspberry plot and his black currant plot, for these are the most favoured fruits for jam-making. Once planted they need little attention, and the only labour required is in picking and carrying to market.

Hops grow well in favoured spots, and their cultivation employs a large amount of labour. In addition to our home consumption—and this is not inconsiderable—we shipped and sold to other countries 700,000 lbs. weight, worth about £35,000. The price of hops varies so much from year to year that the income derived from them is a very uncertain one.

Tasmanian farmers produce about 800,000 bushels of oats a year, and, after supplying all home wants, oats and oatmeal to the value of £21,000 are exported. We, however, purchased wheat to the value of £9,000. We also purchased fat sheep and cattle to the value of £35,000 from our neighbours, but we sold them sheep and cattle to the value of £81,000, leaving thus a balance of £45,000 in favour of the Colony in this trade.

Potatoes are largely grown by the small settlers, and, after supplying home requirements, £30,000 worth were exported. There is but one more item I would mention, and that is the export of rabbit skins, worth £14,000. This sum represents a kind of salvage fund from the great loss the Colony sustains by the introduction of this too prolific rodent into Tasmania. I recollect when it was carefully preserved and protected. Assuming that each skin is worth twopence, then this sum of £14,000 represents 1,680,000 rabbits killed. Stringent measures are now being taken to compel landowners, by poisoning or otherwise, to keep this pest within reasonable bounds.

To turn to our mineral wealth, gold and tin have been discovered in many parts of the Colony, and a large amount of money

has been expended in exploring and opening up the mines and deposits. The yield of gold amounted to £132,000, and that of tin to the sum of £300,000. There were about 3,000 men employed in mining. These men are highly paid and live well, and supplying them and their families with the necessaries of life not only affords employment to shopkeepers and others, but also creates a home market for the consumption of the products and manufactures of Tasmania. On the other hand, however, the high price of labour at the mines attracts the agricultural labourer, and thus, as the farmer cannot give above a certain price for labour, if he is to grow wheat profitably, and so cannot compete with the mines for labour, except under most favourable circumstances, our poorer wheat-growing land is likely, I fear, to go out of cultivation to a very considerable extent.

There can be little, if any, doubt that the mining wealth of Tasmania is yet in its infancy. Those parts of the Colony where the geological formation renders it likely that minerals are to be found, are generally in the west and northerly divisions of the island, and there the forest and undergrowth are so dense as to be almost impenetrable to the explorer. Under such circumstances it is marvellous how even partial success in discovery has been so far already attained.

Having thus summed up what Tasmania produces and sends away from her shores, beyond what she consumes at home, I may tell you that the total value of these exports is £1,475,000, or rather more than £11 10s. a head. But when we send our products away we expect to get something more in return, or else we should make a very bad bargain. We receive in return imports to the value of £1,656,000, or to the value of £13 per head, and so make a profit of £180,000 on the transaction.

Having told you what we export, you must not, as I have stated, accept that as in any way representing the total results of the labours of our population. We have woollen factories which manufacture tweeds, blankets, &c., for home use, also eleven breweries, which, mainly from the barley and hops of the Colony, manufacture 1,250,000 gallons, and provide the community with the bulk of the ale and beer which is consumed. More than sixty flour mills are employed in grinding the 650,000 bushels of wheat which our farmers produce, and the £9,000 worth of wheat that we import. There are brick-works, potteries, soap-works, smelting works for tin, iron foundries, engineering works, ship yards, a manufactory of confectionery on a large scale, and other trades

and manufactures which are found in every community where houses are being built, land cultivated, and the requirements of civilised life are being supplied.

Coal has for many years been worked on a small scale in the Colony, the output being in 1884 only 9,000 tons, but as a rule the seams worked have been thin, or the coal has been of an inferior quality. There exist, however, large deposits of coal in the inland district of Fingal. One seam there is of the thickness of 12 ft., and another of 14 ft. The coal from both these seams has been tested, and has been favourably reported upon, and now a branch line of railway is being constructed, extending from the main line railway to Fingal. This branch line will tap these mines, and ensure a rapid and cheap means of transit for the coal produced to the port of Launceston, and also to many of the inland towns. We may expect to see these mines within a very short period affording employment to a considerable number of men, and adding a material item to the wealth of the colony.

About twenty-six miles from Launceston the Bangor slate mine has been opened in a systematic manner and on a large scale, and an expenditure of nearly £40,000 has already been made. The slate is of a superior description, and commands a ready sale in the Melbourne market. A large number of workmen are employed, many of them being immigrants imported direct from Wales, and there is quite a village springing up at the quarry.

There are quarries of sandstone of the highest quality for building purposes in many parts of the Colony. Marble is also found, and there is an abundance of good clay suitable for brick and pottery works. There are lodes of iron ore of great size and thickness, and copper, silver, lead, bismuth, and some other metals have been discovered. Tasmania thus enjoys a fair share of mineral wealth, which I believe requires but time and capital to develop.

As to our means of locomotion, 257 miles of railway have been constructed, and 117 miles more are very nearly completed. The main line connects Hobart and Launceston, the two chief towns, covering a distance of 140 miles; the gauge is 3 ft. 6 in., and the speed about twenty-three miles an hour, including stoppages. Steamers run three or four times a week to Melbourne, others run about once every ten days to Sydney and also to New Zealand, whilst two lines direct from England touch at Hobart on their way to New Zealand.

There is a network of telegraphic wires all over the inhabited portions of the Colony, whilst a duplicated submarine cable has

been laid across Bass' Straits from Tasmania to Victoria, and thus the Colony is placed in connection with the telegraphic system of the rest of the world. What we are doing here to-night will probably be telegraphed to Australia, and will, with the other news of the day, appear at breakfast time to-morrow morning in the daily press of Tasmania.

Whilst developing our natural resources, we have not neglected the education of our rising generation. Private enterprise has done much in this direction. In both Hobart and Launceston, and at Ross in the midland districts, grammar schools have been founded, at which boys are educated up to about the same standard as that required for the matriculation examination of the University of London. For the higher-class education of girls, besides good private schools, we have a ladies' college established in Hobart, much upon the same lines as the girls' high schools of England, and at Launceston a similar institution, but on a larger scale, is being founded by the Methodist body. The Roman Catholics also have a large convent school at Hobart.

In its system of State education the Colony has for many years taken a leading position. Tasmania was the first part of the British dominions that recognised, and enforced by legislative sanction, the principle that it is the duty of the parent to educate the child. I had the honour of introducing that measure into the House of Assembly in the year 1867.

Education is now compulsory from the age of seven to thirteen, but exemption is granted after eleven to children who have attained the required standard. This is highly important, in order to prevent the system becoming oppressive and obnoxious in a country where labour of all kinds is comparatively costly. All children within two miles of a school must attend at least three days a week. In case of poverty a parent can obtain the free admission of his children to school on a certificate from a minister of religion or from a member of the District School Board. Wherever twenty children can be gathered together within a radius of two miles, a school is established, and even when a smaller number only can be collected a half-time school is often provided. There are 191 State schools, with 302 teachers and 7,300 children attending them. The Colony in its efforts to educate the rising generation does not stop here. Twelve exhibitions of £16 each, and tenable for four years, are annually awarded by competitive examination to six boys and six girls, between ten and twelve years of age, who have attended the public schools for six months. These exhibitions enable the

successful competitors to attend one of the grammar schools as day scholars. Thus a son or daughter of poor parents may by ability and industry work up from a State school to reap the benefits of a grammar school training, and that free of cost to the parent.

There is a Council of Education, consisting of fifteen members, of whom I have had the honour to be one for more than twenty years past. This Council has funds provided by the State, enabling it to give annually five exhibitions of £20 a year each, tenable for four years, and open to all candidates under fourteen who have not during the previous six months been at State schools. The Council has also power to confer the degree of "Associate of Arts" upon all candidates, male or female, who attain a certain standard, and for this purpose the Council holds an examination once a year, securing the services of some of the professors from the universities of the neighbouring Colonies as examiners, for as yet there is no university in Tasmania. Upon the two associates of the year who appear at the head of the degree list, the Council confers a minor scholarship of £40 a year for two years, to enable them to pursue their studies and compete for the Tasmania scholarships. These are scholarships of £200 a year, tenable for four years at any British university. To qualify for them the candidates must have taken the degree of "Associate of Arts," and be between the ages of sixteen and twenty, and must attain a certain standard. Thus the son of poor parents may, at a State school, obtain an exhibition which will enable him without cost to his parents to continue his education at a grammar school, and he may at the grammar school obtain a Council's exhibition of £20 a year for four years, which will carry him on to the degree of "Associate of Arts;" and if he gains one of the two first places on the degree list, he obtains a minor scholarship of £40 a year for two years, and then he may at the expiration of that period carry off one of those noble prizes, a Tasmanian scholarship and go to a British university. In saying what may be done, I am dealing with no supposititious case, for I am happy to be able to tell you, to the honour of those who have succeeded, that the case has more than once occurred of a boy working his way up from a State school to one of your universities.

It has been well said by a former Governor of Tasmania, that whilst the foot of our educational ladder rested in the ditch it reared its head to the British universities. The examination for the scholarships creates a standard for the schools of the Colony to work up to, and the advantage to the few who can attain success is small indeed when compared with the benefit the system confers on

the many who work and struggle to attain high places in the degree list, or aspire to carrying off one of those much coveted prizes, a scholarship. Tasmania expends more than £30,000 yearly for educational purposes, but I know of no expenditure of public money more likely to confer lasting benefit on the Colony than the amount which she thus expends with no niggard hand on the education of her youth.

Having referred to the work of the colonists old and young, let me call your attention to their recreations. It is said that you may tell the character of a nation by its sports. Tasmanians have largely inherited the national love for outdoor and manly exercises. Cricket, football, and boating are amongst the favourite pastimes. Lawn-tennis grounds abound, and the first real tennis court erected in the southern hemisphere for playing the good old royal game of tennis, was built at Hobart in 1874, at the expense and by the enterprise of Mr. Smith-Travers. Since then, Melbourne has followed our example, and has erected a grand tennis-court, which is the only other in the Colonies of Great Britain.

We have our theatres, our musical associations, our clubs, including a working-man's club in both Hobart and Launceston. In a climate so admirably fitted for horsebreeding, we find racecourses in most districts, and Tasmanian horses have not only succeeded from time to time in carrying off that Blue Ribbon of the Australian turf the Melbourne Cup, but during the last two years in succession have carried off both the Melbourne Cup and the Australian Cup.

My reference to such a long list of sports and pastimes must not lead you to infer that we are altogether a frivolous people. We do not forget that man owes a duty to his fellow-man, and that the sick and the afflicted must be cared for. At Hobart and Launceston, hospitals are established at the public cost, to which a poor person is admitted for treatment free of all charges. These hospitals have a staff of honorary medical officers, composed of our ablest men, resident medical officers, and lady nurses, and I believe they are thoroughly well-ordered institutions. There is a public hospital for the insane at New Norfolk, a village beautifully situated on the banks of the Derwent, about twenty-two miles higher up the river than Hobart. We also have public institutions for the old and very infirm poor who cannot work and have no relations to support them. Destitute children, if thrown on the hands of the State by the death of their parents or otherwise, are boarded out in respectable families, and we find that better results accrue from treating them thus than from herding them together in a training-school.

Benevolent societies also exist in each of the large towns, which relieve such pressing cases of want and of distress as must arise in every community, however generally prosperous it may be.

There are building societies to enable a man gradually, by small payments, to acquire his cottage and his plot of ground ; savings-banks, friendly societies, temperance societies, trade societies, agricultural and horticultural societies, and other similar associations, in fact, all those associations and institutions which you might expect to find in a busy centre in England.

The State affords no aid to religion. In the early days of the Colony, land was granted by the Crown to different denominations for building churches and parsonages and for glebes, and the public revenue contributed money to pay the stipends of clergy of different denominations, as well as to aid in erecting churches and parsonages. The distribution of the money by Parliament gave rise to jealousies and other troubles between the various denominations, and at last, in 1876, Parliament cut the knot by leaving to every denomination the land it had received from the State, with its churches and parsonages and glebes, and by distributing £100,000 amongst the various denominations in proportion to their numbers, as the final vote that was to pass from the revenues of the Colony for religious purposes, except that the life interests of the then existing clergy were to be continued. Every denomination was left at liberty to use its share of the £100,000 as the nucleus of an endowment fund, or to expend it otherwise if it pleased, to aid it in its transition from a State-aided to a voluntary and self-supporting body.

The Church of England numbers about half the population, and has a bishop and clergy, with a cathedral and churches throughout the Colony. The Church of Rome numbers about one-fourth the population, and has also its bishop and clergy, with a cathedral ; and the remaining fourth of the population is made up of the Church of Scotland, the Wesleyans, Congregationalists, and others. In every little village places of worship are to be found.

The lover of science or of natural history will find a Royal Society, founded by charter from Her Majesty, and supported partly by public money and in part by the subscriptions of its members. The Society has a large botanical garden, beautifully situated on the banks of the Derwent, adjoining the grounds of Government House. It has also a museum, in which a visitor may at once see specimens of the fauna of the Colony. The museum has for some years past been opened on Sunday afternoons. More people have visited it on those afternoons than during the rest of

the week, and no mischief seems to have resulted. There are some plants and animals peculiar to the Colony. One animal of marked interest is the native tiger (*Thylacinus*), which is the largest known flesh-eating marsupial. In appearance it is between the wolf and the greyhound. It is of a tawny colour, with black stripes down the ribs, hence its common appellation of "the tiger." It is a sheep-killer, but has never been known to attack man. I would also mention another animal which is peculiar to Tasmania, the devil (*Sarcophilus*), which is also a carnivorous marsupial—in fact, every animal of Tasmania, except the Monotremata, is marsupial, carrying its young in a pouch, like the kangaroo. The devil is much smaller and less formidable than the tiger; it has a black coat of rather harsh hair, and a formidable array of teeth. The platypus (*Ornithorynchus*) is found in Australia as well as Tasmania; it belongs to the class *Monotrema*, and besides its other remarkable peculiarities of being part bird and part beast, there is one that is not so generally known, namely, that the inner claw on each of the hind feet of the male is perforated like a snake's fang, and the perforation is connected by a duct with a poison gland. I have known two men wounded by these claws; both suffered greatly for some days, but both recovered.

Kangaroo of different species abound in some parts, but they rapidly retire as the country becomes occupied. When cooked, they very much resemble hare, and their skins, when tanned, make very good soft leather for boots and shoes. The opossum is also abundant, and its skin is much prized for making rugs. The fur and skin of both opossum and kangaroo are thicker and more dense in Tasmania than in the neighbouring colonies, nature adapting the coat to the difference of the climate. Amongst the birds we find the black swan, wild duck, plover of several species, bronze-winged pigeons, snipe, quail, &c. These last two were once abundant, affording an excellent day's sport, but they seem to be yearly decreasing in numbers. Possibly they migrate from Australia, where they are now subjected to diminution in number by the keen sportsmen of the other Colonies.

We have three kinds of snake, and all kinds are venomous. They are very prolific, but they have many enemies. They are even cannibals, and devour each other. The birds eat them. I have seen a hawk rise into the air carrying a snake in its talons, and, when it had attained a considerable height, it let the snake fall to the ground, and then followed it down to devour it. A snake with her young ones around her, when she is alarmed, takes

them into her mouth and thence into her interior, where they find a haven of refuge. I see by a very recent report that the Curator of the Museum of the Royal Society took more than 100 young snakes from the body of one that was killed. These varied from eight inches to one and a half inches in length. I have myself taken thirty-nine young ones from a snake that I killed. You must not imagine from this that they are generally abundant; you may walk for days in the bush in summer-time—for in winter they hibernate—without seeing one. They are, as a rule, timid, and eager to get away and conceal themselves; and as land becomes occupied their numbers rapidly diminish. It is very seldom that anyone is bitten, and then prompt treatment generally secures the recovery of a person in sound health. I think that there is less danger in Tasmania of death from snake-bite than there is in England of death from hydrophobia; in other words, our snakes are less dangerous to human life than your dogs. Hydrophobia amongst dogs is unknown in Australia, although there was, many years ago, a case of supposed hydrophobia in Hobart.

Our coasts abound with various kinds of fish, some of which would compare favourably with the best that appear upon an English table. I might especially refer to the Trumpeter (*Latris*), Rock Cod (*Seranina*), the Flounder, &c.

Tasmania has also imported and hatched successfully ova of the salmon (*Salmo salar*), of the salmon trout (*Salmo trutta*), and of the river trout (*Salmo fario*), and many of the rivers now abound with these salmonidæ. The Colony is much indebted, amongst others, to Mr. James A. Youl, C.M.G., a Member of the Council of this Institute, for his services in England, and to Mr. Morton Allport and other gentlemen for their services in Tasmania, in connection with the introduction and acclimatisation of these fish. The river trout attains a great size, and is most prolific; it is no uncommon thing to see them weighing twenty pounds and upwards, and the angler finds a grand field for the pursuit of his favourite sport. The fisheries are now under the able management of Mr. Saville Kent, and arrangements have been made for the importation of the European lobster, crab, sole, turbot, and other valuable fishes.

Tasmania has no fine open country to please the eye and attract the attention of the immigrant; the best of her unsold lands are for the most part densely timbered. Whilst in the first instance an immigrant would like to acquire an open piece of land on which he may build his cottage, and where he can at once commence to put in the plough and break up the soil, as he may do in some of the

Australian Colonies, yet I am satisfied that the man who takes up a piece of the heavily-timbered land of Tasmania, and can bear the strain of the first year or two, will find in the long run that he has made the wiser choice. Some reason exists why the open country has remained untimbered, whilst other country has become densely wooded. The reason does not seem far to seek. In the latter case the climate, the moisture, and the soil have proved that combined they are capable of great and enduring fertility, a quality which seems wanting in the former case. To take an example: in two of the neighbouring Colonies with much open plain country, I see that the average yield of wheat per acre in 1884 was only in one nine, and in the other seven, bushels to the acre; and in one of them, in 1885, I have seen it publicly stated in print that the average yield has only been three bushels per acre; whilst in Tasmania the yield in 1884 was nearly twenty bushels per acre. Again, a man with heavily-timbered land, year by year, at odd times, burns and clears little by little, and keeps adding to the value of his property, and has at hand an inexhaustible supply of timber for fuel, fencing, and improvements. On the other hand, a settler in the open country too often sees his crops yearly exhausting the comparatively poor soil, till it can be no longer cultivated at a profit. The process of clearing and breaking up this forest-land progresses slowly but surely in Tasmania, and we see portions of it continually yielding to the courage—for it requires a man with good heart to undertake the task—and industry of the pioneer. Every acre cleared adds so much to the material wealth of the Colony. In 1884 about 2,500 acres of virgin land were brought into cultivation, and, taking the decennial period from 1875 to 1884, the land under cultivation in Tasmania had increased from 330,000 acres to 425,000 acres, every year showing a steady increase upon the preceding one.

A man may select 320 acres of any part of the waste lands of the Crown at £1 per acre, the payment for which may be extended over a period of fourteen years. If he requires a larger area, he must purchase it at the auction sales of Crown land which are held periodically.

I am sometimes asked, why has Tasmania not progressed more rapidly? I believe that she has hitherto suffered from contiguity to, and comparison with, the neighbouring Colonies, which offered a wider field and greater scope for the energy and enterprise of the settler; but as this field gradually becomes occupied, Tasmania's progress will become more assured. She has, in fact, been eclipsed

by the attractions of her larger sisters. Could Tasmania have been removed from where she is, and towed to the Northern hemisphere, and anchored, say, midway between Ireland and the United States, she would rapidly have become a densely-populated country. But I think that Colony is not to be deemed wanting in progress or in energy which, during the last decade, has seen her revenue increase from £340,000 to £550,000, or nearly £70 per cent.; her exports increase from £1,000,000 to £1,400,000, or £40 per cent.; and her population from 103,000 to 130,000, or more than 25 per cent. If you search the British Empire, you will find few spots, if any, which have made greater progress than Tasmania has during the decade.

I should add, as another sign of progress, and one that will perhaps help to bring her more prominently than any of the others before the British public, that her national debt has increased in the decade from a million and a half to three millions. This money has been borrowed on the London Stock Exchange, and has been expended in the construction of railways, roads, and other works of permanent public utility, the benefit of which posterity will feel, and to the cost of which they may fairly be called upon to contribute.

In our larger towns are to be found most of the appliances and luxuries of modern civilised life. Hobart and Launceston are well supplied with water at all seasons of the year, the waterworks affording the supply being vested in the respective corporations. They are also lighted by gas.

Launceston is situated forty miles from the sea at the head of the navigable waters of the Tamar. It is the commercial centre of the mining population, and is a busy, energetic community. Hobart, situated on the Derwent, thirteen miles from its mouth, is the seat of Government. The Colony has at least a full share of men of the learned professions.

Life in Tasmania is less artificial than it is in England, and fashion does not obtain that sway which it exercises here in matters social and domestic. We as a rule commence our day earlier than a Londoner does, and end it earlier. Unlike our more wealthy Australian neighbours, our incomes are comparatively moderate; there are few wealthy men amongst us, and the expenditure on matters of luxury and on dress is comparatively small. The cost of some of the necessities of life is smaller than in England—for instance, meat is cheaper—but taking them as a whole, I do not consider that they cost less in the Colony than in England.

Clothing is somewhat dearer, but less is required, and it lasts longer than it does in the treacherous climate of England, or in an atmosphere like that of London, charged, according to a scientific estimate, with a daily supply of about 30 tons of floating carbon.

The wages of servants, of artisans, and of labourers are higher in the Colony than in England. Neither the colonist nor his family, however, suffer from having to do a little more for themselves than they would do in England. I believe much of the pleasure of a Colonial life arises from learning a little self-dependence, and no man knows how much he can do till he tries. I have seen the recently retired colonel of a cavalry regiment painting his own verandah in the Colony, and probably deriving more pleasure from his occupation than if he had been lounging away his time at a club in Pall Mall.

Tasmania has for some years past become the summer resort of large numbers of visitors, who come from the hotter climates of the Australian Colonies to enjoy her comparatively cool and health-restoring breezes. They for the most part flock to Hobart, where, during the months of January and February, every hotel and lodging-house is crowded. For many years the Australian squadron has also spent some weeks in the harbour at Hobart during this season. The visitors find abundant occupation in excursions on the river, in driving along the slopes of Mount Wellington to the Huon River, through forests and romantic scenery; in ascending Mount Wellington, and enjoying a walk in one of its fern valleys, by a rippling stream, under the shade of fern trees, sassafras, and eucalyptus, and in collecting flowers and berries of every hue. Dances, pic-nics, and other entertainments are of daily occurrence. The principal races at Hobart and Launceston, and also the regattas, take place at this season, and some of our visitors occasionally bring their horses with them to compete for the various events. During this gay season Government House, with its beautiful grounds, and grand suites of rooms, sets an example in the extension of hospitality to the visitors. The season of 1886 was rendered memorable by the first meeting of the Federal Council of Australia being held at Hobart.

I fear that I have already trespassed beyond my allotted time. Let me, in conclusion, say that in this Colony, for which nature has done so much, a man may make a peaceful and a happy home, and see his family grow up around him, units of a hardy and a vigorous race.

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN (James A. Youl, Esq., C.M.G.): It is usual after the reading of the paper to call upon gentlemen to discuss its merits or demerits. On this occasion I have much pleasure in calling on Mr. Adye Douglas, the first Agent-General for Tasmania.

Mr. ADYE DOUGLAS: After a great many years of absence from England, I am deputed from the Colony of Tasmania to act as its Agent-General here, and I trust that during the short time that task may be allotted to me I may be able to do some good for those who sent me here. I am in full accord with the observations which have been made to-night by my worthy friend, the Chief Justice of Tasmania. The only complaint I have to make is that he has not given you such a descriptive and beautiful account of the island as it deserves. It is the gem of the Southern Ocean. There is no portion of Australia to compare with it. Its scenery, its climate, and everything connected with it is such that every Englishman would admire and would delight in; and therefore I say that, although my friend has spoken the truth, he has not spoken the whole truth in respect to that beautiful spot. I am certain there is no river in Australia to compare to the Derwent, and there is no Government House whose situation, in any of the contiguous Colonies, can compete with the situation of the Government House of Tasmania; and the remark of the Hungarian minstrel comes into my mind: "God has done everything for you—man has spoiled everything." And, certainly, the buildings in Hobart are of the most grotesque. I shall not go over the ground taken up by my friend, but I think, perhaps, I may touch upon one or two subjects which I find have not been quite so much enlarged upon as might have been the case—and this refers especially to the mineral wealth of Tasmania. I have here a geological plan of Tasmania, recently published, giving the various descriptions of strata, and showing the gold and tin deposits in the Colony. I have here, also, a report of the celebrated gold mine, which, I dare say, not many of you have heard of, which exists in Tasmania, and a few extracts from that may not be disagreeable to you. The mine was opened about six years ago. The total product of the mine in gold has been 6 tons 14 cwt. 71 lb. 8 oz. 17 dwts., the total value of which was £618,330 7s. 6d.; and the dividends paid out of the mine amounted to £395,250 up to the end of December last, so that the amount paid in monthly dividends has been about £50,000 a year. The

greater portion of these dividends is divided amongst a number of shareholders, but unfortunately a large amount is divided between two families. The adits in that mine are very extensive. No. 1 adit is 1,967 feet in length, No. 2 is 1,646 feet, No. 3 level is 1,884 feet, No. 4 level is 1,430 feet, and No. 5 is 577 feet, and there is a total of 8,035 feet in the mine. The depth of the main shaft is 285 feet, and that of the prospecting shaft 255 feet, the main timber pass an underlie of lode 240 feet, and the mullock and air passes 1,497 feet—making over 2½ miles of roads, shafts, and passes in good working order through the mine, all of which are well ventilated and are producing gold. The quartz crushed during the period since July, 1878, has been 127,791 oz., and the alluvial drift 8,173 oz.—making a total of 135,964 oz. This mine maintains over 200 men, and with their families some 1,500 or 1,600 souls are dependent upon its working. It is situated on the west bank of the River Tamar, and about 2½ miles from the River Tamar at a place called Beaconsfield, after the celebrated Disraeli. But this mine, although the largest and most extensive as to gold, is not the most important. The most important is Mount Bischoff—a mine which has produced in dividends alone up to the present time more than three-quarters of a million. That mine also gives a monthly dividend, and many of our colonists are dependent upon its products. It is going on remarkably well, and the manager of the mine contemplates that he has at least 20 years' working. The shares, which were originally £1, are now at £56. The shares of the Tasmanian Mine cost about 30s. originally, and are now worth over £80. They are now divided into 30,000 instead of 3,000, and are now selling at £8, which would make the shares worth about £80. But mining in Tasmania is simply in its infancy, because the whole of the western country which was marked out by the lecturer is more or less tin and gold bearing. Just before my departure from Tasmania a discovery of gold and tin was made, the gold in the southern portion and the tin in the north-western portion, and I am satisfied that as the country becomes opened up the western country will be very different indeed from what it is at present. The township of Bischoff is Waratah, from the name of the river which runs through it, and when I first visited the spot there was no vegetation there of any sort. Now gardens are being cultivated, fruit trees are growing, and I believe that articles will be produced quite equal to any other portion of the island. The statement made by the lecturer as to travelling in the country is quite correct. The discovery was made by Mr. Smith, now called Philosopher

Smith, who was travelling in the bonara. Sometimes he was above and sometimes below the bonara ; but finally, by tracing along, he came to Mount Bischoff and discovered this extraordinary mine—which was one of the most remarkable discoveries made with respect to the metal in any part of the world. It must not be supposed that mining is altogether beneficial. In 1883, when we thought we were most prosperous, we found we were on the eve of a fall. Everybody held mining scrip, and in a short time nobody knew what to do with it, and that caused almost a panic in the country. In statistics we find that was one of the most prosperous years, but certainly it was most deplorable to many. But this shows the backbone of the Colony, that it was so soon able to retrieve itself from the losses which it then sustained. A work is about to be published shortly on the geology of Tasmania, and the writer of it, Mr. Johnson, gives an amusing account of what the lecturer touched upon as to what he had to go through in the bonara. The greater portion of the western district of Tasmania is almost unknown and almost totally uninhabited. But, with gold discoveries and with other mineral discoveries, I am quite satisfied that Tasmania's future has just commenced, and that she will no longer be called the "Sleepy Hollow" of Australia, but will assume the position she is fit for. The population since 1884 has increased from 130,000 to 150,000, and everything has gone on in the same proportion, and, therefore, I am happy to say the little Colony is assuming its proper position in regard to Australia. I trust that a better opinion will be entertained of Tasmania than heretofore. As regards Tasmania not being represented at the Colonial Exhibition independently, it happened that there was a strong feeling on the northern side of the island. You must understand that, to a certain extent, we are divided into north and south. The Government of the day were anxious to exhibit, and moved a vote of £5,000 for expenses. But the Opposition wanted to have a local exhibition, and between the two the whole thing came to the ground. I have only now to thank you for giving me your patient attention.

Sir GEORGE F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G. : I rise in obedience to the call of the Chairman, himself a distinguished Tasmanian Colonist, to whom the whole of Australia is much indebted for his active, long-continued, and I believe successful, efforts towards the acclimatisation of the salmon and trout in the Southern Pacific. I fear I shall hardly be able to make you hear me, for I am suffering from one of those severe colds which we visitors from sunnier climes often catch when we visit dear old England. Moreover, ladies and

gentlemen, I have been requested by the authorities of this Institute to read at its next meeting a paper on the great question of the Federation of the British Empire—perhaps the most splendid political subject to which any Briton can give his attention. You will all agree with me that the paper read and the description given of the beautiful island of Tasmania by her learned and accomplished Chief Justice is most useful and interesting. We have all listened to it with great pleasure. Tasmania is not one of the five Colonies over which I have presided as the representative of the Queen during my long career of twenty-seven years as a Colonial Governor, but I have visited that charming island on two occasions as the guest of two of its most distinguished Governors—first, my friend Sir Charles Du Cane, and next, my friend Sir Frederick Weld. I have very little to add on the beauty of the scenery, and the products of the country, to what has been stated by the Chief Justice and the Agent-General of the Colony. But I do not forget that I was for six years the Governor of the great neighbouring Colony of Victoria, of which certain Tasmanian settlers were in great part the founders. Many of you are perhaps aware that fifty years have barely elapsed since that memorable day in 1835, when five or six Tasmanians rowed up the river Yarra, and moored their boat to a gum tree, in what was then a silent and primeval forest, but which is now a mighty city—the metropolis of that portion of the Empire, with vast trade and wealth, and a population exceeding 300,000 souls, larger than the population of such ancient cities as Bristol and Edinburgh. It is an interesting and an amusing fact that many of the early settlers from Tasmania, like the patriarchs of old, went back to fetch wives from the country from which they had originally come. The Chief Justice just now spoke of the great exportation of fruits and flowers from Tasmania to Victoria. About this I will tell you an amusing anecdote. I recollect well that on one occasion remarks were made in my presence on the competition thus caused by Tasmania, when a fair Victorian lady said, “Do not talk to me of your apples and pears, of your jams and your cut flowers! What we girls of Victoria want is protection against the lilies and roses which grow on the cheeks of the girls of Tasmania, and which draw away from us many of our admirers.” There is only one further remark which I shall make on the subject of Federation, to which allusion has already been made. I think it is very much to the credit of little Tasmania that she has already joined the Federation of the Australian Colonies, a Federation which I for one—and I believe most thinking Englishmen—hope

will prove a prelude to a larger and wider Federation of the British Empire. It is true we have already a moral Federation in a common language, in a common literature, in common loyalty to the Throne, and in the glorious memories of the past, and in still more glorious hopes for the future. But those who have given most attention to this subject believe that the time will come—in the next generation, if not in the present—when a political as well as a moral Federation will be necessary if the great British Empire is to be kept together permanently.

Major-General The Hon. WILLIAM FEILDING: I suppose the only reason I have been called upon to address you is that I have for fourteen years been semi-officially connected with the Colony of Tasmania, and perhaps also because I have visited nearly all the different Colonies. The Corporation of which I have the honour of being the deputy chairman—The Emigrants and Colonists' Aid Corporation—has for fourteen years acted as agent for emigration purposes for the Colony of Tasmania in this country. We have during that time sent out about 4,000 souls. Of these about 2,500 have found their way out at their own cost, and have taken to Tasmania some little means of their own. Of the remainder about 1,600 were labouring men, and went out in that capacity, and no doubt did a great deal towards the pioneering work in that Colony, in bringing into cultivation that wonderful soil, which only requires British arms and industry to make it fertile. In the name of the Corporation I welcome the first Agent-General for Tasmania. He is very well known to us by name, and I hope he will be better known to us personally. He may always look to us for every assistance in carrying on the work which we have carried on for so many years. I need not say it has not been remunerative work for many years: for some time it brought us only £60 a year, and for the fourteen years it cost on an average £200 a year, so that these emigrants have not cost the Colony much. The gentlemen who are my colleagues on the Corporation have taken up the work of assisting Colonists in every part of Her Majesty's Dominions, and especially in New Zealand and Tasmania. In New Zealand we have received the able support of Sir George Bowen, who was Governor of that Colony, and assisted us very materially in establishing that special settlement which has been attended with such signal success, and which is known as the Manchester settlement—called so after the Duke of Manchester, our chairman. I ought not to sit down without expressing my regret that the Agent-General did not say one

little word of thanks to the man who has done so much for emigrants in the Colony of Tasmania—I allude to the Secretary of the Emigrants and Colonists' Aid Corporation, Mr. C. D. Buckler. I thank the Chief Justice for the most able description of one of the most valuable Colonies of Her Majesty, a description which cannot fail to be of very great use. I hope it will be printed and largely circulated in England, and will enable people to know what a wonderful field for the English labourer and the English small farmer the island of Tasmania is.

Mr. J. D. Wood: After the very exhaustive paper read, there is nothing left for me to say about the island, of which Mr. Dobson and myself are alike natives. I would rather confine the few remarks I make to an expression of the pleasure which I and everyone here must have felt in listening to such a clear, full, and at the same time pleasantly delivered lecture upon the position, climate, and resources of the Colony. I heard this paper read with pleasure, not only on account of its intrinsic interest, but also because Mr. Chief Justice Dobson is himself a Colonist, not only by residence, but by birth and descent. His father was one of the most respected solicitors in Hobart, and he is one of four sons, all of whom follow the honourable profession of the law. One of them is Speaker of the House of Assembly in Tasmania; another belongs to one of the leading firms of solicitors in the city, while the remaining brother filled at one time the office of Solicitor-General of Victoria, and at the present time is Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Council of Victoria. Therefore we have in the writer of the paper a gentleman who is thoroughly identified with Tasmania, and I may say with the Australian Colonies. He has been, I think, very nearly thirty years in Tasmania without paying a visit to this country. He has come here on leave, and he returns there to resume his honourable position as the head of the Supreme Court of that Colony. He has, I believe, been a judge for seventeen years, and he has certainly well earned his holiday. I think, although he is not now discharging his official duties in Tasmania, the people of that Colony may be very well satisfied indeed that he is serving them in another capacity in this country; for I am sure that the paper he has read, which will be printed, and studied by hundreds—I might almost say thousands—of persons, will tend in some degree to the benefit of the Colony of Tasmania. I do not mean to say that Tasmania affords so good an opening for certain classes of the population as some of the Australian Colonies, but for retired officers, for persons who do not wish to embark in rough avocations,

but wish to live a quiet and pleasant life, and at the same time to make a little use of their capital, there is perhaps no Colony—as Mr. Dobson has shown—which affords greater facilities and opportunities than this Colony of Tasmania. With regard to the geological formation of Tasmania, as Mr. Dobson has pointed out, Tasmania was at one time, in all probability—geologists tell us it was certainly—a portion of the Continent of Australia. It has at the present time many features in common with Australia, but it also presents marked diversities. We perceive that whatever the period at which Tasmania was united to the main land, it must have been a very remote period; for we find the natives of Tasmania were a different race from the aborigines of Australia. Again we find the two animals of which Mr. Dobson has spoken—the native tiger and the native devil—those are animals which are not found on the Continent of Australia. There are other things which show that the two countries are in many respects distinct. One great difference strikes the eye—Australia is on the whole, although there are no doubt mountainous ranges here and there—Australia is a country abounding in plains; while Tasmania, taking it on the whole, is a mountainous country. We know that a country abounding in plains will not be picturesque, while a mountainous country will be. Sir G. Bowen and other speakers have dwelt on the charms of Tasmanian scenery. You have heard of Hobart. I think the Agent-General for Tasmania has been a little too severe on the architecture of that city, for the Government House is a building of which no Colony need be ashamed. It is very finely situated, surrounded by beautiful gardens, with a beautiful view over Storm Bay. Look, again, at the scenery at the other end of the island, in which Launceston is situated; it has scenery which, though not so grand as that in the neighbourhood of Hobart, is still of a very charming character, and I know of nothing more pleasant than to sail down the river from Launceston till you get into Bass' Straits. There is a constant variety of bays, little farms, and everything which speaks of a flourishing settlement. Then you have the great range of the western Tier mountains, which run through the island, the summits of which can be seen from many parts, and form a very important mountain chain. If you climb Mount Wellington, 4,000 feet high, you have as grand a view as it is possible to conceive. People who have climbed many of the highest mountains in Europe have confessed that there is something in the view from Mount Wellington which is not to be surpassed elsewhere. You see the various arms of the sea, you see the

city of Hobart with Storm Bay, and you see islands in every direction ; in fact, it is a confused mass of landscape and seascape, so that it is really worth anyone's while to climb that mountain. The scenery of the mountain itself is very fine. Of course, people do not come to Tasmania merely to enjoy the scenery ; but, other things being equal, a person would prefer to live in a country which had something to please the eye rather than in a country which, however fertile, presented only unattractive features. I do not say that Tasmania will compare on the whole with Australia, but in Tasmania there are very many advantages, and, combined with that, there is a great deal of the picturesque. I might have referred to the rabbit pest, which has been a great drawback in late years to Tasmania, but I trust that has been to some extent got rid of. I might also have referred to the labours of the late Mr. James White, who was very successful in eradicating the disease of scab in sheep ; his labours have greatly increased the yield of wool in the Colony ; but the time is late, and the principal features in connection with Tasmania have already been dwelt upon so fully and pleasantly, that it would be idle for me to occupy your time longer.

MR. H. MONCREIFF PAUL : At this late hour I think it will be a pity to detain this meeting by making any detailed comments upon the interesting paper which has been read this evening, but I do not think we ought to separate without sympathising with Mr. Chief Justice Dobson in his opening remarks as to the non-representation of Tasmania at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. I do feel that, whatever may be the reason, a mistake has been made in this matter ; a mistake twofold in character ; first with respect to Tasmania herself, and second as forming a part of that Greater Britain which we so much desire to see fully represented at that Exhibition so auspiciously opened by Her Majesty just a week ago. If Tasmania has refrained from representing herself there from any fear of being overshadowed by larger and possibly more ambitious Colonies around her, she has erred in judgment. She has forgotten that towards the completion of the building the half brick may prove as needful as the whole, nay more, that the half brick may find a place where the whole brick could not go. With all the products to which Mr. Dobson has so ably referred, Tasmania might have made a show at the Exhibition which would have reflected credit upon herself, and, in addition to proving of material assistance to her, would have assisted in that very important matter we are so anxious to see carried out, the Federation of the Colonies of the

British Empire. I should be sorry to think that Tasmania did not desire to make progress and take for her motto "Excelsior," rather than that other, which under the circumstances I suggest of "Jam satis."

Mr. W. G. SOPER, J.P. : I take a commercial interest in Tasmania myself, and I think those of us who are merchants at home would have been only too pleased to have seen her exhibits in the Exhibition. I believe, from the paper we have heard read, that she would have made a very good show there. I congratulate her on the progress she has already made. When I know that 2s. was the price at which she published her first newspaper, it is a matter for congratulation that the proceedings of this evening will be reported in the newspapers of the Colony costing 1d. We must, also, be gratified at the progress made by the Colony when we hear that the laying the foundation stone of the first church was celebrated by the Government ordering half-pints of rum to be given away to be drank in honour of the occasion, whereas now churches are widely and voluntarily supported in the various towns and villages. Something has been said as to why Tasmania has not grown at the same rate as the other Colonies, and the suggestion was that the answer must be found in the contiguity of the larger Colonies of Australia. But I am not sure the answer may not be found in the mining speculations which took place to such a great extent, and to the detriment of her agriculture. It is to be hoped that in the future she will not forget to benefit by the warning experience of other Colonies, and pay attention to the development of the cultivation of the soil.

The CHAIRMAN : Time warns me that I must bring our discussion to a close by proposing a vote of thanks to the learned Chief Justice for his able and interesting paper on Tasmania, which has been listened to with so much attention by all present at this large meeting. Having resided in the early part of my life for upwards of twenty years in that Colony, I can bear testimony that the Chief Justice has in no degree exaggerated the salubrity of the climate, the beauty of its scenery, or the enumeration and value of its various productions; and I would particularly refer to his description of Hobart, the capital, the situation of which is unrivalled. The fairness with which he has treated these subjects will commend his paper to every reader. I have, therefore, much pleasure in proposing a most cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Dobson, the Chief Justice of Tasmania, for his able and very interesting paper.

Mr. F. P. LABILLIERE: May I just ask Mr. Dobson one question. He told us that Lieut. Bowen took the first steamer up the Derwent. In my researches into the early history of Victoria, I have never been able to decide the point whether he was the same man who, as first officer of the *Lady Nelson* under Lieut. Murray, was the first man to enter Port Phillip Bay.

Mr. DOBSON: My impression is that Bowen came to Tasmania with the first party of convicts, while Collins went in the *Calcutta* to Victoria, and that he was the first person who went there with convicts, and finding there was no suitable place went on to Hobart. But I am not prepared, without looking up the matter, to give a definite answer. With regard to the vote of thanks, I am only too happy if any information I have given to-night will be of any value to my hearers. I believe that all I have said is strictly true. I have tried to keep within the limits of truth, and have not soared into the heights of imagination; and all I have said is founded on fact. I can assure Mr. Paul that had Tasmania been prepared to join the Exhibition she would not at all have believed in being half a brick, but would have been two or three bricks in the structure. I myself regret deeply that she is not there, because I am quite satisfied there are many of her products that would take a favourable position when compared with the products of other Colonies, and—if I may say so without boasting—with those of any other part of the world. I have to thank you for having listened to me so patiently for an hour and twenty minutes.

The proceedings then terminated.

EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the St. James's Hall, on Tuesday, June 15, 1886.

The Right Hon. the MARQUIS OF LORNE, K.T., G.C.M.G., Vice-President, presided.

The HONORARY SECRETARY read the Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting, which were confirmed, and announced that 61 Fellows had been elected, viz., 22 Resident and 39 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Captain William A. D. Acland, R.N.; Charles Appleby, Esq., George Brown, Esq., Reginald R. B. Clayton, Esq., Henry M. Cooke, Esq., Adye Douglas, Esq. (Agent-General for Tasmania), Josiah Charles Eagle Knight, Esq., Colonel W. Macdonald Macdonald, Stephen Mason, Esq., M.P.; William Melhuish, Esq., Ernest Mort, Esq., Frederick Mosenthal, Esq., George Hurdis Purves, Esq., Charles Edward Romilly, Esq., Herbert Fullager Scales, Esq., Lieut. George Mansfield Smith, R.N.; Warner Temple, Esq., Henry Tod, Esq., Houlton Harries Voss, Esq., Arnold Weinholt, Esq., John Wilson, Esq., R. H. W. Woodward, Esq.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

W. G. Anderson, Esq. (Cape Colony), Charles Frederick Barker, Esq. (Queensland), Edwin Baynes, Esq. (Antigua, W. I.), R. H. Bland, Esq. (Victoria), Henry Burrows, Esq. (Victoria), Matthew Harvey Davies, Esq., M.L.A. (Victoria), John Chute Ellis, Esq. (New Zealand), Lord George Fitz-Gerald (Bahamas), Otto Galgey, Esq. (St. Lucia, W. I.), W. H. Glen, Esq. (Victoria), J. H. Halliburton, Esq. (Victoria), Hon. William Halliday, M.L.C. (New South Wales), Hon. C. R. Hoffmeister, (British Honduras), Arthur Edmund Johnson, Esq. (Mauritius), Henry Juta, Esq. (Cape Colony), Major-General J. W. Laurie (Nova Scotia), Emil M. Litkie, Esq. (Cape Colony), Robert Littlejohn, Esq., J.P. (Cape Colony), James D. Logan, Esq. (Cape Colony), R. Macfarlane, Esq. (Canada), Frederick W. Malet, Esq. (New Zealand), Charles Burney Mitford, Esq. (Sierra Leone), Randolph Nott, Esq. (New South Wales), George Edward Osborne, Esq. (Ceylon), Harry W. Perrin, Esq. (Victoria), Ernest Timaru Rhodes, Esq. (New Zealand), Hubert Rocke, Esq. (Victoria), Ashton St. Hill, Esq. (New Zealand), William Sandover, Esq. (South Australia), Robert W. Shadforth, Esq. (Victoria), Thomas Simpson Sheard (Cape Colony), Walter Stuart, Esq. (Cape Colony), Richard W. Synnot, Esq. (Victoria), Edward Tanner, Esq. (New Zealand), John Tinline, Esq. (New Zealand), Frederick W. Uther, Esq. (New South Wales), Dirk Versfeld, Esq. (Cape Colony), Henry Versfeld, Esq. (Cape Colony), Clement Davies Webb, Esq. (Cape Colony).

Donations to the Library were also announced.

The CHAIRMAN called upon Sir GEORGE FERGUSON BOWEN, G.C.M.G., to read the paper for the evening on

THE FEDERATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

I am glad that an opportunity has been offered me to read this evening, before the Royal Colonial Institute, a paper on the proposed future Federation of the British Empire—a grand subject, which of late has attracted the attention of many men of light and leading in all political parties. I shall follow mainly the lines of a letter which, several months ago, I addressed on this question to my lamented friend, the late Mr. W. E. Forster, in whom the cause of Imperial Federation has lost a tower of strength. In his reply—one of the last letters which he wrote before his fatal illness—he expressed his concurrence with my views, and encouraged me to throw into the cause what he was pleased to style “the weight of my unmatched experience in Colonial administration.” I regard this encouragement as a voice from the grave of the departed statesman. Mr. Forster knew that I have served in important posts in the Colonies for more than thirty years. I was for several years (1854-9) Chief Secretary of Government in the Ionian Islands, while under the British Protectorate, and when Corfu was the principal *place d'armes* and *point d'appui* of England in the Levant during the Crimean War. Next, I was (1859-68) the first Governor of the new Colony of Queensland, which I organised from small beginnings (which have now risen to a noble growth), almost in the character of what the old Greeks called an *Ekist* (*Οἰκιστής*). The first Lord Lytton, who, while Secretary of State for the Colonies, had promoted me from Corfu to Queensland, wrote to me some years later as follows: “It is, indeed, a grand thing to have been the founder of the social state of so mighty a segment of the globe as Queensland; and is, perhaps, more sure of fame, a thousand years hence, than anything that we can do in the old world. It is carving your name on the rind of a young tree, to be found with enlarged letters as the trunk expands.”

After Queensland, I was, from 1868 to 1873, Governor of New Zealand, “the Great Britain of the South,” where the Maori War, which had virtually lasted for ten years (1860-70), was brought to a close under my auspices. Next I became (1873-9) Governor of Victoria, the most active, populous, and progressive of the Australian Colonies, which passed safely during my administration through a severe political crisis. Next, I was Governor of Mauritius (1879-83);

in which beautiful island, as in Canada, English is blended with French colonisation, and where there were many embarrassing questions, but where I left all races and classes in amity and contentment. In 1883, I had intended to retire after thirty years' service, when it was proposed to me to undertake the Government of Hong Kong, "The Malta of the Far East," where serious difficulties of various kinds required the care of an experienced and conciliatory Governor. In two years I had, by general agreement, established harmony and efficiency in that Government, together with friendly relations, personally and officially, with the leading actors of all nations in the historical drama lately played in that part of the world. So I had obtained leave to return to England on medical certificate in the March of last year. But Hong Kong, as a first-class naval and military station, and as a mart of commerce second in importance only to London and Liverpool (for the tonnage of the shipping which annually enters its port already exceeds $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions), is the centre of British power and influence in that quarter of the globe, which contains one-fourth of the entire human race : and the manifold and increasing embarrassments consequent on the Franco-Chinese hostilities, and on the threatened war with Russia, together with the grave international questions which were constantly arising, made me feel that it was my duty to remain at my post, at whatever risk of health, and at whatever sacrifice of personal convenience. The then Secretary of State for the Colonies (the Earl of Derby) signified officially his "high appreciation of the public spirit which led me to this decision." Throughout the recent complications in China, my position was often arduous, but I succeeded in maintaining British rights and neutrality, and, at the same time, in preserving friendly relations with the belligerent Powers. When peace was restored, my leave of absence was renewed, and the late Secretary of State (Sir F. Stanley) addressed the Acting-Governor in the following terms : "I have pleasure in availing myself of this opportunity of expressing my sense of the energy and ability with which Sir George Bowen has devoted himself to the administration of the important Government of Hong Kong."

I have mentioned the above facts simply to show that my opinion on Colonial affairs—whatever it may be worth—is, at least, based on long and varied experience in the administration of both Crown and self-governing Colonies ; for I have been Governor during more than twenty-six years of Colonies of both classes.

Without further preface, I proceed to state that I adopt in

substance Mr. Forster's definition of the meaning and object of Imperial Federation, viz., Such a Union of the Mother Country with her Colonies as will keep the British Empire one State in relation to other States, through the agency of (1) an organisation for common defence, and (2) a joint foreign policy. It is true that we have already a Moral Federation, in our common loyalty to the Throne, in our common language and literature, in our glorious national memories of the past, and our still more glorious hopes for the future. Nevertheless, if I am asked, Why not, then, leave well alone? I must reply with Mr. Forster that the self-government already established in the chief Colonies may ultimately end in separation, if there be no common organisation with the Imperial Government.

And here I would observe that on an occasion like the present, time and space are necessarily limited. I can do little more to-night than lay down certain general principles and conclusions; it is impossible to cite elaborate statistics, or to produce detailed reasons in support of those principles and conclusions. I would, therefore, refer to the full and able statements, arguments, and illustrations, which are to be found in the published articles and speeches on this question, more especially of the Marquis of Lorne, the Earl of Rosebery, and Mr. Forster—many of which have been reprinted in the Transactions of this Institute and by the Federation League; and to Mr. Froude's recent charming and instructive book styled "Oceana."

I will now proceed to lay before you a few general observations. It is a profound maxim of Aristotle (*Politics*, v. 4), that "Revolutions arise from great causes, but out of small incidents."* So an old and very able friend, the late Mr. Herman Merivale, in discussing the probable duration of the British Empire, observes that we cannot count certainly on the permanence of common interests, or of friendly tempers.† He refers, moreover, to the famous passage of Sophocles, to the effect that, "As the wealth of earth and the flower of human strength fade, so decay leagues and alliances" :—

" And what if now at Thebes all things run smooth
And well towards thee, Time, in myriad change,

* Γίγνονται μὲν οὖν αἱ στάσεις οὐ περὶ μικρῶν ἀλλ' ἐκ μικρῶν · στασιάζοντι δὲ περὶ μεγάλων.

† See the Appendix to Merivale's "Colonisation and Colonies." Mr. Merivale was Professor of Political Economy at Oxford, and afterwards, during many years, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and subsequently for India.

A myriad nights and days brings forth ; and thus
In these, for some slight cause, they yet may spurn
In battle all their pledge of loyalty.,”*

Thus, if provision is not made in due course for some form of Federation at a future period, if the Empire is simply left to “ drift ” on the waves of Time, some “ slight cause,” some small and unforeseen incident, may not improbably one day precipitate an angry disruption. It has been stated on high authority that the decision to maintain the tea duty, which was the immediate cause of the loss of the American Colonies in the last century, was carried by a majority of only one vote in the Cabinet. Other similar examples might be cited. The American Union would have been broken up on more than one occasion during the last hundred years if it had not been held together by Federal bonds, “ strong as iron but light as air,” forged by the far-seeing patriotism of Washington, Hamilton, and the other founders of the constitution. We in Great Britain, and our countrymen and fellow-subjects in the Greater Britain, should now prepare to do likewise, by stimulating and organising public opinion in favour of a closer union hereafter.

There is one principle of first importance which should never be forgotten, viz., that the advance towards Federation should proceed primarily from the Colonies ; and that no change should be made in the existing system without their previous and full consent. While I consider that the creation of a Consultative Council at the Colonial Office, composed mainly of the Agents-General of the self-governing Provinces of the Empire, such as Earl Grey and the Marquis of Lorne, Mr. Forster, and other men of weight and experience have advocated, ought to be established, *if the Colonies should ask for it*,—certainly not otherwise,—I also hold with them that this should be regarded as a first and provisional step towards a scheme of Imperial Federation. Such a Federation, somewhat on the lines of the Federal systems of Germany and of the United States, will probably become imperative at a future period, if the British Empire is to be held together permanently. Already there are ten millions of people of European race in our Colonies ; and some fifty years hence the British Crown will have as many—a hundred years hence it will have far more white subjects (I do not

* καὶ ταῖσι Θήβαις εἰ τανῦν εὐημερεῖ
καλῶς τὰ πρὸς σὲ, μυρίας ὁ μύριος
χρόνος τεκνοῦται νῦκτας ἡμέρας τὸν
ἐν αἷς τὰ τοῦ ξύμφωνα δεξιώματα
δόρει διασκεδῶσιν ἐκ σμικροῦ λόγου.

SOPHOCLES, *Æd. Col.* 616—620.

now take into account the coloured millions of India), in the Colonies, than in the United Kingdom. It is incredible that Australasia and Canada, as they will be fifty years hence, probably much sooner, will consent to share the expense of the Imperial Army and Navy, and of the Diplomatic and Consular Services, &c., or will allow themselves to be dragged into foreign wars, unless they have a voice in some kind of Imperial Council or Federal Assembly, analogous to the Congress of the United States, and to the Reichstag of United Germany. It will be recollected that Adam Smith in his "Wealth of Nations" strongly urged the admission of representatives from the old American Colonies into the British Parliament. And at the present time, all the French, Spanish, and Portuguese Colonies send representatives to the National Legislatures at Paris, Madrid, and Lisbon respectively. England is the only colonising nation which still excludes her colonists from all voice in the national councils. Such a measure as that recommended by Adam Smith would have prevented the separation of the United States in the last century : but it would now have to be modified in form, though not in principle ; for England, Ireland, Scotland, Australasia, Canada, the Cape, and the other chief Provinces of the Empire, would, each and all, not be content at the present day without local self-government and legislation for their local and municipal affairs. The future Imperial (or Federal) Council at London, as at Berlin and Washington, would of course deal only with Imperial (or Federal) matters, viz., the Revenue to be raised for Imperial purposes, the Imperial Civil and Diplomatic Services, the Army and Navy, War and Peace, and the like ; while the local Parliaments in England, Scotland, Ireland, and the several Colonies, would deal with the local matters dealt with by the State Legislatures in America, and by the Diets of the several States in Germany.

Mr. Stuart Mill, in his "Considerations on Representative Government" (chapter 17), pointed out that Federal Governments, to be successful and permanent, should be real Federations, like the Federal Governments of the United States and of Germany at the present day, and not like the imperfect Federal Governments of the United States between the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and the adoption of the new Constitution in 1789 ; or the German Confederation (*Bund*) between 1815 and 1867. "In America, the experiment of an imperfect Federation broke down in the first years of its existence, happily while the men of enlarged knowledge and acquired ascendancy, who founded the independence

of the Republic, were still alive to guide it through the difficult transition. 'The Federalist,' a collection of papers by three of these eminent men, written in explanation and defence of the new Federal Constitution while still awaiting the national acceptance, is even now the most instructive treatise we possess on Federal Government. In Germany, the more imperfect kind of Federation did not even answer the purpose of maintaining an alliance.' In a word, a successful Federation must be not merely a Federation of Governments, but it must have a central and representative Federal Executive and Legislature.

Again, it has been truly observed by an eminent foreign writer that the instinct of the Germanic nations leads them to respect local self-government, and, therefore, to establish Federation for the preservation of national unity: as we see in the examples of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, of the Swiss Confederation, and of the German Empire. On the other hand, it is the instinct of the Latin nations to centralise their administration; as we see in the examples of France, Spain, and Italy. As the English language is composed partly of Germanic and partly of Latin elements, so the English constitution combines Germanic local autonomy with Latin centralisation. The time will certainly arrive in our national history when it will become necessary to strengthen the Germanic principle of local self-government, and, at the same time, the Latin principle of a powerful central Executive Government and Legislature, based on the Federal system.

It may here be remarked that one powerful argument in favour of Imperial Federation is that the existing House of Commons would thus be relieved from the intolerable and increasing burden of affairs which threatens to break down its machinery. The most obvious remedy would appear to be the division of the work, in the manner now suggested, into Imperial and Local.

Another strong argument is that Imperial Federation is regarded by many competent judges as the system that would render best and safest alike for Irishmen and for the Empire at large, the concession, which, after recent events, will probably, sooner or later, become inevitable, of some measure of local autonomy for Ireland. I need scarcely assure you that nothing can be further from my intention than to infringe the wise rule of this Institute, which forbids the introduction into our discussions here of the party politics of the day. But the question of Imperial Federation, which necessarily includes Ireland, is beyond and above all mere party politics. I will observe, therefore, that it is contended that Federation would have

the effect of practically obviating the constitutional and other difficulties raised respecting (1) The control of the National troops in Ireland; (2) The proposed removal of the Irish Representatives from Westminster. For—

(1) Under the Federal system, the chief towns and fortresses, and the main strategical positions in Ireland, would continue to be held by Imperial (or Federal) troops, under the direct command, not of the local, but of the Imperial authorities; just as is now the case in the Southern United States and in Germany, in Virginia and Louisiana, in Saxony and Baden. And the entire moral and material weight of the Empire, not only of England and Scotland, but also of Canada and Australasia, would be against secession or grave disorder in Ireland.

(2) Under the Federal system, Ireland would be adequately represented in the new Federal Council, which would deal with all questions of an Imperial nature.

It has been observed, on very high authority, that there are two marked differences between our existing relations with Ireland on the one part, and with the self-governing Colonies on the other part.

(a) Ireland has, what the Colonies have not, her voice in the Foreign policy, and her share in the common defence of the Empire.

(b) But Ireland has not, what the self-governing Colonies have, full control over her own internal administration, over what Irishmen call “Dublin Castle.”

It is obvious that under the system of Imperial Federation Ireland would retain her voice in Imperial policy, and exercise, at the same time, full control over her local affairs. Meanwhile, I may be permitted to remark that if Irishmen do not altogether govern themselves at home, they may derive some consolation from the fact that they have long governed a great part of the rest of the world. Throughout the present century there have been not only Irish prime ministers, chancellors, statesmen, ambassadors, judges, admirals, generals, and other high functionaries in England, but a very large proportion of our Colonial and Indian Governors have been Irishmen. At the beginning of the present century the two Irish brothers Wellesley, the one with his head and pen, the other (the future Duke of Wellington) with his hand and sword, consolidated our Indian Empire; which after having been ruled by two Irish viceroys, Lords Mayo and Lawrence, is now splendidly administered by another illustrious Irishman (the Earl of Dufferin), with

an Irishman (Sir F. Roberts) as his Commander-in-Chief. So it has been with our Colonial Governments. A few years ago it was remarked that the four chief Provinces of the Empire were then governed by four Irishmen—India by Lord Mayo, Canada by Lord Dufferin, Victoria by Sir George Bowen, and New South Wales by Sir Hercules Robinson. I recollect that it was once alleged at a public dinner in Australia that, at that period, there was only one great Colony governed by an Englishman, and that this fortunate English Governor had had three wives—all Irishwomen! Seriously, need I refer further to Lord Wolseley, and to the many other Irishmen who are now serving their country by land and sea all over the world? Imperial Federation would preserve for Irishmen a noble career in the service of that mighty Empire which they have powerfully helped to create, to extend, and to consolidate.

To return from this digression. It will be remembered that Edmund Burke was in favour of the principle of Adam Smith's proposal that the American Colonies should send representatives to the British Parliament, but that he contended that it was not *then* feasible, on account of the absence of all facilities for communication with the Mother Country. In the middle of the eighteenth century, America was distant, in point of time, at least three or four months from England. In fact, replies to letters were often not received in less than half a year. But now, at the end of the nineteenth century, time and space have been reduced by steam and by the electric telegraph to comparatively narrow dimensions. It is already, in 1886, very much easier to reach London from Montreal or Melbourne, than it was to reach London from Sutherland at the time of the Union with Scotland, or from Donegal at the time of the Union with Ireland. Indeed, not to mention the many unavoidable dangers and delays, at those periods it was simply impossible for any delicate or elderly man to undertake at all such wearisome and perilous journeys. But now any person may go on board a magnificent steamer, not inaptly called "a floating palace," in Canada or Australasia, and thus reach England after a short voyage, without either fatigue or peril. Again, a member of the proposed Imperial Congress in London could ascertain the wishes and views of his constituents in Canada or Australasia by telegraph in a few hours; while all important events that occur in Europe are read the next morning at every breakfast table in Wellington and Sydney, in Melbourne and Montreal, in Capetown and Hongkong; so no valid objection to

the scheme of Imperial Federation can now be raised on the ground of distance or of the difficulty of communication.

An eminent Irish politician and author once remarked to me that he wondered why the English Conservatives do not, in their own interest, advocate "Home Rule" for England. He argued that, if there were a "Home Rule" Parliament for England proper, as there is for Canada and Prussia, for Victoria and Bavaria, then the English Conservatives might maintain for a long and indefinite period the Church Establishment, the House of Lords, the present system of County Government, and the other institutions to which they are attached, but which will probably ere long be abolished, or radically altered, in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, by Scotch and Irish joining the English Radicals. I have found that this argument made some impression on certain of my friends among leading English Conservatives. But it is to be feared that the majority of the present generation will be reluctant to give up any of the powers of the existing so-called Imperial Parliament; although most thinking men, who have studied the question in all its bearings, will come to the conclusion that the permanent maintenance of the British Empire cannot be secured hereafter without a real Imperial Council, representing, in fair proportions, all the chief Provinces of the Empire, and corresponding, in some degree, to the Congress at Washington and to the Reichstag at Berlin. Those who persist in adhering to Great Britain alone, must expect to lose in the next century the Greater Britain, and to see the Venerable Mother of many powerful States of the future, herself reduced to a rank and influence among nations not greater than the rank and influence now possessed by Spain. Those, on the contrary, who desire that their descendants should retain the position won by their forefathers, will agree that, in the British, as in the German Empire, there must be an expansion of the Constitution, so as to embody the principles (in the phrase of Lord Beaconsfield) alike of *Imperium* and of *Libertas*; that is, Imperial control in matters of Imperial interest, and local self-government in matters of local interest. The author of "The Expansion of England" (a book which should be studied by every Englishman in every part of the Empire) remarks that England "has at the present moment the choice in her hands between two courses of action, the one of which may set her on the level with the greatest of the great States of the future; while the other will reduce her to the level of a purely European power, looking back, as Spain does now, to the great days when she pretended to be a World State."

I do not feel called upon to adduce, in this paper, arguments in support of the policy of maintaining the unity of the British Empire, for, at the present day, there are few left who will venture to openly gainsay that policy. This was not always so. I well remember that, while I was Governor of New Zealand (1868—1873), an English politician was reported to have used language in Parliament to the effect that “the Colonies are so free that they can leave the Empire whenever they please.” This speaker so little appreciated the real feeling of his countrymen in the Colonies that he imagined that they would regard his words as complimentary. Far from it: some of the leading men in New Zealand said to me at the time: “We should have considered it alike more patriotic and more complimentary, if we had been told that England would spend her last soldier and her last shilling to keep us in the Empire, as the Northern States told the Southern States during the War of the Secession.” It should be recollected, moreover, that the maintenance of the Empire is not advocated either by Englishmen in the Colonies, or by Englishmen in that Mother Country which the emigrant and the native-born colonist alike fondly call “Home,” from vainglorious feelings of national pride, or only from calculations of commercial or other material advantages. In fact, recent events, such as the contingent sent from New South Wales to the Soudan, and similar spontaneous offers of aid from other Colonies, have proved that common danger does but tend to cement the union, and to give a fresh impulse to the common spirit of national brotherhood, and of common loyalty to the Crown, that golden link and symbol of national unity. The true explanation is that our colonists themselves feel that the English Colonies are simply an expansion of England. A colonist regards his Colony much as (for example) a Yorkshireman regards his county. He is ready to take his share of Imperial dangers, together with his share of Imperial privileges. Speaking in particular for that Australasia which I know and love so well, in which I spent twenty of the best and happiest years of my life, I might say that the feelings to which I allude approach, in a large proportion of the Australasian colonists, to “*that maladie du pays, that passionate love of England,*” which an acute writer of extensive Colonial experience (the late Mr. Gibbon Wakefield) foretold, fifty years ago, would be the result of allowing Englishmen in the Colonies, like Englishmen at home, to manage in their own way their own local affairs.

If it be alleged in any quarter that Colonial loyalty is based on mere

sentiment, I reply with Mr. Forster: "Well, sentiment has ruled the world since the world began; and, moreover, history informs us of this noteworthy fact, that wherever there is a deep and prevailing and powerful national sentiment, there are sure to be found strong economical and material grounds in its favour." It has been repeatedly shown that official statistics prove that trade follows the flag; that our Colonies take per head of their population a far greater amount of British manufactures than any foreign countries; that our exports to foreign countries have largely decreased of late years, while our exports to the Colonies have largely increased. Assuredly, therefore, the sentiment which binds the Empire together is a sentiment of the highest practical and material value.

Another most important consideration should not be forgotten, viz., that there are few unprejudiced men who would deny that the permanent consolidation of the British Empire would prove in the future a powerful aid to the progress of civilisation throughout the world, and a strong guarantee for the preservation of peace and goodwill among nations. Moreover, a United British Empire would probably form a friendly alliance with the kindred and English-speaking Empire of the United States of America; and the world would thus see renewed in a *Pax Britannica* what Pliny styled the *Immensa Romanæ Pacis Majestas*.*

To sum up: I agree with those who believe that it would be expedient to attach to the Colonial Office in Downing-street a Council of the nature shadowed forth above, if the Colonies should themselves desire it. I agree also with those who think that it will become necessary at some period, more or less remote, to surrender the *quasi* Imperial rank of the existing Parliament of the United Kingdom for the sake of preserving the unity of the British Empire, and the present position of the English race in the face of the world; and to construct a truly Imperial Executive Government and Legislature. In my opinion, the members of the future Imperial Legislature should be elected not directly by the people, but rather (like the Senate at Washington) by the local Legislatures of the several Provinces (or States) of the Empire. This would appear to be the best method of securing for that Imperial Legislature the most practical intellects and the most experienced administrators of the whole Empire. It is, however, premature to discuss the details of any scheme of Imperial Federation, seeing that the public mind has yet to be educated up to the general recognition of the principle. For the present, at all events, we

* Pliny, xxvii. § 1.

must aim at securing a concert among the several local governments, rather than at the establishment of an Imperial Council.

I said above that I did not, in this paper, reckon India with the Colonies. That great dependency might be treated as still (so to speak) *in statu pupillari* to the Imperial Crown and Legislature. Personally, however, I am inclined to believe that it should be regarded as a Crown Colony on a grand scale, and that former members of the Supreme Council at Calcutta, including a certain proportion of Native Princes, should hereafter be delegated by that body, or selected by the Crown, to represent India in any new Imperial Council at London. It should be borne in mind that, with regard to the gradual communication of the chief rights of British citizens to the natives of India, there is the example of Rome. Cicero considered the liberality of the Romans in admitting foreign nations to the rights of Roman citizenship as the main cause of the rapid extension and consolidation of the Roman Empire.*

I have recently returned from a visit to India, as the guest of the present able and accomplished Viceroy, the Earl of Dufferin, whom, on his annexation of Burma, I saluted in the old Roman fashion as *Burmanicus*. From what I myself saw and learned, I believe that we have a just right to apply to the British Empire in India those noble verses in which the Roman poet Claudian described the Imperial policy of Rome:—

“ *Hæc est in gremium victos quæ sola recepit,
Humanumque genus communi nomine fovit,
Matris, non dominæ, ritu; civesque vocavit
Quos domuit, nexuque pio longinqua revinxit.* ”†

I am aware, of course, that this paper, which was originally written *currente calamo*, amid many interruptions, and a severe pressure of official work, contains but a very imperfect outline of

* “ *Illud vero sine ullâ dubitatione maximè nostrum fundavit imperium, et populi Romani nomen auxit, quod princeps ille creator hujus urbis Romulus fædere Sabino docuit, etiam hostibus recipiendis augeri hanc civitatem oportere; cuius auctoritate et exemplo nunquam est intermissa a majoribus nostris largitio et communicatio civitatis.* ” (*Pro Balbo*, c. 13.) The liberality of the Romans in this respect was contrasted by Dionysius with the exclusiveness of the Greeks (*Ant. Rom.* ii. 17).

† *De Secundo Consulatu Stilichonis*, v. 150.—153. Claudian (*Ibidem*, v. 154—159) speaks of the facilities of intercourse introduced by the Romans into their vast empire, partly by the maintenance of peace, and partly by their roads—a passage which has been reduced to sober truth by railways and steamers in the British Empire:—

“ *Hujus pacificis debemus moribus omnes
Quod veluti patriis regionibus utitur hospes,
Quod sedem mutare licet; quod cernere Thulen
Lusus, et horrendos quondam penetrare recessus;
Quod cuncti gens una sumus.* ”

the subject to which it refers. But it is the result of much thought and, as Mr. Forster said, of unmatched personal experience in Colonial Administration. I know well the manifold difficulties which surround the solution of this grand problem ; but, assuredly, those difficulties ought not to be beyond the powers of British Statesmanship. In the pregnant words of Adam Smith (*Wealth of Nations*, book iv. chap. 7) : "There is not the least probability that the British Constitution would be hurt by the union of Great Britain with her Colonies. That Constitution, on the contrary, would be completed by it, and seems to be imperfect without it. The Assembly which deliberates and decides concerning the affairs of every part of the Empire, ought certainly to have representatives from every part of it. That this union, however, could be easily effectuated, or that difficulties, and great difficulties, might not occur in the execution, I do not pretend. I have yet heard of none, however, which appear unsurmountable. The principal, perhaps, arise, not from the nature of things, but from the prejudices and opinions of the people both on this and on the other side of the Atlantic." In the same spirit, Professor Seeley observes (*Expansion of England*, p. 158) : "The old Colonial system is gone. But in place of it no clear and reasoned system has been adopted. The wrong theory is given up, but what is the right theory ? There is only one alternative. As the Colonies are not in the old phrase, *possessions* of England, they must be a part of England ; and we must adopt this view in earnest. We must cease altogether to say that England is an island off the north-western coast of Europe, that it has an area of 120,000 square miles, and a population of thirty odd millions. We must cease to think that emigrants when they go to the Colonies, leave England, or are lost to England. We must cease to think that the history of England is the history of the Parliament that sits at Westminster, and that affairs which are not discussed there cannot belong to English history. When we have accustomed ourselves to contemplate the whole Empire together, and to call it all England, we shall see that here, too, is a United States. Here, too, is a great homogeneous people, one in blood, language, religion, and laws, but dispersed over a boundless space. We shall see that, though it is held together by strong moral ties, it has little that can be called a constitution, no system that seems capable of resisting any severe shock. But if we are disposed to doubt whether any system can be devised capable of holding together communities so distant from each other, then is the time

to recollect the history of the United States of America. For they have such a system. They have solved this problem. They have shown that, in the present age of the world, political unions may exist on a vaster scale than was possible in former times. No doubt our problem has difficulties of its own, immense difficulties. But the greatest of these difficulties is one that we make ourselves. It is the false preconception which we bring to the question, that the problem is insoluble, that no such thing ever was done, or ever will be done; it is our misinterpretation of the American Revolution. From that Revolution we infer that all distant Colonies, sooner or later, secede from the Mother Country. We ought to infer only that they secede when they are held under the old Colonial system."

Those persons who still insist that the Federation of the British Empire is *impossible*, even hereafter and in the fulness of time, would do well to ponder on the striking precedents of Germany and America. The Federal Constitution of the United States was long despised by its strongest advocates, and was not carried until 1789, thirteen years after the Declaration of Independence in 1776. Again, ten short years before the proclamation, in 1871, of the Federal Empire of Germany, before the victory of Sadowa and the capitulation of Sedan—that Empire which now throws its gigantic shadow across Europe was generally regarded as a dream of a few patriotic enthusiasts.

Finally, thousands of those who recently witnessed the opening by the Queen-Empress of the Imperial Exhibition (as it may justly be called), which owes so much to the Prince of Wales, the President of this Institute, hoped and prayed that this grand national spectacle may prove a foreshadowing of permanent union and of future Imperial Federation. Thus we should be brought nearer to the prophetic vision of Burke, when "the Spirit of the English Constitution, infused through the mighty mass, shall pervade, vivify, unite, and invigorate every part of the Empire." In the words of the stirring appeal of our national poet:—

"Britain's myriad voices call,
Sons, be welded, one and all,
Into one Imperial whole,
One with Britain, heart and soul;
One life, one flag, one fleet, one Throne!
Britons, hold your own!
And God guard all!"

DISCUSSION.

Mr. GRAHAM BERRY (Agent-General for Victoria): I rise with some diffidence to express a few sentiments on this occasion—first, because it is always difficult extemporarily to follow a well-thought out and eloquent lecture such as that which we have just heard ; and next, because I was under the impression that the discussion might be controversial, and that there might be two sides to it. I follow to a large extent the line of the lecturer. I agree with a great deal of what he has said. In fact, it is scarcely possible to listen to the very able paper he has read, and to the way in which he has placed this grand subject before his audience, without coming to that conclusion. No Briton—whether he lives in London, in Melbourne, or in Canada—can help feeling how grand the subject of Imperial Federation really is. I do not think anyone who has any feeling of patriotism at all can fail to realise how grand is the picture, not only that has been given us to-night, but which we have read in a variety of works, and which most of us are able to picture to ourselves. But when we have said that, it is astonishing how little we have advanced with regard to the accomplishment of the object. The very able lecturer admitted that. He confined himself almost exclusively to pointing out how desirable the object was, and how beneficial it would be when it was carried out. When it is to be effected—whether in this generation or the next—it is utterly impossible for anyone to say. There are so many difficulties—difficulties that I do not say are insuperable, but difficulties, certainly, that will require time and thought to remove. The lecturer has glanced at some of the difficulties with regard to what may be called the Imperial part of the subject, that is, as affecting the old land (England) and her institutions and mode of thought ; but there are also difficulties connected with this subject as regards the outlying portions of the Empire. Not that there is any lack of patriotism in any part of the Empire. I believe from what I have seen that loyalty, not only to the Crown, but to the traditions of the Empire, is as vivid and strong in the distant parts of the Empire as in its heart in London. There is no difference of principle, therefore, in that respect. But let me glance at the difficulties we have in Australasia in regard to even a portion of this subject. We have been endeavouring—the leading public men of most of the Colonies of Australasia have been endeavouring—for many years to bring about the Federation of Australasia, and we have only very imperfectly succeeded. Now I hold that a

preliminary to Imperial Federation must be the Federation of groups of Colonies in various parts of the world. What has been done in Canada must be done in Australasia, South Africa, and probably elsewhere. Let us speak more particularly of Australasia, because this part I know best. It is, I say, absolutely essential that there should be a perfect Federation of Australasia before even this question can be discussed in a practical way. If you deal with Australasia as a whole, you have some chance of agreeing on the basis on which the Imperial Federation shall rest; but to discuss the question with any chance of success would be impossible while you have to deal with six or seven different Colonies—contiguous Colonies, but with separate legislatures and dominated by public men who, no doubt, are actuated by a high sense of public duty, but who, after all, are only men. Let me say that we have a Federal Council in Australasia. Some of the Colonies are still outside it. I hope and trust that at no distant period the Colonies outside the Federation will see the value of federated action, and will come into the Federation. That Federation was brought about by an Act of the Imperial Parliament—an Act given to Australasia in no grudging spirit when demanded by the apparently unanimous voice of the Australasian people. Under that Enabling Act a Federal Council has been established at a critical juncture—a Council that would enable the Colonies to speak with a united voice on questions affecting Australasia. It is, as I have said, but imperfect, and until the Constitution is enlarged by the other Colonies coming in, this body cannot be said to be a Federation of the Australasian Colonies. I hope that time—and a very short time—will bring them together. But supposing we had got so far as a Federation of the Australasian and the other groups of Colonies—especially the South African—then would arise the question as to the kind of basis on which we could bring about Imperial Federation, and what objects such a Federation could aim at. My friend Sir George Bowen suggested a kind of Council of Advice in London composed of the Agents-General. In an informal manner that exists already, but is not of much use. It is not powerful enough. It does not satisfy and would not satisfy the large self-governing Colonies. It has been suggested, again, that there should be local self-government for England, Scotland, and Wales, and that the Imperial Legislature should be composed of delegates or representatives from the different portions of the Empire. That seems, of course, a very fair proposal, but, when you come to a matter of foreign policy, for instance, the question would have to

be asked, what is to constitute the foreign policy of such an Empire? We feel that the Pacific waters are not distant waters to us, and that events which take place there may affect our safety and our future as a people more closely than the question whether Greece shall have another province or whether the two Bulgarias shall be united. Thus, when you come to discuss the question you would have to consider what is to be the foreign policy of this Federation, for you may be quite sure that the Foreign Office, acting under the old traditions, would not be allowed to drag the peaceful and prosperous communities in the distant parts of the Empire into the expense and turmoil of wars about matters in which they feel no very lively concern. It would be necessary, therefore, to have an understanding as to what the future foreign policy of the Empire shall be. I believe we could have a grand policy for defence, but not for aggression—that we could make for defence one of the grandest Federations the world has ever seen, and one of the most powerful Federations. We should, in fact, be the police of the world, and should be in a position to say, “You shall not go to war, because peace shall reign.”

Mr. FREDERICK YOUNG: A capital foreign policy, too.

Mr. GRAHAM BERRY: It all shows the value of discussion. If the English people, as distinct from the English government, once take the matter up and deal with the question in a practical way, looking to their own interests and the interests of their fellow-subjects in all parts of the Empire, then you have made large strides towards the solution of the problem. Take another view. Reference has been made to the sending of troops from the Colonies to the Soudan, and I may say that, although those troops came from a neighbouring Colony, we also did our part, for not only did we offer troops, but a year before we offered for use the gunboats that had been constructed for us, and which were about to sail, *via* Egypt, on their way to Australia. That offer was declined, and so general was the idea that any offer of the kind would be declined that it was a matter of unbounded astonishment to us to learn that the other offer had been accepted. We were as proud of the acceptance of the offer as England could possibly be that the offer had been made. Supposing we did not go so far as perfect Imperial Federation, and that a proposition was made of some mode—which I should rather favour—of Imperial defence. I speak for my own Colony, and I believe I can speak for the Australian Colonies as a whole, when I say that they are quite willing to take upon themselves the cost of their own defence. They would relieve the

Imperial Exchequer of the necessity of providing men and ships for the defence of any of the cities of Australasia. So far as Victoria is concerned, we have pretty well done that, but we would go a step farther. At the first session of the Federal Council, held at Hobart, in Tasmania, just before I left for this country, the question was debated as to defending King George's Sound, in Western Australia, which is the largest of all the Australian Colonies so far as extent goes, but which has only a small number of inhabitants, and is a kind of semi-Crown Colony. It was proposed and carried that the Federal Council would be willing to go a large way towards finding the means for the defence of King George's Sound, recognising as they did the duty not only of protecting their own shores, but, by Australasian Federation, taking steps to protect the outlying portions of the continent where the people were not sufficiently numerous to do the work for themselves, but where the landing of an enemy would be a source of extreme danger to the more settled and populous communities. This, I believe, the Australasian Colonies, properly federated, would do. These are all steps in the direction of practical Federation. Passing from the question of defence—which, I believe, there would be no difficulty about—look at the Exhibition at South Kensington, where you see the federation of labour, industry, and skill. Although within the walls of the building there is no article that has not been produced or manufactured outside Great Britain, these examples of industry and skill represent the federation of trade and commerce with the Mother Country, and although they are produced thousands of miles away, yet the trade is largely carried on in British ships, and redounds to her credit as well as to that of the individual Colonies. So that while I would not say we should forget the grand idea of perfect Imperial Federation, let us never lose sight of the fact that we have Imperial Federation in our hearts, in our hands, and in our industry. In England you do not know the Colonies so well as the Colonies know England, but I would wish you to endeavour to bring before your mind's eye what these Colonies are. I believe you are gaining some experience from the Exhibition. I do not think every Englishman knows that on landing at Sydney or Melbourne he would find cities second to none in the British Empire in every element of comfort and civilisation. Melbourne, which has now over 300,000 inhabitants, is as grand a city as you will see in Europe for its size. The prosperity of these cities is really as much the prosperity of England as it is their own. They are England's best customers, and, with or

without Federation, she obtains from them, in a large measure, her elements of strength at the present day. Only let it be for peace and progress, and all the Colonies will rally to the old Mother Country. There is the same patriotism in their hearts that there is in your own. Above all things, never look upon us as aliens, or other than as the nearest relations—Englishmen as well as yourselves, having the same feeling of pride in the past history of the Mother Land, and anxious as you are to see her hold up the flag as bravely as in the days gone by, taking pride in all her triumphs, suffering if she should suffer, proud of her, and willing to the best of their ability to aid her. If this same feeling towards the Colonies pervades the breast of every Englishman, Irishman, and Scotchman, then we have Federation—and the very best Federation—in the hearts of the people.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of DERRY and RAPHOE: It requires something more than the ordinary assurance of an Irishman for me to attempt to speak after the paper that has been read and the speech to which we have just listened. The only consolation I have is that it seems to be considered in some quarters that a want of knowledge of details and the living at a distance from the spot where transactions occur is rather an advantage for forming an opinion on a subject, and if I have no facts and figures to present to the meeting, I recall the doctrine, so consolatory to the ignoramus, that facts are the greatest liars in the world, always excepting figures. The few words I have to address to you shall be chiefly with reference to the distinguished public official who has been kind enough to read a paper on this occasion. I may, perhaps, be allowed to mention that I was Sir George Bowen's contemporary at Oxford during his academical career, and the paper he has delivered is, in my opinion, an excellent specimen of the spirit of the Oxford of the old days, when, perhaps, men had not such a refinement of innate scholarship as they have at the present day, but when they were content to make themselves acquainted with the substance of the works of the immortal masters of human thought. It has been remarked that we know a great many more things and a great many more facts than Aristotle or Plato, but compared with them most moderns are, after all, but intellectual barbarians. In the paper we have just heard we must have been astonished at the way in which quotation after quotation was introduced so happily and so appositely. They seemed, in fact, to become original under the treatment of Sir George Bowen. There was in the paper a good deal which we should expect from a

man of vast experience and equal ability who has been Governor of five Colonies, and, who, therefore, can speak with so much authority. There seems to be but one feeling throughout this large audience, and that is that the Colonies are not to be looked upon as possessions but as parts of England. They are parts of that "immense majesty of the British peace" concerning which Sir George Bowen, referring to the words of the old Roman, spoke so eloquently. We all observed the thrill which passed through the meeting when Sir George spoke of the contingent which went from New South Wales to the Soudan. We all of us have a pride in the Colonies, not the less those who can look back to the days when they enjoyed the good old game of cricket, for we are proud, too, of the Australian cricketers, including the bowler known as the Demon, who should rather be called the Angel. We have received to-night a useful lesson as to the practical nature of the question before us, and a sort of implied warning against the romance of politics—the romance of politics, which, as regards Imperial Federation or anything else, is likely to lead to ugly results. There are Utopias and Utopias. There are Utopias which lead on the human mind, by the idea of something better, to a perpetual progress. There are also Utopias which are but the shortest road to revolution, and perhaps to Pandemonium. At the present moment there is between us and our Colonies a moral federation. We have a federation in a common liberty, in common relations, common interests, in a common throne, and, as we hope, in a glorious future. It may be there will also be presented to us in time a Federation of the nature of that which Sir George Bowen mentions as having been described in a letter written by the late Mr. Forster. I sincerely hope that all parts of the Empire will be allowed to manage their own affairs. I hope, therefore, that Irishmen will be allowed to manage their own affairs. But I, too, am an Irishman, and, whilst I have no objection to some Irishmen managing their own business, I have a decided objection to their managing mine, and that of a vast number of people who agree with me.

Admiral the Right Hon. Sir ASTLEY COOPER KEY, G.C.B.: I have been asked at a short notice to say a few words on the important question that has been so ably placed before us by Sir George Bowen to-night. As a naval officer, I stand before you not as a politician, but as a warm friend of our Colonies in all parts of the world. I have had considerable experience in our Colonies and of our Colonial brethren in my naval service of fifty years, and I know there is a feeling of regard and of affection between the Royal Navy

and our colonists which cannot be surpassed by that existing between any other classes. I mention this as some excuse for my venturing to offer a few words on this occasion. I do not like to pass in review or to criticise the arguments used by Sir George Bowen, but, as I have been asked to state my opinion, I am sure he will not object, and you will not object, if our opinions do not entirely agree on all points. If by Imperial Federation is meant, as I think Mr. Graham Berry intimated, a bond of union between this country and our Colonies, however separated by distance—a union founded on love and friendship, on our common interests, and by which every subject of the Queen, in all parts of the world, is desirous for the welfare and integrity of the Empire—then, I say, Imperial Federation is in a fair way of being carried out. But this question must be discussed and decided in the Colonies, and by the colonists themselves. Mr. Graham Berry has forestalled me in one point on which I would like to lay stress—namely, that when the Australasian Colonies unite themselves into one powerful Federal State, then, I think, the whole of the Empire will be in a fair way of becoming a Federal Empire. I hope to see that union effected, whether for defensive or commercial, or other purposes, but I believe the question should be brought forward in the Colonies by the colonists themselves, and I would wish those who advocate the Federation of the Empire—in whatever sense the words are used—would go to the Colonies and argue with the colonists themselves, endeavouring to get them to commence the union by forming the Colonies into united groups. It would then become a more simple matter to bind them together in one knot, and complete the matter. If the Colonies express a decided wish to have a Council at home, at the Colonial Office or under the Colonial Office, they will probably gain their point, and the Government of the day will never refuse to listen to any well-considered request from our large Colonies for any arrangement that will tend to consolidate the Empire. If they are to have a Council of that description at the Colonial Office, it must be something more solid and substantial than that which we have heard described. It must be one that will make itself heard in the country. It must be a body which, when it gives to the Government a well-considered opinion on a Colonial subject—the opinion of the Agents-General and others interested in the Colonies—will be listened to. A Council of that description might prove of great value. In my humble opinion, the Colonies will not wish to send representatives to the Imperial Parliament for many years to come. The time may arrive—I am no prophet, but I am only looking

to the near future. I say I do not think the time has nearly come when the Colonies would wish to send representatives to the House of Commons of Great Britain—representatives who in point of number would be hardly able to make themselves heard, and who yet would be there with sufficient authority to make any decree of the Imperial Parliament binding on the Colonies. I am most distinctly in favour of encouraging the Colonies to govern themselves, and to give them every opportunity and help them in every step they wish to take for their own advantage or the advantage of the Empire at large. I heard Mr. Graham Berry, a few nights ago at a dinner in the City, make a remark to the effect that the Colonies will be loyal to this country so long as this country is loyal to the Colonies. I believe most firmly that the people of this country are loyal to the Colonies, and I know that the Colonies are loyal to us. But, besides loyalty, we require wisdom on both sides. We must bear in mind that, though we look upon the Colonies as our children, and are proud so to regard them, yet that children grow to full stature both in strength and intelligence. Some attain maturity after a course of years, some spring suddenly into great strength and power, and when that is the case we must consider them as friends and invite their assistance and support. When we look at their increased commerce and shipping and the importance of their trade to us, we must admit that our children help to support us in a remarkable degree. The time will probably come when the larger proportion of the manhood of this country will be in the Colonies. As their populations increase, the actual material strength of the Empire will lie more and more in the Colonies. I cannot help saying also that in course of time the whole of the coal of the Empire, ours being exhausted, may be found in the Colonies. Before that time, I have no doubt, some measure will have been devised for the Federation of the Empire, and that representatives from all parts of the world may be assembled at Westminster to watch over Imperial interests. As regards the defence of the Colonies—to which Mr. Graham Berry referred—I feel that the duty of the Imperial Government is to protect our Colonies against invasion, and to put them in such a state of defence that no small force of the enemy can ever get possession of them. It is not merely our commercial interests that demand this—although that is a large element; but the honour of the country requires that we should have our ships of war in all parts of the world to watch over our commerce and shipping. There are, no doubt, in some portions of our prosperous Colonies, harbours that are of great

importance to them to defend, and which they can hardly expect the Imperial Government to take in hand ; that is to say, while the Imperial Government will have their ships of war cruising in every sea, the populations of Sydney and Melbourne, and places in South Australia, Queensland, and New Zealand, will be anxious to secure their ports against attack, and I feel that the duty of the Imperial Government would be to assist them to that end in every possible way. I must observe that this is the first time I have heard that the Colonies have expressed a desire themselves to defend King George's Sound. I may say, speaking with some experience in these matters, that I consider it is the duty of the Government—and I am sure it is one they would undertake—to protect King George's Sound against occupation by an enemy. I believe that although we ought to leave local defence to the Colonies—the defence of local ports and harbours—we ought not to look to them for the defence of ports that are not in their immediate neighbourhood. I believe the best form of naval defence for our large Colonies is to let experienced naval and military men, in conjunction with experts and officials in the Colonies, decide what is required for the defence of each port in the way of local defence only—not sea-going defence—and provided the Colonies will find the annual sum necessary to maintain these posts in a state of efficiency, and the Imperial Government were to provide the necessary force as a part of the Royal Navy, many and great difficulties would be removed in the way of insuring an efficient local defence—officers, seamen, torpedo arrangements, and the like—and we should then have as real a Federation for defence as we could possibly desire.

Captain J. C. R. COLOMB : As this meeting is for discussion and for enabling us to express our opinions on this question, I will, even at the risk of differing from so experienced and able an authority as Sir Cooper Key—one of the best naval officers we ever had—take the opportunity of making one or two observations. I must, in the first place, say that Sir George Bowen's jovial presence is always agreeable, and that his unmatched experience must command universal respect. I am myself a firm believer in Imperial Federation. Imperial Federation, however, will never come if we never begin. One important matter we have to look to is that the Colonies are really satisfied with everything we do in connection with the question about which Sir Cooper Key has spoken—that is, defence. I have looked into this matter for some years past, and I am bound to express a totally different opinion from that which, I

gather, was expressed by Sir Cooper Key, viz., that the Colonies are satisfied. I do not think they are. Nor do I see that we have always met their views and proposals on this subject in a frank and cordial spirit. I think we have missed opportunities. I do not mean to imply in the least that this is the fault of any individual. It is the fault of the system. I will recall the recollection of my gallant friend to the matter about which Mr. Graham Berry has spoken—namely, the gunboats that were constructed for the Victorian Government. We are all aware that there was a great deal of friction created by the action of the Admiralty concerning those very ships. I do not think that such an affair tends to Imperial Federation—rather the reverse. With regard to this question of defence, I am obliged to say that I differ from the opinion of my gallant friend. It is a bold thing for me to say, but, being my opinion, I say it. I gather that his doctrine is, that the Colonies are to defend their own ports, and we are to give them advice and officers. I am not inclined to think that that would prove a durable arrangement. Having talked to Colonial Ministers, and to our own Ministers of both parties, during some years, I think myself that the Colonial Ministers are just as competent to give advice on these matters as to take it. There is another idea, and one of which we have to rid ourselves, namely, that we have the brains and they have the money. I think there is a great deal that might be practically done at this moment in the direction of Imperial Federation. I have already drawn attention to the incident of the Victorian gunboats and the dispute over the flag. Now, I think that shows we do not always meet the Colonies in a really frank spirit. Turning to another matter, taking the case of Canada, which I mention in regard to what fell from Mr. Graham Berry, who commands the great respect of everybody who hears him and who knows his past history. I gather from him that Federation between the Colonies and the Mother Country is impossible until the Colonies federate among themselves. Is it absolutely essential that Imperial Federation shall be applicable to the whole Empire at once? Is it not possible to conceive that the process might be a gradual one? Have you not got an example now? In Australasia some of the Colonies have federated; others have not. Canada federated long ago. Canada, therefore, relatively to England, is in the position which Mr. Graham Berry thinks is the proper position before Federation is possible. That being the case, are we doing everything we can to encourage Canada to draw closer to us? I am not aware that we are. I am aware, however, and we are all

aware, that instead of encouraging the Canadian Government to extend the usefulness of the Canadian Pacific Railway by the establishment of a line of ocean-going steamers, our action has rather tended to thwart the effort. Whether you obtain Federation or not depends to a large extent on what you do now in these comparatively smaller matters. I entirely agree that one great thing you have to aim at is the enlightenment of the masses of the people of this country, and that the deadlock, or the dead block, is their ignorance acting on the House of Commons. It is simply because the House of Commons is subject to this influence, while the great communities beyond the sea are powerless, that you have more concern displayed over a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill than over questions affecting the Dominion of Canada or Australasia. It must be within the knowledge of my gallant friend (Admiral Sir Cooper Key) that Australasia is not satisfied with the action of the Home Government in regard to the question of naval defence, and that those Colonies, whenever danger arises, have not that protection which they deserve. As I understand him, he is satisfied that as the basis of a permanent system the Colonies should defend their ports, and we are to do the whole of the naval duty of protecting the commerce of the sea. The question is, Will you get the people of this country to pay for this policy ? Because, unless you can, there is no use in talking about it. I would point out that, while there are annually about one thousand million pounds worth of British commerce on the sea, about four hundred millions of that amount neither comes nor goes from the United Kingdom. Don't you think that popular agitators may arise in this country and demand to know why we should pay millions of money for our ships to protect commerce that never comes near us ? Who can say what the result of such appeals might be ? Is this, then, a satisfactory state of things ? I think not. Therefore I believe in business-like co-operation for mutual safety, and in removing in all practicable ways the barriers, small as well as great, that stand in the way of that closer union which every enlightened Englishman must wish to see brought about.

SIR JOHN HALL, K.C.M.G. : A nervous Englishman must feel rather diffident in following eloquent Irishmen and such eminent naval and military authorities as Sir Cooper Key and Captain Colomb ; but, having been engaged in public work in the Colonies for more than thirty years, perhaps one or two words from me may not be without interest. In the first place, I must express my great gratification that Sir George Bowen has given to this Institute

the advantage of his great and varied experience in different parts of the world, and I am pleased to find that he thinks we should approach this question of Imperial Federation on the lines pointed out by Mr. Forster—namely, that the Federation should be a union to regulate our foreign policy and for the purpose of common defence. I follow Captain Colomb in differing from Mr. Graham Berry in one point, namely, that Colonial Federation is the necessary preliminary to Imperial Federation. So far is that from being generally held to be the case that one great reason given by some public men in New Zealand for not joining the Australasian Federation is that that Federation would be a great obstacle to Imperial Federation. I do not go so far as that myself, but I do not believe the people of any Colony will commit to their representatives at an Australasian Federal Council questions of such large moment as their joining in an Imperial Federation, and the question of the burdens and obligations, the rights and the privileges, which should result from such a Federation. They will want to determine that matter for themselves in their own Legislatures. Returning to Sir George Bowen's paper, I am glad to find he places this question of the necessity for Imperial Federation on the ground of the necessity of common defence. With regard to our domestic affairs, there is now no difficulty. In the Colonies we manage our own internal affairs. We do not seek to interfere in those of the Mother Country. We are thoroughly loyal to the Crown, and whenever we are in this country we are gratified by your most kind and hearty reception. But, with regard to foreign affairs and defence, I venture to think that neither party is satisfied. England is not satisfied because she believes the Colonies do not do as much as they ought to do for the purpose of common defence. I believe, however, there is some misapprehension as to what the Colonies are actually doing. Mr. Graham Berry has referred to what has been done in Victoria. I believe he will support me when I say that an eminent authority—the late General Scratchley—has pronounced Port Philip to be now one of the best fortified ports in the British dominions. New South Wales has made Sydney exceedingly strong. New Zealand is also fortifying her harbours at considerable expense, and, as the result of the recent Russian scare, she has committed herself to an expenditure of between £300,000 and £400,000—a sum which, being about 12s. per head of the population, would be equal, for the population of the United Kingdom, to about £20,000,000 sterling. New Zealand, therefore, has been involved by the foreign policy of this country in an expenditure

which in the United Kingdom would be equal to about £20,000,000. As regards Great Britain, it is obvious that without these fortified ports in the Colonies of the South Pacific she would not only be unable, with her widely-extended commerce, to reduce her present naval force in that quarter of the globe, but would be compelled absolutely to increase it. It is manifest, then, that in fortifying these harbours the Colonies have largely contributed to the safety of the mercantile marine and the commerce of the United Kingdom. And although, as Captain Colomb pointed out, a considerable proportion of British trade on the high seas does not come directly to the ports of Great Britain, still he will allow that the greater part is British property. I think a fair investigation will show that the dissatisfaction which obtains in some quarters as to the amount which the Colonies contribute towards the purposes of Imperial defence is not well founded. But the Colonies also have a complaint, and that is, that in the matter of foreign policy they have no voice. Eleven millions of colonists of European race have no voice whatever in British foreign policy ; yet it affects them more almost than it affects the inhabitants of Great Britain, because the Colonies are the most vulnerable parts of the Empire. What would be the feelings of the whole of the Scotch or Irish people if they were debarred from any influence in the foreign policy of the Empire ? The result of this system, in time of peace even, has been most unsatisfactory to the Australasian Colonies. Sir George Bowen will recollect that more than twenty years ago the Government of New Zealand pressed on the Imperial Government, as did also naval commanders on the station, the desirability of securing for the British flag the island of Rapa, which was the only good coaling station for steamers between Panama and Australasia, that these representations were of no effect, and the island is now a French possession. With regard to Raiatea, the French made a positive agreement with Great Britain not to take that island, but through the unauthorised but convenient zeal of a French naval officer the French flag was hoisted there, with a result which we know to our great mortification. The proceedings of the British Government in regard to New Guinea have left an impression so recent and so painful that I need not refer to that matter further. Now, as a crowning difficulty, we have the affair of the New Hebrides. What is going to be done ? The French have, in spite of an agreement with us, hoisted their flag there, and I believe that, unless the British Government takes a very different line in this case from that taken on former occasions, that flag, notwithstanding the

agreement, will never be hauled down. I think, then, I have the right to say that the conduct of foreign affairs affecting the Colonies, and the absence of any influence on our part, is a just cause of dissatisfaction even in times of peace. But the question becomes of still more importance in the event of hostilities with a great naval Power. England may be involved in a war any day, about a question in which we have no direct interest. We may have our harbours blockaded, and our coast towns shelled and burnt, without our having exercised any influence whatever on the policy which has brought these misfortunes upon us. I contend that whatever may be the difficulties in the way of Federation, the difficulties of the present position are even greater. I have thought much on this question, although I have not hitherto opened my lips in public upon it; but the more I think of it the more I am convinced, as I have said, that, great as are the difficulties of Federation, the difficulties of the present state of things are more formidable and more threatening. I cannot agree with what I gather to be the opinion of Sir George Bowen, that this question does not press—that we may postpone indefinitely, or, at any rate, for a long time, the question of the admission of the Colonies to a voice in the Imperial Parliament or in the conduct of Imperial foreign policy. I cannot help thinking that until they have some voice affecting the fate or the position of the Government of the day, they will not enjoy the influence to which they are entitled. I sincerely trust this question may be taken up soon. I do not altogether agree that the initiative must come from the Colonies. There are difficulties, resulting from the distance of the different Colonies from each other, which render it exceedingly difficult to initiate any common line of action. The initiative should rather come from this side. What the colonists would like to know is—What are the opinions of leading public men in England on this question. We know the opinions of some of them—those of the late lamented Mr. Forster, our noble chairman, and one or two others—but I cannot find that our leading public men, who, after all, will determine this question, have spoken out on this subject; and until the colonists have some idea how their advances would be received, you cannot expect them to take steps in the matter. I wish some member of the House of Commons would initiate a discussion which would compel English statesmen to speak out on this question. I also trust that in the discussion of this great subject party feeling may be put aside, and that it may not be made—as other large questions have been—the shuttlecock of political party warfare. It is a question of infinitely

more importance than the success of one party or the defeat of another. I honestly believe that, unless it is soon satisfactorily settled, we shall, by neglecting it, impair the maintenance of the integrity of the Empire. I desire to see this Empire maintained—not only on account of its extent, its wealth, and its power, but because it has secured to all those people who are brought under its sway an amount of peace, prosperity, and happiness that no other Empire in the world has ever conferred.

Mr. WALTER J. CLARK (Victoria) : As I feel that I belong to a newer generation than the previous speakers, I would offer as an apology for venturing to address the meeting my desire to be more closely identified with this Institute, and of taking the opportunity of speaking the feeling of the Colonial-born on this important subject. I wish to thank Sir George Bowen for his paper, and trust that, before long, a scheme for the Federation of the British Empire may become an accomplished fact. In saying this, I firmly believe I speak the feeling of the native youth of the Colonies. I trust that some master mind will grapple with this difficult subject, and I feel confident that, this being done, the scheme would be taken up with avidity by colonists generally. It is said that the time has not arrived for a project of this nature. I, for one, know of no time within recent years when public sentiment has been so thoroughly favourable to the idea as the present ; and I believe there never was a time when reciprocal sentiment between the Mother Country and the Colonies was so fully brought out. I would call to mind Mr. Froude's recent words : " If the opportunity is allowed to pass from us unused, England may renounce for ever her ancient aspirations." I may add that I believe this Institute has done much in the past to promote this feeling, and I trust it may prove itself able to do still more in the future.

Mr. J. DENNISTOUN WOOD : Although I do not altogether agree with Mr. Graham Berry in thinking that the Federation of the Australasian Colonies is an indispensable preliminary to Imperial Federation, yet I so far agree with him that I think Colonial Federation would be a great assistance in that direction. It would be much easier obviously for the Government of this country to treat with a body representing the whole of Australasia than with the seven or eight different Governments ruling over that magnificent region of the earth. Another reason why I think that the Federation of the Colonies would promote Imperial Federation is that a larger spirit would spring up in a body which represented the whole of Australasia than could possibly be found in each indi-

vidual Colony taken separately. Their minds would be familiarised with the idea of Federation, and from the Federation of their own Colony with those that lie in the same region their minds would rise to the grand idea of a Federation which should embrace not only the Australasian Colonies but the Colonies of North America and South Africa and the United Kingdom—in fact, the whole of the British Empire. There is one point in which I can scarcely agree with Mr. Berry, for, as I understood him, he thought some scheme of foreign policy would have to be laid down before the colonists would join in any Federation. If he means that, I am afraid the idea is impracticable. I fully agree with him that offensive wars are an abomination. I fully share with him the desire to see the sword of Britain drawn only in defensive war. It is impossible, however, with an Empire which extends all over the world, and which, at many points, is in contact with foreign countries, to lay down any particular line of foreign policy. No one can say what slight circumstances may bring on a war. At present, for instance, there is a trivial dispute between the people of Canada and the United States—a dispute which, we hope, will be amicably settled, but it is within the bounds of possibility that if an unwise step were taken by British statesmen, or if from any cause an angry feeling were aroused in the minds of the people of the United States, this trivial incident might develop into a terrible war. Look again at Australasia. It is conceivable that if there were a Federated Empire, the resistance offered to some scheme for establishing a French penal settlement in some groups of islands in the Pacific might involve us in war with France. I am afraid, therefore, that no such scheme of foreign policy can be laid down beforehand. If there is to be a union between the United Kingdom and the rest of the Empire, it must be like the union between man and wife—"for better or worse"—for better we hope, but it may possibly in some cases be so far for worse that it may lead to the evil of war. I think, moreover, that Mr. Berry was hardly consistent with himself. He said the Colonies would never wish to assist us in any but a defensive war, yet only a few minutes before he had told us that the Colony which he represents had heartily approved of the conduct of New South Wales in sending troops to the Soudan. Now I think that it would require a great deal of ingenuity to prove that the war in the Soudan was a strictly defensive war. One great benefit which in my opinion would result from Imperial Federation would be that a Federal Council or Assembly, whose principal duty would be to determine the foreign

policy of the Empire, and to make provision for those expenses which the carrying out of that policy would entail, would be likely to follow a wiser and more consistent policy than that which has been pursued of late years in this country. I speak not of any particular party, but of Liberals and Conservatives alike. It is possible that if we had had a Confederation two or three years ago, the Colonies might have done something better even than sending a contingent to the Soudan, and that is they might, by the wise policy they would have recommended, have prevented the war altogether. The other great benefit I anticipate is this: I believe that were the Empire federated, there is no nation in the world but would think twice before waging war with it. At this late hour I will not enter into details, but I will merely lay down this one principle, which, I think, ought to command universal assent, namely, that whatever basis of representation you adopt for the Imperial Council or Assembly—whatever the basis of population or revenue, or a combination of both—the Colonies and the Mother Country must stand relatively on a footing of perfect equality. I do not mean to say that three or four millions of people in Australia are to have the same weight as forty millions in the United Kingdom, but that, in proportion, their voice shall be equal with that of the Mother Country. In addition to this great principle, which must ever be borne in mind, one great quality is requisite for bringing about Imperial Federation, and that is to have an heroic mind, and to rise to the grandeur of the situation. It is said “faint heart never won fair lady.” I am sure that a faint heart never won, and will never keep together, a great Empire. But we have, I fear, not that heroic mind, but a great deal of faintheartedness, in those who are at the helm of affairs. When we consider how the population of the English-speaking Colonies has increased since the commencement of the Queen’s reign, when we remember that Victoria was then just settled, and numbered only a thousand or two inhabitants, that New Zealand was not then a British Colony, that the whole population of Australasia, which is now counted by millions, was then under 200,000, and when we look at the progress which Canada has made within the same period, we may well believe, with Sir George Bowen, that the English-speaking population of the Empire beyond the bounds of the United Kingdom may, a century hence, be greater than the population of the United Kingdom itself. But to all this wonderful increase of population in every region inhabited by people who speak the English tongue there is one notable exception, and that is the case of Ireland,

whose population at the commencement of Her Majesty's reign was more than 8,000,000, and is now much less than 6,000,000. If the population of the Colonies fifty years hence, compared with that of Great Britain, will be greatly more than it now is, that of Ireland will be much less important ; and yet there are statesmen whose dim mental vision is unable to peer through the haze of the dim and distant future, and who would despise the alliance offered by these great Colonies, and yet who, forming a distorted opinion of that which is near at hand, would tremble and yield if the people of Ireland should demand to be separated from the people of this country.

Sir W. L. DOBSON (Chief Justice of Tasmania) : I feel I shall best consult the feeling of the audience, who have heard so many able speeches to-night, by foregoing my privilege of addressing them. I feel I could add but little to what has been said, and I will not tax by repetition an endurance which has already been severely tried.

The CHAIRMAN (the Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.) : I shall imitate the Chief Justice in the example he has set, and make my words as few as possible in asking you to give a hearty vote of thanks to Sir George Bowen. I may say, for my part, I have never been at a Colonial Institute meeting which has interested me so deeply. We have not only had an able paper, but also an extremely interesting discussion. Too often we have gone on merely saying ditto to our neighbour, and not really had a threshing out of what must yet be considered really difficult and rather shadowy questions. I ask you to notice one important step in the direction of Federation, and that is that the Colonies are taking the initiative in the most practical manner by sending us their very best men. You would discover that from the speech of Mr. Graham Berry. The day when the Australasian Colonies would send to England a mere emigration agent has, I think, already passed. In Canada in the old days there was the same difference—almost distrust of her representatives—but that has also changed, and she sends us a representative not only to look after emigration and commercial matters, but who has a right to say to the British Government that he expects to be consulted in foreign affairs. Foreign Ministers and Colonial Ministers cannot be adequately instructed unless they have first-rate men from the Colonies to keep them up to their work. For the present there are two things we ought to ask the Government to do. The first is that they should accede to the request of the Canadian Government to establish in connection with the Pacific Railway a postal service

across the Pacific in ships that might be readily convertible into ships of war. They are ready to give us three or four steamers for a merely nominal sum—vessels that might be turned in time of war into formidable fast cruisers. In the next place, we ought not to let the Government put out of sight that question of the New Hebrides. I do not believe there is on the part of France an intention to violate treaties, but the semblance of such a thing is an evil. I move that we give our most cordial and hearty thanks to Sir George Bowen for his extremely interesting and able paper.

Sir GEORGE F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G. : I thank you sincerely for the kind expression of your feelings of regard which you have made in my favour. I assure you I shall always be most proud and most happy if any efforts of mine, either now or hereafter, succeed in attracting attention to this most important subject. We have heard many most able speeches to-night. Two of the speakers, I am proud to say, have been my Prime Ministers—Sir John Hall in New Zealand and Mr. Graham Berry in Victoria. Both generally endorsed my views, and I am sure you will be glad to see in that fact a striking proof of the excellent relations which exist between the representative of the Queen and the representatives of the people in these great Colonies. I have received to-day letters from statesmen of both parties, expressing the deep interest they feel in this question, and regretting their inability to be present, partly owing to the Whitsuntide holidays and partly to the stress of politics. I am sure we are all very glad to have had in the chair to-night Lord Lorne, a statesman who has had great experience as the Governor-General of the great Dominion of Canada. I am sure you will join with me in giving him a vote of thanks by acclamation.

CONFERENCES ON COLONIAL SUBJECTS

HELD IN THE

CONFERENCE HALL,

AT THE

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION,

By permission of the Royal Commission.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION,

By F. P. LABILLIERE, Esq.,

Read on Friday, May 28, 1886.

His Grace the Duke of MANCHESTER occupied the chair, and in opening the proceedings said,—In recent speeches of distinguished persons references have been made to the Federation of the Empire. The idea has been advocated in the most eloquent terms, and, from the tone of the speakers, one might suppose they had imbibed the idea with their mother's milk. It is most gratifying to those who started the idea, and who have constantly advocated it, to find that it has taken such a hold on the public mind, but I think we should all have been pleased—we who advocated the Federation of the Empire originally, and in the face of considerable ridicule—I say we should all have been pleased had some recognition been made of those first efforts. Still, we are gratified with the results, and I am sure no one more so than one of the most energetic advocates of this policy—Mr. Labilliere—whom I will now ask to read a paper on the subject.

Mr. LABILLIERE, said: Had a text been required for my subject to-day, I should have chosen words of that great and, throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, most popular of statesmen, whose recent death has created an irreparable blank in the many gatherings of this Colonial Exhibition season, where his presence would have been so welcome and his voice would have been heard with so much interest and approbation. The words of Mr. Forster to which I refer, occur in his famous Edinburgh address, which gave such powerful expression to the principle of the unity of the Empire, where it is shown that if the people of the Mother Country and of the Colonies only make up their minds that their unity shall last, “the idea will realise itself.” I would venture to extend this expression to the mode of organisation by which that unity is to be maintained, namely, Imperial Federation, and to say that if we accept the principle of that policy to which Mr. Forster gave the powerful support of the last years of his invaluable life, “the idea will realise itself,” when the people of the Empire have become sufficiently familiarised with it.

My desire in opening this discussion is, that we should bring our minds to the conclusion that the principle of the permanent unity

of the Empire, having already proved itself of such vital force, in laying hold of the national feeling of all our British fellow-subjects, must become of much greater practical potency; that it must produce more solid cohesion, develop more effective organisation, assume order, shape, embodiment. In other words, the sentiment of unity must evolve the practical principle of Imperial Federation, which "will realise itself," by this country and the Colonies succeeding in producing such an effective Federal Government as will meet their joint requirements and be in harmony with their views and institutions—a Government which will safeguard all their common interests without interfering with their provincial affairs.

The stage which has now been reached in the progress of Imperial Federation can be best described by an expression recently much quoted, as that of "inquiry and examination." It is surely not the least hopeful sign in the prospects of our policy that its advocates refuse, at this early stage of its discussion, to pledge themselves to details, or to any preference for one or other of the various forms of Federal Government which at present exist or have existed in the world. If Imperial Federalists, instead of being practical men, were mere speculative theorists, one of the first things they would have done would have been to frame some elaborate, and probably fantastic, constitution, and to dogmatically prescribe it as the only possible form of Federal Government. They are not likely to do anything of the kind. The Imperial Federation League has been wise in not putting forward any scheme, but in inviting the discussion of various schemes, so that the public mind of the Empire may be made up upon the question, by becoming familiar with the idea of Federal Government, and with the many forms which that Government may assume. No doubt the League has incurred the censure of some critics for not having produced a fully developed plan. But it must be remembered that the professional critic is a destructive being, who flourishes by pulling to pieces the suggestions and policies of men who are endowed with constructive faculties. Withhold from him details, and you deprive him of much of the very food which is essential to his existence. It is possible to smother in its infancy a great principle by over-clothing it with details. No doubt if it lives and grows it must sooner or later be provided with these, if it is to become a force of practical utility. It must therefore be only a question when, and by whom, a detailed scheme of Imperial Federation shall be authoritatively proposed. In the meantime, it would be bad advocacy of the question to divert the public mind from the formation of clear conceptions as

to essential principles, by insisting upon the importance of details before those principles have been well considered and generally approved.

It will be for individuals and societies only to suggest modes by which a practical Federal constitution can be given to the Empire. It will be for the Governments of the United Kingdom and of the self-governing Colonies to propose, to agree upon, and to establish such a constitution.

Before speaking of the essential principles of Imperial Federation, I should like to notice one objection raised by some friends of the unity of the Empire, who meet every proposal for more efficient organisation of our Imperial system by asking what could be more satisfactory than the existing state of feeling between England and the Colonies. They point to the splendid spirit which sent the New South Wales regiment to Suakin, and which caused the other Australian Colonies, as well as the Dominion of Canada, to offer troops for similar service. No doubt a strong national Imperial feeling which, as far as sentiment can go, leaves nothing to be desired, dictated these offers, and would lead to still more substantial assistance being rendered in the event of its being more urgently needed. But if it were—if the safety or interests of the Empire were seriously jeopardised by war with any great Power or combination of Powers—it would doubtless be a subject of regret that timely organisation had not been combined with national sentiment, so that that motive power should wield machinery of defence of irresistible force for the protection of the Empire. Sentiment is one of the great mainsprings of human action; it makes and maintains nations, but not without organisation. A nation is but a mob without organisation. The most numerous mob may be impelled by the strongest sentiment, but it is powerless the moment it has to face a mere handful of men so organised as to walk in step and to hold their rifles and bayonets at the same angle. Sentiment by itself cannot save our unity, our Empire, from being shaken, shattered, or blown into space by powers which would be broken by the shock of coming in collision with the herculean strength which would be produced by the combination of our Imperial sentiment with Imperial organisation. Federation would save our Empire *in war*, or, better still, *from war*. Those who assert that nothing is needed beyond the admirable Imperial spirit which so happily exists, remind me of the patriotic but impractical man who declared that a standing army was not required, “for,” said he, “if an enemy were to invade this country, the spirit

of the people is such that they would rise up as one man." "Yes, and they would be knocked down as one man," was the reply of that practical statesman, Lord Palmerston.

Objectors to Imperial Federation sometimes dispose of the subject, to their own entire satisfaction, in a single sentence to this effect—"I have never heard a feasible scheme proposed, and do not believe it is possible to frame one." Although it cannot be supposed that those who make such observations altogether forget that there are several Federations at present in the world, it is clear that they have never studied the different varieties of Federal Government, and have very hazy notions as to what it really is. The existing systems are quite compatible with provincial control of provincial concerns; and this would be more so with a Federation of such an Empire as ours, in which the distinction between general and local questions would be so much more clearly defined by the oceans, which, while separating our Dominions, form such splendid highways between them—highways which only require, for the absolute safety of our communications along them, an organised system of Imperial defence.

What, then, are the essential principles of Imperial Federation?

(1) In the language of the programme of the League—"Any scheme of Imperial Federation should combine on an equitable basis the resources of the Empire for the maintenance of common interests, and adequately provide for an organised defence of common rights."

(2) Combination "on an equitable basis" implies that all those who combine shall have a voice in the Government whereby the "common interests" shall be maintained; and this can only be given to Canada, Australasia, South Africa, and the West Indies, by extending to them equitable representation in a Parliament of the Empire.

I leave out India from the list, because the idea of bringing representatives from that country to London, or even of admitting them to any elected Indian legislatures has never been seriously proposed; and it would be unwise to complicate the consideration of the question of the representation of the whole of our British fellow-subjects—of the race which has created Parliamentary institutions in the world—with the question of giving representation to an Oriental people, whose ideas, history, traditions, and modes of government so essentially differ from those of Europe in general, and of England in particular. The possibility or impossibility of making India a member of our Imperial Federation ought not for one moment to

retard the Federal union of our British fellow-countrymen in these isles and beyond the seas. India governed as a dependency by an Imperial Federal Parliament and Executive would be in as good a position as she is at present under the control of the existing Imperial Parliament. If India is to be held in the future, it must be by the federated strength of the Empire, not merely by that of these distant isles.

An "equitable basis" of representation could not be fixed with mathematical accuracy as regards population, wealth, and extent of territory, although it might be approximately adjusted. To prevent some Colonies from feeling that they were left out of our Imperial system, representation might have to be given to them, though they would not be entitled to it according to the scale adopted with regard to the larger Dominions. It might be so in the case of Mauritius, Malta, Natal, and one or two of the West Indian Islands, if they could not be satisfactorily included in groups. The distribution of representation would require careful consideration, but it could doubtless be adjusted so as to satisfy the fair claims of all the people of the Empire. The franchise need not be uniform. For the Canadian Parliament it varies, the members being elected by the suffrages which return the different provincial legislatures.

(3) Representation having been arranged "on an equitable basis," there would be less difficulty in dealing with the question of Imperial taxation; taxation and representation go together. The representatives of the Empire would be powerless when they assembled unless the Imperial Parliament could command the "sinews of war," by being able to raise sufficient revenue to maintain the defences of the Empire and to defray the expenses of its common government. There could be no practical or sentimental grievance in a Parliament in which the whole Empire was fairly represented, directly imposing taxes throughout all its Dominions. Taxation should of course be adjusted so that its burden should be equally borne. The Federal constitution might even specify certain sources of revenue to be either wholly or partially reserved for taxation by the Parliament of the Empire. A very few items would be quite sufficient for the purpose, and everything else could be left to be taxed by the provincial Parliaments. These need suffer no curtailment of their powers, except in so far as certain rights of general taxation might be reserved to the Parliament of the Empire. Suppose, for example, tobacco, wines, and spirits were thus set apart, they alone would yield a very large Imperial revenue. An

income-tax, not to exceed 3d. in the pound, would also bring in considerable sums from all quarters of the Empire. It can be easily seen that if it were desirable to limit the taxing powers of the Federal Parliament, ample margin could be given it to enable it to raise, even from a very few items, sufficient revenue for purposes of peace or war.

(4) The last, but not least, essential principle which is perfectly compatible with an efficient system of Federation, and without which it would be impossible to work its machinery of government, is that the self-governing Colonies should retain complete control of all their provincial affairs. Every clear-sighted Imperial Federalist always keeps this steadily in view. All our Dominions and Colonies should be secured in the rights which they now enjoy of regulating their own fiscal systems upon such polito-economical principles as they, rightly or wrongly, consider to be most sound and suitable to their own interests. A Federal Government ought not, and would not, even if not prevented by any Constitutional restriction, attempt to force Protection upon this country, the most Free Trade portion of the Empire, or Free Trade upon Victoria, the most Protectionist. Federation could, just as easily as our present Imperial system, be worked without uniformity of tariffs. It must also be borne in mind that, with the diversity in the circumstances of the old and of the new territories of the Empire, it is quite possible that one fiscal system may be most suitable to one community, and the opposite system to another, unless, out of the complicated conditions and ramifications of commerce, conclusions of universal application can be evolved with absolute mathematical certainty. There are people who value Imperial Federation by the trade advantages which they expect to see flow directly from it. Whatever the policy may eventually lead to, it is not likely at first to cause the removal of existing trade restrictions. If, however, it should never do so, it will give, both in peace and war, a security to the commerce of the whole Empire immeasurably greater than can otherwise be extended to it ; and that would be a more valuable gain than the removal of existing trade restrictions.

Time will not permit me to consider whether Imperial Federation should be preceded by any of those councils of advice which are sometimes recommended, but which, at least, could be only temporary expedients. The growth of the Empire is rapidly unfolding the practical question how we shall have to provide ourselves with as complete a legislative and executive organisation as any of the great Federal States possess, if efficient organisation we are ever

to have. That means an Imperial Parliament and Ministry. This is the principle which, if accepted, will, in the words of Mr. Forster, "realise itself." It is not at present profitable to dwell upon details, though we may well glance at them and turn over in our minds alternative schemes; for, fortunately, we are not bound to only one. Imperial Federalists have clearer ideas on the question than may be often supposed, for they wisely abstain from dogmatically prescribing any particular constitution. We have already complete systems of provincial self-government, the marvellous growth of a very few years. All we want is a really Imperial Government. One way in which this could be obtained would be by the present Imperial Parliament making itself so in reality, as well as in name, by exclusively devoting itself to the affairs of the Empire. To do this it would have to hand over the provincial concerns of the United Kingdom to a Parliament of the British Isles. One legislature would be sufficient for the transaction of all provincial business. I touch not the burning question of separate local government, or of Home Rule, in these isles, for it is no part of our question of Imperial Federation; it is for the British people within these seas, and for them alone, to settle their own domestic affairs. If the present British Parliament were to effect a desirable division of labour by divesting itself of provincial concerns, and by devoting itself to Imperial affairs, it need not retain so many members in the House of Commons, and a due proportion of the reduced number would have to be Colonial representatives. Whether there should be an Imperial Upper Chamber would be a question more of convenience than of principle, for the control of land systems and the regulation of the laws of private property would be vested in the provincial Parliaments. To the House of Lords, even if all the English peers were to be members of an Upper House of the Empire, as well as of that of the United Kingdom, Colonial statesmen could be admitted as life peers.

I am not proposing a plan, but, by way of illustration, I am showing that we can conceive of many ways in which Imperial Federation can be carried out, and that some of these ways may be quite upon the lines of, may be merely expansions of, existing institutions. The principle once accepted the details can be worked out, and we shall not fail to secure for our Empire all the advantages which our German connections, our American cousins, and our Canadian brothers have secured for themselves, from the adoption of the only system of government adapted to their circumstances

and wide-spread territories, and *a fortiori* to those of the Empire of Great Britain.

Briefly to recapitulate the essential principles of Imperial Federation, which must be embodied in any form of constitution :—

1. Equitable combination for maintenance of common interests and defence of common rights.
2. Equitable representation in efficient Imperial Parliament.
3. Equitable system of taxation to raise Imperial revenue.
4. Equitable guarantee of all existing rights of provincial self-government, including control of fiscal policies.

Any paper on this subject must be incomplete. Time would not permit us to go the whole round of this great question. We cannot in a day take in all the beauties and wonders of this great Exhibition of the Empire, much less can we realise the possibilities, or rather the certainties, as far as anything human may be said to be certain, of future Imperial development and greatness of which this Exhibition, splendid as it is, is merely the earnest and forerunner. Neither can we in our contemplation, in our consideration of this great policy, grasp it in all its bearings, and picture to ourselves the grand certainties of peace, power, security, and happiness to all the dominions and lands of our Empire, to the greatest as well as the least of them, involved in the realisation of Imperial Federation.

I have been reluctantly obliged to pass many points without notice at which I should like to linger. There is one which I must just mention—our common interests. We are sometimes told that there are not sufficient of these to require common organisation, much less Imperial Federation. Not many interests common to the British Isles, Canada, Australasia, South Africa, and the West Indies ! Unless I am in a dream or under a delusion, I see our common interests in north, in south, in east, and west ; in the Old World, in the New ; in every clime, round every coast, in every sea. In all the great ocean highways they preponderate over those of all other nations. We have in the preservation of these highways for the uninterrupted communication of our people with each other, and the undisturbed flow of our commerce, one great, one sufficient reason, if there were no others, for Federal organisation. We have the highest common interest in the maintenance of peace, in the secure development of the internal prosperity of all our dominions and territories. The only sure guarantee we can have for these, and all our other common interests, is in our united organised strength. If any one present doubts whether our common interests are numerous or great enough to require to be safeguarded

on sea and land by our federated power, let him look around him in this place! Let him take another walk through this Exhibition, and if he does not return, before the close of this discussion, to avow himself convinced, he must be hopelessly proof against every argument.

Many great Empires have existed in the past. Their ruins may be seen thickly scattered over the old continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa. They were all raised by the sword and perished by the sword. Great Powers exist at the present day, but, with two exceptions, their very existence depends upon military strength. Not so with the United States and the Empire of Great Britain. Both rest upon the solid basis of the peaceful victories of our British race. Imperial Federation will consolidate, organise, crown, the greatest colonising achievement the world has ever seen or can ever see. It will be the noblest union of free men, of self-governing communities, who, by their own free will, will bind themselves in one indissoluble, world-wide nationality, under one flag, under one sceptre, in order that they may enjoy the greatest blessings of security, power, and peace.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. FREDERICK YOUNG: I respond to your Grace's call with a great deal of pleasure, because, like the reader of the paper, I have been for many years an ardent Imperial Federationist. The reader of the paper has made some apology for the brevity with which he has placed this great subject before the meeting, but I congratulate him—and I think we may congratulate ourselves—on the able way in which he has thus briefly, and yet succinctly, placed before us the outlines of this great national question. He has properly said that the Imperial Federation League—of which both he and I are active members—have abstained hitherto from putting before the public any detailed plan for effecting the object in view; but it is quite clear to those who have heard the paper, and who will read a little between the lines, what is Mr. Labilliere's own idea of the ultimate form which Imperial Federation must take. I confess my own views heartily coincide with those which you have heard this afternoon. We know that a great number of plans have been put before the public from time to time, and a great deal of discussion has already taken place on the platform and in newspapers and reviews on this subject; and although we admit that we must proceed tentatively, and although, as the late Mr. Forster reminded us, we are in this country accustomed to proceed step by step, yet

there are some of us who have never swerved from the opinion that, if we would face this question as we ought to do, as a great national one, we must ultimately see that the only way in which we can effect Imperial Federation is within the lines so admirably sketched by the reader of the paper. I am glad to see on the platform a distinguished Colonial representative, Sir Alexander Stuart, who only a few days ago, in the course of a speech made at a public banquet, cheered my heart, as well as the hearts of many of us living in the Old Country, by saying he trusted the present gathering of Colonial representatives in the Old Country would not be allowed to disperse before they came to some understanding as to the lines on which, in the future, the Unity of the Empire might be thoroughly preserved, and he hinted, I thought, at some form or other of that which we have met this afternoon to discuss. I have already placed before the public so much at length my own views on this subject that I cannot pretend to go into the details this afternoon; but I think it is desirable everyone should bear in mind the principles on which Mr. Labilliere suggests that Imperial Federation should proceed. The four points which he lays down in his paper I entirely endorse—namely, equitable combination for maintenance of common interests and defence of common rights; equitable representation in efficient Imperial Parliament; equitable system of taxation to raise Imperial revenue; equitable guarantee of all existing rights of provincial self-government, including control of fiscal policies. There is one point he said he would not touch upon, and that is “the burning question of Home Rule.” Well, the only remark with reference to it I venture to make is, that not many months ago a very distinguished Colonial statesman said to me, “Mr. Young, I believe Imperial Federation will be the only solution of the Irish difficulty.” I said I thought so too, and so I do. There is one other point I would like to mention. It is a practical one. This is, that a Royal Commission—a sort of roving Royal Commission—should be appointed to go the round of the various self-governing Colonies and take the evidence of the leading Colonial statesmen as to their ideas on this subject. Such a Commission might be constituted somewhat on the lines of Lord Durham’s Commission to Canada many years ago, which affords a notable instance of the great and important results which followed from it. The appointment of such a Commission could not, I think, be other than extremely gratifying as a compliment paid to the self-governing Colonies by the Mother Country. Such a body would, I think, be of great

service in the elucidation of this important question, the evidence being, of course, promulgated afterwards in the usual form of Parliamentary Blue Books. We should thus ascertain the opinions and feelings of those entitled to speak with authority throughout the outlying portions of the Empire. I would like to say, before sitting down, that we have mainly gathered here this afternoon for the purpose of ascertaining the opinions of our Colonial fellow-subjects on this question, and we do not want so much to trot out our own views which we have so often publicly expressed already, as to ascertain the opinions of those gentlemen who have recently come from the Colonies.

Sir T. FOWELL BUXTON, Bart. : I cannot allude to the paper, to which I listened with so much interest, without expressing the great pleasure with which I heard the reference to the late Mr. Forster. It happened to me on two or three occasions within the last few years to go with him to your gatherings in this immediate neighbourhood, and my recollections of him then are among the many recollections which proved to me, as I so well knew, his earnest interest in all that concerned the welfare of the British Empire. It only happened to Mr. Forster once, I believe, to visit a British Colony. I had the great privilege of being with him on that occasion. We visited Canada, and I may say that my experience of him then and at other times excited in me something of the deep interest he took in the people of the British dominions in various parts of the world. I think we may assure our Colonial friends of one sentiment, and that is our earnest hope that the history of the future will show how well and cordially the different portions of the Anglo-Saxon race may become drawn together. Mr. Labilliere protested against going into details, but there is great temptation to do so when we come to formulate the way in which a greater union may be brought about, and he did not, I think, fail to touch upon some interesting and important details. For instance, an Imperial Parliament and Imperial taxation might come under the head of details. At the same time, I heartily acknowledge they are points which must crop up for discussion when we come to consider the question at all. This much is certain : when we discuss points of this kind, we shall find room for difference of opinion, and, at this early stage of the discussion, there is no harm, I think, in admitting that we Englishmen at home are hardly yet prepared to think out the whole question. We have not to think merely of those who meet in this room, but of all the electorate—the old and the new. We have to remember that there are many other questions which

occupy their minds, and, as one who has had some experience of elections, I venture to say that the time has not yet come for thoroughly threshing out this question before the people of this country. As to the main principle, however, I think there cannot be a doubt that English, Scotch, and Irish electors will agree that we may look forward to the different parts of the Empire being, in some way or other, welded more closely and sympathetically together.

Mr. J. E. MASON (Fiji) : I feel that what I can say on this subject may possibly interest you if you will take my view of it ; and that view very likely is different from the view of most of you who have been living in England during the fifteen years I have been living in Fiji, which, as you know, is a Crown Colony of a severe type. I question if there be many gentlemen, and I doubt if there be one lady, in this room who knows what it is to live in a Colony of that character. I need not tell you that liberty of action in any legislative or executive function is unknown on our part, and that the Government is so thoroughly autoeratic that we are, so to speak, at the mercy of one man. It may appear to you that this has not much to do with the subject of Imperial Federation, but it seems to me it has a great deal to do with it. Fiji—one of the youngest of our Colonies—has a larger acreage than Wales. It would not be quite right for Wales to be governed by one man ; and, although we in Fiji are unknown in the world, I still think we ought to have representation in our own country, at all events, even if we have none in the Imperial Government. This is a matter which, in a very few words, I shall be able to point out is one of the essential constituents in what I call Imperial Federation. Imperial Federation would, I hope, cause the abolition of Crown Colonies, as such Crown Colonies, I consider, are antiquated. It was absolutely necessary, originally, no doubt, that such a Government should be formed, but the idea, as I have said, is now antiquated. If you once admit that Colonies such as New South Wales and Victoria have a right to a voice in Imperial affairs, I maintain that people who live in Crown Colonies ought to have a voice also in those matters—a voice in the expenditure of the money which they contribute, and in the policy which governs them. I must confess that among the greatest benefits that I consider will arise from Federation is the fact that we shall have a navy that will protect our commerce, and that we shall be able, I hope, to let the British public know that the producer must be protected as well as the rest of the community. If the producer cannot put his produce into the

market at a payable price he will become extinct, and I assure you seriously that in our tropical and semi-tropical possessions planters are becoming almost extinct. The monetary institutions that have been established in these Colonies are, in point of fact, at the present moment the proprietors of most of the estates. It is because we have no protection for our produce, and because you are pursuing a policy which I dare not call shortsighted, but which to thinking men in the Colonies—and you must admit there are thinking men there—seems detrimental to the prosperity of the Empire. It seems to us that a policy which allows foreign coffee, tea, and sugar to be brought into this country on the same terms as ours is not favourable to producers in our tropical Colonies. I may tell you that at the present time labour in Fiji costs 1s. 6d. a day for every man, and in Java 6d. That is one of the reasons why you in London can buy sugar at the grocers' cheaper than you can buy the article at the mill in Fiji. I ask you to remember that the colonists are not aliens, or people who are a disgrace to themselves or to you, but people who have been fired with a spirit of adventure, whose minds have refused to be bound by the traditions and formalities of England, and who constitute what I may call the natural expansion of this country. Unless you will look after the interests of these colonists you will find that year by year England will become more crowded, and people will show less avidity to go abroad. I hope that before the end of this year—that is, shortly after the close of this Exhibition—a Royal Commission will have been appointed to inquire into the subject of Imperial Federation, and to recommend the form of Federation that ought to be adopted ; and I hope also that this Federation will mean the abolition of Crown Colonies.

Sir ALEXANDER STUART, K.C.M.G. : As a colonist, and one who for many years has taken an active part in the political life of one of our most important Colonies, I am not prepared to accede to the statement made by Mr. Young that we came here for the purpose of hearing our friends from the Colonies give their opinions on this important question. At all events, for myself I may say that I entered this room with the desire to hear what our friends in England had to say on this question ; with the desire to obtain information, and not to give our views, for we can give very little information on this important subject. It has been my lot to take a part in what Mr. Labilliere, in his able paper, has described as the sentimental union, rather than in what is known here as the Federal union. I am not quite sure that the world, after all, is not

very much governed by sentiment. I am not quite sure that sentiment is not at the basis—the true basis—of all union. I am quite aware that when you have a union, or are determining on the union, you must lay down rules for the good guidance of the union, but you can have no true union, as it seems to me, without a very strong degree of sentiment. We gave a practical exemplification of the fact that that sentiment is no mere empty sound when we sent the contingent from New South Wales to the Soudan, and I am glad to learn that one of the fruits of that work of ours has been to strengthen the hands of those who are endeavouring to work out this great idea of Imperial Federation. I have listened with great pleasure to the paper which has been read. It has given me a great amount of information, and affords many matters for thought. I cannot say that I assent altogether to all that has been put forward. I have been so long accustomed to administer affairs of State in a country where every man is expected and required to speak his own mind freely, and not to follow exactly what is stated by others, that I always feel, when any new proposals are put forward, that all my rough angles are called up to oppose them, and I cast about in my own mind as to whether they are perfectly sound, and whether they are likely to work out in a satisfactory manner. I compliment the able author of the paper that has been read on his having avoided very skilfully many very difficult points which, it seems to me, will require a considerable degree of time to smooth down before we can see our way to that perfect union which we all desire. For instance, Mr. Labilliere lays down as one of the essential conditions “an equitable system of taxation to raise Imperial revenue.” I am afraid that is just one of those stumbling blocks which must, if enlarged upon, cast back for a long period that which we all so much desire. He has enumerated certain articles which must be made the subject of taxation by this Imperial Parliament. So far so good. They are articles which are fairly distributed among consumers of the British race. But I cannot help remarking that there is nothing upon which our fellow colonists are so touchy, I may say, as any interference with their fiscal arrangements. Freedom in this respect is an essential part of our constitution. It is what we have fought for—I do not mean physically—but we have struggled for years for this liberty and assailed the Colonial Office continually until we got it. It is, after all, one of the essential points of British freedom that a community like ours shall be entitled to tax themselves and to dispose of the taxation as they choose, and once having obtained that right I do

not think the colonists are at all likely to listen to any proposal that involved their parting with any portion of it. I am quite aware, of course, that if there is to be an Imperial Parliament or a Federal Council, all parts of the Empire must join in defraying the expense that will be involved, but I do not think it is necessary that Colonies should in any degree have the power of taxation taken out of their own hands. Let the expenditure, whatever it be, be fixed on some equitable principle. Population alone is hardly an equitable test, neither is extent of country. But a combination of various elements must be devised upon which an equitable apportionment must be made, and then let each Colony understand that, it being a consenting party to this Federal Council, it must bear a certain proportion of the cost, and let it do this in its own way. At the present moment we have taken a partial step in this direction. Many of us have an extreme desire that the British Navy should be strengthened in our respective seas, and some of us have offered to pay the additional expense involved in doing so. We do not wish to see England bear the expense of that which is for our good and not theirs specially, and we are therefore quite prepared to pay the additional expense ; but we would never dream of parting with the right to tax ourselves in order that the British Admiralty might strengthen its resources by putting its hands into our pockets. We say we will find the money. It is no matter to you how we find it. Some people consider that the most successful country will be that which has no customs taxes whatever. Others think that indirect taxation is the best. Let each of us, according to our views, tax ourselves in whatever way we like for this one object. Be it ours only to know what our share of the expenditure is to be, and be it our duty to defray that portion of the expenditure. I only throw this out to show my friend, Mr. Labilliere, that in going into details it will be necessary to be very careful, and to watch how far he may go without losing the concurrence of all parties. I make these remarks even at the risk of coming under the denomination of those who are critics only. I know how difficult it is to build up, but I am sure you will pardon me if I have done anything to show that there may be found some points of difficulty. As to the main object—that of working together for the long continuance of the British Empire—I am most thoroughly with you, and I am sure I speak the sentiments of the Australian colonists when I say that there is no desire for any separation from the British Empire.

Mr. ALFRED MORRIS : It is a great privilege to be allowed to address a few words to you on a subject which is interesting the

country from one end to the other. I do not agree with the observation that the country is not ripe for the discussion of this question. It has been my lot to address a good many meetings within the past two years in various parts of the country, and my opinion is that every Englishman, from Land's End to John o' Groat's, desires nothing better than Imperial Federation. The Federation which has been proposed to-day is one based principally on a united Imperial Parliament. An Imperial Parliament goes without saying. There can be no Imperial Federation without it; but we have an unfortunate instance before us to-day that a united Parliament is not always a guarantee against the disruption of the Empire. I take it that we need some bond of union more close and more permanent—some bond of union which shall be calculated to resist the rudest shocks of time and the wear and tear of ages—and, it seems to me, a united Parliament will not do that. If we are to have such a bond, I maintain that that bond can only be found in mutual advantage and mutual interest, sordid as that may sound. Unless we can establish between our Colonies and dependencies and ourselves interests of that nature, I fear that the Union will not be found so durable as we could wish. I want to know why we should not transfer to our Colonies the enormous food custom that we fritter away on protectionist States—States which refuse to buy in return our industrial products? There are vast tracts of undeveloped country under the dominion of the British Crown. Why should we not try to induce our capital to go to the development of this splendid territory rather than to the development of States which give us no return for the benefits we take to them? If Imperial Federation is to be established on safe and sure foundations it will have to include the fiscal arrangements of the Empire. It should include practical free trade within the Empire—or such free trade as the Colonies may see fit to give us in return for protection against the unfair competition of alien States. It is notorious that the Colonies have imposed their present duties largely for revenue purposes, and in a sparsely populated country this is the cheapest mode of raising revenue. It would, therefore, be unreasonable to ask them to deprive themselves of this source of revenue in order that they might make themselves agreeable to us; but, if we will take steps to transfer to them the food custom that is now practically monopolised by alien States, the Colonies would be willing, doubtless, to modify their tariffs in favour of English goods, although they might not abandon them altogether. If, for instance, any given Colony is charging an import duty of

20 per cent. on any class of goods, no matter where they may come from, we might ask them, in exchange for the custom we should give them, to make the duty 15 per cent. *ad valorem* on English goods against 25 per cent. on goods from alien States. That is a reasonable proposal, and one which, I think, the Colonies would favourably entertain. Sentiment is beautiful. It is the flower which relieves the dull monotony of daily life ; but to make a union lasting you must combine with sentiment the forces of mutual advantage and mutual interests. If we can place the union on such a basis we shall have established an Empire the most magnificent the world has ever seen, and shall hand down an inheritance far more splendid than that which the great qualities of our ancestors have won for us.

Mr. J. DENNISTOUN WOOD : I have said on more than one occasion that I believe the root of the desire for Imperial Federation is two-fold. First, the conviction is spreading that the United Kingdom should not bear the entire cost of defending the interests of the Empire by sea and land. That is the feeling which is springing up in the people of this country. On the other hand, the people in the Colonies feel that they have a right to a voice in the direction of Imperial affairs. The two feelings must go together. If Great Britain is to pay the whole expense of maintaining the army and navy for the defence of the whole Empire, it is only right that the Mother Country should have the direction of Imperial affairs. If, on the other hand, the colonists desire that their voice should be heard in the direction of these affairs, they must pay some proportion of the expense. Who is to settle what this policy is to be, and in what proportion the expense is to be borne ? It must be some body which represents equally and on a fair principle both the Mother Country and the people of the Colonies. Allusion has been made by Sir Alexander Stuart and Mr. Labilliere to the generous sacrifice which the people of New South Wales made in sending a contingent to the Soudan. I rejoice in the fact as a proof that the people of New South Wales share with the people of this country the desire to maintain the honour of Great Britain, but I feel almost sure that the people neither of New South Wales nor of any other Colony will continue to send contingents to assist the armies of this country if they are to have no voice in the policy which that war is waged to promote, and no voice in the terms which are to follow that warfare. The people of New South Wales need not complain very much, perhaps ; for, after all, the people of this country have had very little indeed to say in the policy which has

been pursued in Egypt and the Soudan. We can say that the people of New South Wales have shown much sympathy with us; but we can also say that, owing to party Government and owing to the fact that the Colonies have no voice in the direction of Imperial concerns, the efforts of New South Wales and also of the Mother Country have, to a great extent, been almost unproductive. One principle must be established if the Mother Country and the Colonies are to form one Confederation. That principle is that there must be perfect equality between them. Of course, the population of the Mother Country is much greater than that of any individual Colony. It is at present larger than the population of the whole of the Colonies put together. When I speak of perfect equality between us, I mean merely that the people of the Colonies are to have a voice in the direction of Imperial affairs in proportion to their population as compared with that of the Mother Country. Besides taking the basis of population, we must also, as the Duke of Manchester reminds me, look to the revenues of the respective countries. We must consider the revenue of the Mother Country and the revenue of the Colonies; but whatever basis is established, whether that of revenue or of population, or a combination of the two, there must be an entire equality between the people of the Mother Country and of the Colonies. There is one thing, I am quite sure, to which the people of no self-governing Colony would ever submit, and that is that a portion of their taxation should be appropriated by the Parliament of Great Britain without their having a voice in the matter. I am quite sure that no Colony would ever submit to the position which it is proposed the people of the sister island should take—namely, that they shall pay a tribute to the Parliament of Great Britain and yet have no voice in the direction of Imperial affairs. I will, at all events, make a negative contribution to the solution of the difficulty of the formation of a Federation. It is that, if we are to unite the Mother Country and the Colonies, we must endeavour to formulate a measure which shall be in every respect the antithesis of the measure which is proposed to regulate the future relation of Great Britain and Ireland. With some remarks made by Mr. Labilliere I cannot agree. One has been referred to already by Sir Alexander Stuart. He proposes that the Imperial Assembly—I use the word advisedly, for I do not commit myself to the opinion that it is to be a Parliament, or a more limited body, such as a Council—he proposes, I say, that this Assembly shall have the power of taxing the Colonies, and has suggested that duties might be imposed on such

articles as tobacco, wine, and spirits. Now, in the first place, there are some Colonies which have no customs duties at all. Sir Alexander Stuart thinks, perhaps, that it would be a good thing if that were universal, but there are certainly two Colonies—not very important, but still possessed of considerable wealth, which are entirely free-trade Colonies, and have no such thing as customs duties. There is a difficulty to begin with. But I say it would be impossible almost to find any article which could be taxed equally throughout the whole of our Colonies. Tobacco and spirits have been referred to. Take Ceylon. What is the consumption of spirits per head in that Colony? In some of the other Colonies, too, you will find that the revenue to be derived from the taxation of spirits is almost inappreciable, while, on the other hand, if you were to tax tobacco at a very heavy rate you would in some of the Colonies almost raise a rebellion. Again, such taxes would fall most unequally. A tax on spirits in one country might be borne without complaint, and in another country such a tax would be most oppressive. I believe there is no necessity for having taxation imposed by the Imperial Assembly. All that is required is that the Imperial Assembly shall determine what is the proportion of the expenditure to be borne by the several States and Colonies constituting the Union. We see something of the sort already on a small scale. Some of the Australian Colonies unite to pay the cost of lighthouses on the coast, these being for the advantage not of one Colony, but for the whole group; but no special tax was imposed by any Congress of the Colonies for the support of these establishments. So with regard to the subsidies for the carriage of mails. What is done is that some basis of apportionment is arrived at, and it is settled by agreement that each Colony shall contribute a certain proportion of the expense. That, I say, is the true principle. We must never forget the great difference which exists between a Federation of conterminous States and a Federation of Colonies separated by a wide expanse of ocean. If you have a Federation of conterminous States there will, perhaps, be little difficulty in having one system of customs. A great many other matters might be settled without difficulty. There may very well be a much greater degree of uniformity in the constitution and institutions of States which form one continuous territory than in the case of States separated by distances of thousands of miles. I believe any attempt to form anything like one fiscal system for the whole British Empire is utterly impracticable. Again, if you have a number of conterminous States forming one Federation, there

might not be much difficulty in saying that each State should send a considerable number of representatives to the Federal Assembly. It is scarcely more inconvenient for California to send representatives to the Congress sitting at Washington than it is for New York or Pennsylvania to do so. But the difficulty of sending representatives from New South Wales or from South Africa to an Assembly sitting at Westminster would be infinitely greater than the difficulty of sending representatives from Ireland or Scotland to the same body. It seems to me there is no need for saying that every Colony shall contribute a certain number of representatives in proportion to population. Supposing the whole Federal Assembly consist of, say, 100 members, and that of these 100 members 50 are allotted to the United Kingdom—I take these figures merely for the sake of illustration—there would be little difficulty in getting the 50 representatives from England, Scotland, and Ireland, but there must be considerable difficulty in getting the 50 representatives to attend from the different Colonies. Now, I do not think there is any need for so many to attend; for, supposing you provide that one Colony is entitled to ten votes, another to five, another to two, and another to only one, the Colony that is entitled to ten must be allowed to count the vote of a single representative as ten. This, however, might be left entirely to the people of the different Colonies. If they sent the full number of members (say ten) to which they were entitled, they would still have but ten votes; if they sent five members their votes would still count as ten, and if they only sent one member he would yet have ten votes. If this principle were borne in mind, it would, I think, obviate a good many of the difficulties that are commonly supposed to attach to the sending of representatives from distant extremities of the Empire to sit in an Imperial Assembly at Westminster.

Mr. WILLIAM LUKES: I am sorry that some more prominent Canadian than myself is not present to speak on this question; but, as a resident in Canada for thirty years, perhaps I may be allowed to make a few remarks. As I understand, the paper represents simply the views of the gentleman who read it. It is quite time, I think, that some influential and authoritative body should take up the question and set forth the fundamental principles on which they are prepared to proceed, for we in Canada and the Colonies are not ready to accept this great scheme unless we know the fundamental parts of it. We are not going to follow one man or two men—not even the Prime Minister of England. It is necessary, I say, we

should know these things, in order that we may go before the people and educate them on the subject. We believe in the idea of Federation; but when we go back to Canada and put the subject before them, the people will ask, "What are your fundamental principles, and what are we to gain by Imperial Federation?" We are not quite such sentimentalists as some people suppose. The question, I say, will be, "What is Canada going to gain?" I believe this meeting will say emphatically and unanimously that we must have something in return. The people of Canada would be willing to contribute largely to sustaining the Unity and Federation of the Empire, but they must have some idea as to where they are going to get the means. If this scheme is to prove practicable it must be mutually beneficial, and the question which a Canadian farmer, miller, or manufacturer will ask is, "Is England going to treat the Colonies any better than she treats her enemies?" By her enemies I mean both her commercial and political enemies. If you are not going to treat the Colonies on a different basis, then Federation is a myth. If I am to be told by English statesmen and manufacturers that the farmers of Canada shall have no more consideration in your markets than the farmers of the Western States, then I do not think we shall have much to do with Imperial Federation. If you can show the people of Canada and New South Wales that they will reap some advantage commercially by this plan, they will join you with the utmost alacrity. It is time, therefore, I say, that the leading principles of this scheme were placed authoritatively before the people of this Empire. In connection with this question, what the colonists want to know is, If its domains, rights, and interests are to be protected from the avarice, greed, and overbearing powers of other countries. I trust that the Canadian people will have practical evidence in the settlement of the fisheries question with the United States, that the Government of England will show its paternal authority in protecting the rights, the absolute and just rights, of the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. W. SANDOVER: The author of the paper deserves our thanks for the pains he has taken in this question. I do not wonder at Englishmen who sit at home at ease being strongly in favour of Imperial Federation. But let me tell you as a colonist having some knowledge of the views of Australians that, as far as I can gauge public opinion, Imperial Federation is a somewhat remote contingency. We have human nature strongly developed, and, to show how jealous we are of interference, we even fight against each other in conflicting tariffs and border custom-houses. In the course

of twelve months we shall have railway communication between Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, thus connecting Adelaide with the Eastern Colonies. While we are engaged in fiscal warfare, we cannot take up the large question of Imperial Federation, neither do I think it practicable. I may be a dreamer, as I think the lecturer is, but my belief is that somewhere in the remote future, Australia will set up for herself, not in antagonism, but as a child who attains maturity.

Mr. T. BRIGGS: I am quite willing that there should be a Federation, not only of the British Empire, but of the whole globe. I should like to see England annex the world, or the world annex England. There is, I consider, a common bond of union between the whole world. The first thing that would result from a Federation of the British Empire only would be that all nations would be shut out from British markets. Would that be an action in harmony with true cosmopolitan principles? Do not all nations require to earn their bread and cheese? I hope the Federation of the British Empire will be followed by that of the rest of the world.

Mr. J. H. KERRY-NICHOLLS: I have listened with the greatest interest to the various speeches which have been delivered on this question. They have been from almost every point of view. The Colonial side of the question has been very fairly represented, and the feeling of the people clearly put before you. I especially admire the way in which Mr. Labilliere has treated the question. The question of Imperial Federation is fraught with immense difficulties. I think the first steps should be towards a recognised system of Imperial Free Trade, not necessarily to the exclusion of Free Trade with other countries, but at the same time everything should be done to render the Empire self-supporting in case of war. We should also try and do away with anomalies such as that of one part of the Empire taxing imports from another part, this particularly in regard to many products of Australia. An Imperial line of defence, both naval and military, could only be formed by unanimity on the part of the Colonies in conformity with the views of the Mother Country.

Mr. JAS. STANLEY LITTLE: As one of the junior members of the Imperial Federation League, I appeal for help towards attaining the objects of the League. The harvest is ready but the labourers are few. Agitation is needed in every town and in every county in the kingdom. From what I have experienced in my own person I know that when the case for Imperial Federation is put fairly before the people from the

public platform, and this too, even in the most sleepy hollows of England, they greet the idea with the greatest possible enthusiasm. Other societies accomplish their objects by means of wide-spread organisation and extensive machinery, and in these days we must not neglect this means of educating the public mind. In my opinion Federation can best be carried out on the basis of fiscal Imperial reciprocity.

The CHAIRMAN: I am sure we all thank Mr. Labilliere very heartily for this paper. I think many people will sympathise with the views expressed by Mr. Lukes. I can recommend no better means of carrying out those views than the formation of a body in which the wishes of the Colonies can be brought to bear with influence. With regard to Mr. Mason's remarks, I think the opinions expressed by that gentleman as to Crown Colonies are wrong. There is a time in the history of almost every Colony when that system of government is absolutely necessary. It is only when a country becomes extensively populated that it can be allowed to undertake its own government, by means of a Legislative Assembly. In my opinion the right of self-government was granted prematurely to South Africa. I do not think that Western Australia is fit for self-government; neither is Fiji. In the name of the meeting I beg to tender our hearty thanks to Mr. Labilliere for his able paper.

Mr. LABILLIERE, in reply to Sir Alexander Stuart, said: I feel that the question, how revenue for Imperial purposes should be raised, is one of detail. The system suggested by Sir Alexander—namely, that the Provincial Parliaments should impose all taxes and hand over to the Imperial Exchequer the proportion of revenue to be contributed by their respective Provinces—was one way of arranging the details. But, as a thorough-going Imperial Federalist, I do not shrink from the principle that, if equitable representation were given to all portions of the Empire, the Imperial Parliament might be entrusted with powers of general taxation. The powers of Federal taxation which I advocate are only those possessed by all the existing Federal Parliaments. But what has been suggested by Sir A. Stuart would answer the purpose, if more acceptable to the people of the Empire. I consider as of great value to the discussion of the subject the remarks of such a practical Colonial statesman as the ex-Premier of New South Wales, who, in conjunction with his colleague, Mr. Dalley, has done so much for the cause of Imperial Unity by sending the New South Wales contingent to the Soudan. I have no doubt, however, that

if these Colonial statesmen, instead of having to consider the sending out of that expedition, had been obliged to face the question of helping the Mother Country against a great Power, or even of defending New South Wales, they would have wished that Imperial Federation had been already established. As to what Mr. Dennistoun Wood has said about the Colonies not being able to send a sufficient number of members to the Federal Parliament, surely if they could not do so now they would be well able to do so in a very few years. One speaker has told us that Imperial Federation would be of no use without free trade ; another considered that with it they should have Imperial protection. I would point out that both these gentlemen cannot get what they want, but I would ask them would they reject a wise policy because they could not have from it the greatest amount of good they consider it might bring them ? Mr. Lukes, from Canada, has asked what good Imperial Federation would confer upon Canada. Well, if it did not give her that Imperial fiscal policy which he most desired, it would give her an amount of protection from Russia, for instance, on her Pacific coast, which she could not otherwise secure. I would answer the speaker's question by asking, Had not Federation made Canada what she was ? much greater than she otherwise could have been ? Imperial Federation would make her and the whole Empire vastly greater still, and more secure.

SYSTEM OF LAND TRANSFER ADOPTED BY THE COLONIES.

By J. DENNISTOUN WOOD, Esq.

Read on Friday, June 4, 1886, F. P. LABILLIERE, Esq., in the Chair.

THE CHAIRMAN: In the absence of a better chairman, I have been promoted to the position. The only qualification I have for the post is that I happen to belong to the legal profession. It is one of the great advantages which we in the British Empire possess that we have so many self-governing portions of the Empire, and that their experience is becoming yearly more and more of value to each other. An experiment, which perhaps the people of this country might never think of trying, may be tried with success in some of our self-governing Colonies. The people of England have the advantage of seeing that an experiment has been attended with success, and they adopt it. For instance, one of the first changes effected in this country, from the example of the Colonies, was the abolition of public executions. Public executions were first abolished in the Colony of Victoria, and the people of this country—seeing how much better it was that executions should be conducted in private—adopted the Victorian system, which, I believe, has since become universal throughout the Colonies. Again, the system of vote by ballot (now no longer a party question) was tried in the Australian Colonies before being adopted in this country. Of course, the subject with which we have to deal to-day is far more difficult. It will be explained, I have no doubt, by my friend Mr. Wood, with perfect clearness. There is no one with whom I am acquainted better able to deal with this important subject, and I have now the pleasure of calling upon him to read his paper.

Mr. J. DENNISTOUN WOOD said: A few days ago I received a letter from a gentleman, referring to the fact that I was about to read this paper, who was evidently under the impression that it would deal with the manner in which the waste lands of the Crown in the Colonies are disposed of. This would certainly have been a far more interesting topic than that which has been allotted to me, and if any of those whom I see before me have shared that gentleman's misconception, they must prepare themselves to suffer a disappointment, for I have to treat of a very dry and technical subject, viz., the mode in which the title of a person claiming to be the owner of land is investigated and

made manifest, and by which the title is transferred from one person to another. I will make no endeavour to treat this dry subject in any other than a dry manner, for attempts at humour or even liveliness are out of place alike in funeral sermons and in the discussion of matters connected with the law of real property.

I may make two preliminary observations: first, that the title of this paper would be more correct if the word "Australasian" were inserted before "Colonies," and, secondly, that the "System of Land Transfer," of which I am about to treat, is that peculiar to those Colonies, and which is very often popularly spoken of as "The Torrens System;" for although in many of the Australasian Colonies by far the greater proportion of land is under that system, yet in all of them the system of land transfer, or to use an expression which is more familiar, of conveyancing, which prevails in England is in force as regards those lands which are not under the Torrens System (the chief difference being that in every Australasian Colony the system of registration of deeds which in England is in force in only two counties, is of universal application); but of the English system as it exists in Australasia this paper will say nothing.

I accepted the task of writing a paper on the Torrens System with a little hesitation, as my acquaintance with that system is rather theoretical than practical, and it seemed to me that some solicitor who had been engaged in making applications for certificates of title and procuring the registration of transfers and other dealings with land under the system would have been a more suitable person than myself to address this Conference. However, my hesitation was overcome by the representation that all that I had to do was to open the discussion and that the speakers who would follow me would supplement any deficiencies on my part.

In preparing this paper I have been sensible that a difficulty in the treatment of the subject would arise from the mixed character of the audience, which would probably consist partly of Australasian colonists who are well acquainted with the nature of the Torrens System, and partly of persons belonging to other Colonies or to the Mother Country, who know little, or perhaps nothing, of it. The former, it occurred to me, might be impatient if I were to enter upon a full exposition, while the latter might complain that I left many matters of importance untouched. I can scarcely expect to satisfy both those who are acquainted and those who are unacquainted with the system, and if to the former I should seem to err in the direction of prolixity, or to the latter in that of excessive conciseness, I must crave their indulgence.

Those who are well acquainted with the circumstances of the Australasian Colonies, even although they may have never visited any of them, may easily understand how a revolution in the system of conveyancing was effected there with much greater rapidity than it could be in an old country like England. In this country the owners of land constitute a very small proportion of the population, while in Australia almost every man who has saved a little money is an owner of land to a greater or less extent. Here land often remains in the same family for generations; there it very frequently changes hands. A person acquires a considerable tract of land and immediately proceeds to cut it up—to use the common expression—into allotments; he buys land wholesale and sells it retail. Here parcels of land are sold at a high price, and even if the expenses of investigating the title are high, the amount of such expenses is after all only a small percentage of the total sum which has to be paid in connection with the purchase. In Australia small pieces of land are often sold for comparatively small sums, and the conveyancing expenses therefore become a matter of serious moment.

In explaining the leading features of the Torrens System it may be as well to point out, in the first place, that its essential principle is that it is a registration of titles, and that a registration of titles is a totally different thing from a mere registration of title-deeds. In Middlesex and Yorkshire, in Scotland and in Ireland, conveyances and other documents dealing with land may be registered, but registration is not essential to their validity. A deed executed in a register county or country is valid, although not registered. The only result—no doubt a very serious one—of its not being registered is that if another deed is subsequently executed by the same party, and that deed is registered, the person in whose favour that deed is executed, will, speaking in general terms, have priority over the title of the person in whose favour the unregistered deed was executed. If the person who executes the deed has no title authorising him to deal with the land, the registration of the deed does not confer any title upon the person in whose favour the deed is executed. Even if the person who executes the deed has a title to the land, the registration of the deed is no evidence that he had a title. It is not even evidence of the *execution* of the deed by the person who executed it. The title, if a title is conveyed, is conveyed by the deed, and in any action brought by the person to whom the land is conveyed in which it is necessary for him to prove title, he must prove the title of the person who executed the deed and the fact of the execution of the deed.

Under a system of registration of titles the title is conveyed, not by an instrument in writing executed by the owner of the land, but by the registration of that instrument. In the language of Mr. A'Beckett, in his excellent treatise on "The Transfer of Land Statute," of Victoria—to which I here take my opportunity of declaring my great obligation—"alienation" (on a system of registration of titles) "derives its efficacy from the statute not from the instrument of transfer, which is in itself a mere contract, like a contract for sale of land under the general law; the legal estate does not pass until registration under Mr. Torrens' System" (p. 29).

When a person is registered as the owner of land, he (subject to the qualifications which will be stated in a later portion of this paper) *ipso facto* becomes the owner. A certificate of title is issued to him, and this certificate is received in all courts as "conclusive evidence that the person named in such certificate as the proprietor of, or having any estate or interest in, the land therein described is seized or possessed of such estate or interest."* In a word, registration confers the title, and the certificate is the evidence of the title.

In England two attempts have been made to establish the system of registration of title; the first in 1862 by 25 and 26 Vict. c. 53—"An Act to facilitate the proof of Title and the Conveyance of Real Estates"—which was introduced by Lord Westbury; the second by 38 and 39 Vict. c. 87—"The Land Transfer Act, 1875"—which was introduced by Lord Cairns. [In the same year in which the first-mentioned Act was passed "The Declaration of Titles Act, 1862," became law, the object of this Act being to enable any person claiming to be entitled to land to apply to the Court of Chancery by petition for a declaration of title; but this Act cannot properly be called one providing for a registration of titles.] It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that each of the Acts has been almost a dead letter. But the system of registration of titles is the prevalent system in all the Australasian Colonies, and the founder of that system in those Colonies was Mr. (afterwards Sir) Robert Richard Torrens, who was one almost of the earliest colonists of South Australia. This gentleman was at one time Collector of Customs in that Colony, and he was afterwards Registrar-General. While he held the first office he had to deal with the registration of ships, and while he held the second the idea was forcibly impressed upon

* Victorian Act, No. 301, s. 47.

his mind that the same principle which was applied to ships might be applied to land, namely, that registration should confer an indefeasible title upon the person who was registered as owner. He therefore introduced and, although not without some opposition, succeeded in carrying through both houses of the legislature a measure (21 Vict. No. 15), the short title of which was "The Real Property Act," which became law on January 27, 1858, and came into operation on July 2 in the same year.

This Act was amended by an Act passed in the same year, and both these Acts were repealed by 23 and 24 Vict. No. 11, the Real Property Act of 1860. The Real Property Act of 1860 has itself been amended by the Real Property Act of 1861 and the Real Property Act Amendment Act of 1878. It had been amended by the Real Property Act Amendment Act, 1869, but that Act was repealed by the Real Property Act Amendment Act of 1878. Mr. Torrens visited most of the Australasian Colonies, and through his exertions Acts were passed in all of them nearly identical with the Act of South Australia.

Mr. Torrens was not himself a lawyer, and was perhaps not very fortunate in the legal assistance he procured in the drafting of his measure, as its language is frequently obscure and sometimes strikingly inaccurate. Without entering upon any detailed criticism, it may suffice to refer to the definition given in it of "encumbrancer," which is as follows: "Encumbrancer shall mean the person, not being a mortgagor, who shall have assigned any estate or interest in land, under the operation of this Act, for the purpose of securing any annuity, dower, or sum of money." Now, as every English lawyer knows, the meaning of "encumbrancer" is exactly the opposite. An encumbrancer means the owner of the encumbrance on the land, not the owner of the land subject to the encumbrance.

The system, as established by Mr. Torrens, presents remarkable peculiarities as regards the chief officers who were to carry it out. It is clear that the duty of investigating conveyances, mortgages, wills, and other documents affecting land and deciding upon their construction, is work which lawyers alone can properly discharge, and that this duty is of a quasi-judicial character. The responsibility of granting a certificate which confers upon the grantee an indefeasible title to land is obviously greater than that which devolves upon the judges of many inferior courts. It might therefore have been expected that on the one hand some lawyer well versed in the law of real property would have been appointed to

discharge the quasi-judicial functions contemplated by the Act, under some designation which would have shown that his office was one of dignity and importance, and that on the other hand the office of Registrar or Registrar-General would have been recognised as being properly one merely ministerial. A very different arrangement, however, was made. It was Mr. Torrens who had introduced the system, he was to be Registrar-General under the Act, and it was upon him that the duty of making the quasi-judicial inquiry to which I have referred was at least ostensibly to devolve. It was not, however, to devolve upon him alone, his responsibility was to be shared by two other persons, whose only statutory qualification was that they should have no knowledge of their business. By the 10th and 11th sections of the Real Property Act it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council to appoint two persons *not being legal practitioners*, who together with the Registrar-General should be commissioners for investigating and dealing with claims for bringing land under the provisions of the Act, and that their style should be the Lands' Titles Commissioners. Two of the Commissioners were to form a quorum, and the Registrar-General was to preside as chairman.

I recently made inquiry of a friend who has held very high office in South Australia as to the reason why the plan of having two non-professional Lands' Titles Commissioners to act with the Registrar-General was adopted, and received the following reply: "My recollection of the origin of the Lands' Titles Commissioners is that objection was made to the proposal that the Registrar-General should have the power by himself of bringing property under the Act, that is of granting to one man an indefeasible title to another man's land. . . . The Lands' Titles Commissioners were appointed as a sort of jury; they had before them the report of the solicitors to the Commissioners, and then decided whether the application was a proper one for them to entertain, and if so on what terms as to notices, &c., to other persons." The Commissioners had power, subject to the approval of the Governor, to appoint two legal practitioners at reasonable salaries to be their solicitor and permanent counsel, and also, subject to the like approval, to dismiss and discharge such solicitors, and to appoint others in their stead. In the cases provided for by the Act the Registrar-General was to refer the application to bring land under the Act to the Lands' Titles Commissioners for their consideration, and then they were to make a warrant addressed to the Registrar-

General directing him what steps to take. Whether the Commissioners are in the habit of implicitly acting upon the advice of "their solicitors and permanent counsel," I cannot say. If they are, it might seem that it would be simpler and savour less of "the Circumlocution Office," if the decisions given were theirs in name as well as in reality. If the Commissioners, whose chairman, the Registrar-General, is a layman, and whose two colleagues must not be "legal practitioners," occasionally decide contrary to the advice of their skilled professional advisers, the system—reversing the ancient precedent—appears to be one providing an appeal from Philip sober to Philip drunk.

The Registrar-General has important ministerial duties to discharge, but the other Lands' Titles Commissioners are, as far as I can learn, of much the same utility as the Aldermen who sit on the bench of the Central Criminal Court along with a judge, the Recorder, or the Common Sergeant, whose colleagues in theory they are.

Each Commissioner in South Australia, except the Registrar-General, is rewarded for his services by a sum not exceeding two guineas for each week during which they hold at least one sitting.

In Victoria the first transfer of Lands Act, which was passed on 16th June, 1862, and came into operation on 2nd October following, provided, like the Act of South Australia, for the appointment of three or more Lands' Title Commissioners (no qualification of ignorance of law being, however, insisted upon), who were to be advised by two or more barristers or solicitors. The Act, however, from having been passed without sufficient reference to the requirements of some of the statutes of that Colony, and from other causes, was, until amended, found almost unworkable. It was amended by an Act passed in the following year. This amending Act provided that the barrister who had been appointed as one of the solicitors and his successors, should be called "The Commissioner of Titles," and abolished the office of Lands' Titles Commissioners. The Commissioner of Titles is the judicial or quasi-judicial official who administers the Act, and he is assisted by examiners of titles, who are always barristers or solicitors. The head of the ministerial or non-professional branch is an official styled the Registrar of Titles. The same system is in force in Western Australia, where the Transfer of Land Act is almost identical with that now in force in Victoria.

In Queensland there is an official called the Master of Titles.

The Commissioners appointed in New South Wales by Letters

Patent under the Great Seal of the Colony, dated February 17, 1879, to inquire into and report upon the working of the Real Property Act, reported "that the Board of Commissioners was of no practical value whatever, and that it would be of great advantage to the office and to the public that it should be entirely abolished."*

With the exception of the differences I have just indicated as to the powers and status of the officials charged with the administration of the Torrens system, it is, with variations of comparatively little importance, carried out in the same manner in all the Australasian Colonies, but the remarks which now follow must in some instances be taken as strictly applicable only to the system as it is carried out in Victoria.

When a certificate of title has been granted in respect of any land, that land is usually spoken of as having been brought under the Act. All lands alienated by the Crown since the first Act came into operation (that is, in Victoria since October 2, 1862), is of necessity under the Act, but the owner of any land which was alienated before that date may bring it under the Act by making a proper application in that behalf. This application must be in a prescribed form, signed by the applicant, who declares the nature of his interest, the value of the land, that there are no documents or evidences of title under his control other than those specified on a schedule to the application and lodged with it, that he is not aware of any encumbrances other than those specified in the application, the manner in which and the person by whom the land is occupied, and the names of occupiers and owners of contiguous lands. A wilfully false statement in the application is punishable by fine or imprisonment. The application is referred to an Examiner of Titles, who reports upon it to the Commissioner, and if no dealing affecting the land subsequently to its alienation by the Crown has been registered under the general law as to registration (for it must be borne in mind that all dealings with land not under the Act may be, and in practice are, registered, such registration, however, not conferring any title), he directs the Registrar to bring it under the Act forthwith by registering a certificate of title. If it appears to the Commissioner that any dealing affecting the land has been registered, and that all encumbrances affecting the land have been released, or that the owners of the encumbrances have

* "Registration of Title." Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, May 10, 1831, p. 153.

consented to the application, he directs notice of the application to be advertised in a newspaper and to be served on any person named by him, and appoints a time, not less than fourteen days from such notice or from the advertisement, after which the Registrar will bring the land under the operation of the Act. If before the expiration of the period no caveat forbidding the registration is entered, the land is brought under the Act. But any person claiming any estate or interest in the land described in the advertisement may, before the land is brought under the Act, lodge a caveat forbidding its being brought under the Act. The person lodging such a caveat must within one month take proceedings in the Supreme Court to establish his title or interest. If he does not do so the caveat is to be deemed to have lapsed, and the title of the applicant is registered.

Certificates of title are in duplicate—one is bound up in the Register Book, and the other (which in the various Transfer of Land Acts and also in this paper is referred to as *the duplicate*) is delivered to the proprietor. The effect of the certificate as conclusive evidence of the title of the person to whom it has been granted has been already stated. That statement, however, must be taken subject to the following qualification, viz., "That the land which shall be included in any certificate of title shall be deemed to be subject to the reservations, exceptions, conditions and powers, if any, contained in the [Crown] grant thereof, and to any right subsisting under any adverse possession of such land, and to any public rights of way, and to any easements acquired by enjoyment or use, or subsisting over or upon, or affecting such land, and to any unpaid rates, and to any licence granted under the Mining Statute, and also, where the possession is not adverse, to the interest of any tenant of the land, notwithstanding the same respectively may not be specially notified as encumbrances on such certificate."

It is necessary for the proprietor to take all care of the duplicate certificate of title which has been delivered to him, for, in case he desires to transfer or mortgage the land described in it, he has to produce it at the Land Titles Office, unless he satisfies the Commissioner of Titles that it has been lost or destroyed, in which case a special certificate will be issued after advertisement in a newspaper.

When land is once under the Act, whether by reason of the Crown grant having been issued after the time when the first Transfer of Land Act came into operation, or by reason of the owner of land previously granted by the Crown having made a

successful application to have it brought under the Act, the land remains for ever under the Act, and no estate or interest in it can be created except by registration under the Act.

The object of the system is twofold: first, "to give certainty to the titles to estates in land and to facilitate the proof thereof;" and, secondly, "to render dealings with land more simple and less expensive" (see the preamble of the Victorian "Transfer of Land Statute"). The provisions we have hitherto been considering have the first object in view. We shall now consider the simple and inexpensive system provided for dealings with lands under the Act.

If a registered proprietor desires to transfer or mortgage his land he has to execute a transfer or mortgage in the form given by the Act, attested by the Registrar or Assistant-Registrar, or a justice of the peace, notary public, solicitor, or commissioner for taking affidavits. As has been already stated, the transfer or mortgage of itself confers no estate or interest upon the transferee or mortgagee, whose title arises only upon registration of the instrument. Registration is effected by entering on the page of the register book constituted by the certificate of title a memorial of the contents of the transfer or mortgage. Unless all the land comprised in the certificate is transferred, the like memorial to that entered on the certificate in the register book is entered in the duplicate, and the certificate and duplicate are cancelled as to the land transferred. If all the land comprised in a certificate is transferred, the certificate is cancelled altogether, and the duplicate is not handed back to the transferror, but is retained in the office. A certificate of title is then issued to the transferee. If part only of the land has been transferred the transferror may, if he so desire, have his certificate of title wholly cancelled, and obtain in lieu of it a new certificate for the portion of the land which has not been transferred. Under the Torrens system the practice as to mortgages is much more sensible than it is under the English system of conveyancing. Under the latter system the legal estate in the land is transferred to the mortgagee, but under the former the mortgagor still remains the owner of the land, although the mortgagee has a power of sale over it, or of foreclosure in case of default in payment of principal or interest. "On a mortgage under the general law the possession of the title deeds to the mortgaged property is essential for the mortgagee's protection; but under the Act the mortgagor is entitled to retain his certificate of title, and the mortgagee is sufficiently protected by the record of the mortgage endorsed upon the certificate. Nevertheless, the Act allows the creation of an

equitable mortgage by deposit of the certificate of title, which will constitute a valid security when protected by the mortgagee's caveat.*

It is an essential portion of the Torrens system that no notice of any trust, whether express, implied or constructive, shall be entered in the register book. If trusts were entered troublesome and expensive inquiries would often be necessary, while there would be no adequate increase of security to the beneficiaries under the trust to compensate for the inconvenience and risk which would be occasioned to the Department on the one hand or to the purchaser on the other. It is well known that millions of trust-money are invested in Government funds and other public securities and in the shares of public companies, and yet no notice of the trust is allowed to appear on the register of stockholders or shareholders. There is nothing anomalous, therefore, in declaring that the department charged with the transfer of land will make no entry in the register book of the existence of trusts. The persons beneficially interested in the land the title to which is vested in trustees may, however, be secured in two ways, independently of the remedies, civil, or criminal, or both, which they may have against trustees guilty of a breach of trust. It is well known that most frauds on the part of trustees have been committed when the original number of trustees (generally three or four) has been reduced by death or resignation and only one trustee remains. Now in the case of two or more joint-proprietors of land held in trust the parties beneficially entitled should see that the words "no survivorship" are endorsed on the certificate of title. The effect of these words is that only the entire number of persons registered as proprietors can transfer or otherwise deal with the property, except by order of a judge or the Commissioner of Titles, and before any such order is made a notice of the intention to make the order must be advertised in a newspaper. The other precaution which persons beneficially interested in land held in trust may take is to lodge with the Registrar a caveat forbidding the registration of any person as transferee or proprietor until after notice of the intended registration has been given to the caveator. Besides these steps, which may be taken by the parties beneficially interested, the Commissioner of Titles has power to direct the Registrar to lodge a caveat, on behalf of any person who is under the disability of infancy or coverture, to prohibit the transfer of or dealing with any land belonging or supposed

* A'Beckett's "Transfer of Land Statute," p. 34.

to belong to any such person. The mode in which the Commissioner of Titles in Victoria has made use of the powers thus conferred upon him is pointed out with considerable fulness by Mr. A'Beckett, at pp. 57, 183, 184, and 185 of his work.

In spite of every precaution which may be taken, it is inevitable that mistakes should sometimes occur in the Office of Titles, and under the Torrens system a remedy is given to a person who has been deprived of an estate in land by means of a certificate of title having been improperly issued to another person. When land is brought under the Act a sum not exceeding one halfpenny in the pound on the value of the land is paid to the credit of an assurance fund. The Commissioner of Titles may, however, direct that any person applying to bring land under the operations of the Act shall, as a condition of his obtaining a certificate of title, contribute to the assurance fund such an additional sum as the Commissioner shall deem a sufficient indemnity by reason of the non-production of any document affecting the title, or of the imperfect nature of the evidence of title. Any person sustaining any loss through any omission, mistake, or misfeasance of the Office of Titles may, within six years, bring an action against the Registrar as nominal defendant, and recover damages against the Assurance Fund. In addition, any person deprived of land through fraud may bring an action to recover damages against the person upon whose application the land was brought under the Act, or who acquired title through such fraud. The number of claims upon and the amount recovered against, the Assurance Fund, appear to be very small.

In a return on "Registrations of Title (British Colonies)," ordered by the House of Commons to be printed May 10, 1881, at page 29, is set forth a memorandum of the Registrar-General of Queensland, dated November 19, 1880, in which he reported as follows: "Although the number of new titles issued by the office to the end of the year 1879 was 57,143, there has been no title registered under the Act sought to be upset in a court of law or equity. A case occurred about eight years ago where a purchaser of a town property having, by the blunder of his surveyor, included in his transfer a larger piece of land than the vendor was possessed of, and the mistake not having been observed by the draftsmen of the Real Property Office, a title was wrongfully issued for the whole of the land asked for, and the purchaser sustained serious loss by erecting a valuable building upon another person's land. The loser did not proceed against the office by action at law, but petitioned the House of Assembly for compensation, and a Select

Committee, appointed by the House, recommended that he should be paid the sum of £1,500 for the loss sustained. In the case above mentioned, compensation was given for loss sustained by the issue of a certificate of title for a piece of land for which a previous certificate of title was in existence. In reality, the person compensated was never vested [*sic. qu. interested*] "in the land." If there had been any claims for compensation they would doubtless have been satisfied in full, as "the amount standing at the credit of the assurance fund at the end of the year was £11,245 15s. 9d." At page 98 of the same return is found a report of the Registrar-General of Land in New Zealand (written towards the end of the year 1880), in which he said: "No claim involving pecuniary compensation out of public funds has as yet been established. Two or three trifling claims are now under consideration." The amount standing to the credit of the assurance fund was £26,637. The Recorder of Titles in Tasmania, by a letter addressed to the Attorney-General of the Colony, dated November 20, 1880, reported as follows: "No claim has been made upon the Assurance Fund, nor has any person received compensation therefrom." The Commissioner of Land Titles in Western Australia says: "The fund is expected to prove sufficient, and no payment has yet been made thereout." The Registrar-General of New South Wales, in December, 1880, reported: "Although the Act has been in operation for nearly eighteen years, no compensation has been made for the deprivation of property, nor has any claim been sustained against the Assurance Fund, which at the present amounts to £38,060." In the return to which I have referred I have not been able to find any statements by the officials at the head of the Land Transfer Offices in South Australia and Victoria as to the claims upon the assurance funds of those Colonies, but I believe that in neither of them have they amounted to any large sum; and, as regards Victoria, I find in the Report of the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the working of the Real Property Acts in New South Wales (to which I have already referred) the following passage: "In the Melbourne Office the Assurance Fund, which amounted at the end of the year 1877 to £47,314, had only been diminished by claims thereon to the extent of £718 0s. 4d."

It appears from this return that in dealings with land under the Torrens System professional assistance is very largely dispensed with. Mr. Jordan, the Registrar-General of Queensland, says:—"In the great bulk of transactions the general public have not recourse to professional assistance, the prevailing opinion being that

the filling up of the form is so simple that legal advice is unnecessary; but this does not apply to the bringing of land under the Act, by application or transmission of property through deaths of registered owners, as in such cases professional assistance is almost always resorted to." Mr. Davy, the Registrar-General of Land in New Zealand, says:—"The necessity for legal assistance in first bringing land under the Act is of course dependent on the nature of the title and the degree of complication attending it. It may be observed, however, that the system of registration of title deeds, which has been in force almost from the foundation of the Colony, greatly facilitates the investigation of titles, rendering the preparation of abstracts of title, which is so cumbrous and costly an incident of English conveyancing, wholly unnecessary. The legal expenses attendant on passing titles in this Colony are therefore comparatively limited. As no technical knowledge is required for dealing with land under the Act, it must be considered that persons who employ legal assistance for that purpose do so for the most part unnecessarily. A large proportion of land transfer business is transacted by unprofessional persons licensed as land brokers, and who readily acquire the necessary familiarity with the system." The late Mr. Bunny, the Commissioner of Titles in Victoria, reported as follows:—"The majority of applicants to bring land under the Act now employ solicitors, as the titles now brought in, from the increased time they have existed, are longer and more complicated than formerly, the Act applying only to land alienated before October, 1862. In a few simple and clear cases the applicants conduct their own cases. . . . As regards property when under the Act the dealings are also generally conducted by professional men, and difficult questions frequently arise upon the construction of the Act and the rights of parties." Finally, Mr. Adams, the Recorder of Titles in Tasmania, says:—"A large proportion of the transactions relating to property under the Act is now carried out by members of the legal profession, although in my opinion neither professional knowledge nor experience are essential for safely conducting most of the dealings with land, but parties conversant with the Torrens System frequently fill up and sign the proper forms without professional aid, and occasionally the clerks in the office have afforded assistance in filling up forms for persons unacquainted with the necessary details."

The operation of the Torrens System, according to the greater number of witnesses, has given great satisfaction in the Australasian Colonies, although, no doubt, the testimony of most of them is

open to the observation that it comes from persons who hold office under the Transfer of Land Acts, and are therefore not wholly unbiased. Sir Arthur Blyth, the Agent-General for South Australia, gave evidence before a Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1879 as follows :—“ There is no necessity for the intervention of a lawyer ; such a thing is never heard of.” Marriage settlements are as common in the Colony as here. In such cases as drawing wills and settlements the lawyers are called in ; but in ordinary transactions they have very little business as brokers. They get a commission on that business, but not in respect to services connected with registering, transfer, mortgage, &c. The Torrens Act is just as popular in the other Colonies as it is in ours. I notice in the Sydney papers, just at foot of advertisements for sales of land, that ‘ Torrens Title ’ is always put in. It seems to me that there is so great an advantage in the holders of property having a simple, intelligible, indefeasible title, as far as it can humanly be made, that no difficulties ought to stand in the way of carrying out such a wonderful reform.” The Registrar-General of Land in New Zealand reported :—“ It is, I think, generally conceded that the system introduced by the Act has worked satisfactorily, and has effected an important reform in the law of real property.” The Registrar-General of New South Wales reported :—“ The popularity of the Act is so well secured, and the public generally have become so accustomed to our certificates, and have acquired such faith in their undoubted value, as in many instances to decline accepting a property except the title is registered under what is universally styled ‘ Torrens System.’ ”

It is, however, only fair to mention that according to the Royal Commissioners in New South Wales (to whose report I have more than once referred), the system has not given such universal satisfaction as the extract from the report of the Registrar-General, which I have just read to you, would lead one to suppose. The following are extracts from the reports of these Commissioners :—“ It is not to be wondered at that numerous difficulties have arisen and complaints been made, not only in this Colony, but in all the other Australasian Colonies, and that many Royal Commissions have been issued and Parliamentary Committees appointed for the purpose of inquiring into real or alleged grievances, malpractices, and neglects. It will be presently seen that, besides the difficulties naturally to be expected, we have had in this Colony others which have operated much more prejudicially. . . . After the death of ” the two gentlemen who were first “ appointed to fill the office of

Examiner of Titles, who . . . appear to have devoted their whole energies to the inauguration of a thoroughly new system, it was found impossible to replace them by equally unexceptionable officers, and we have had no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that the disrepute into which the office has notoriously fallen has arisen from the almost universal dissatisfaction with the manner in which the examination of titles and the administration of business generally is now conducted in the Examiner's Department. A very cursory perusal of the evidence will show that a large amount of dissatisfaction with the present state of things exists, not only among the public and the legal profession, but also among the officers employed in the establishment."

The report refers to the fact that "the system has become more popular in Victoria than in New South Wales;" and I take this opportunity of expressing my opinion that whatever popularity the system has obtained in Victoria is in a great degree owing to the first Commissioner of Titles, my friend of very long standing, Mr. John Carter. He not only prepared bills which remedied the many errors both of omission and commission which were contained in the first Act, which was a slavish copy of the South Australian Act, but devoted his whole energies to the inauguration of the new system.

It has been customary to give, as proof of the popularity of the Torrens System, statistics as to the large quantity of land which is under it; but, unless the land which has been alienated by the Crown since the system was first introduced in each Colony is excluded, any argument based on these statistics is utterly fallacious, since (as I have already mentioned) all lands alienated since that date are compulsorily brought under it.

One interesting question remains to be considered, viz., whether the Torrens System is one which, however it may flourish in the soil of new countries, is capable of transplantation to the soil of an old country like Britain? But I have neither the time nor the ability to deal with this question. Those, however, who wish to find an answer to it should consult a pamphlet written by Sir Robert Torrens, intituled "An Essay on the Transfer of Land by Registration," and published by Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co. In this pamphlet he points out the causes which, in his opinion, have led to the measures of which Lord Westbury and Lord Cairns were respectively the authors proving almost entirely abortive, and strongly combats the notion that there is anything peculiar to the circumstances of Australasia which renders the system identified

with his name suitable only to that quarter of the globe, or, at all events, to new countries. On the contrary, he contends with much force that it is just as applicable to the United Kingdom.

If any of my hearers should desire to obtain further information regarding the system than this necessarily imperfect and incomplete paper can afford, I would refer them to this pamphlet, to Mr. A'Beckett's "Treatise" (a second edition of which, edited by Mr. Frank Gavan Duffy, was published at Melbourne in 1883), to the return from which I have several times quoted, and to an earlier return ordered by the House of Commons on May 8, 1872, to be printed.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. L. W. THRUSS (South Australia): Mr. Wood has gone with great clearness and with some detail into the system of land tenure in Australia, and has referred to some mistakes that were made at the commencement by my friend, Sir Robert Torrens. Sir Robert was not a lawyer, and you will easily understand that when this subject was first handled by him—difficult though it was—he was somewhat jealous of the assistance of lawyers. He did, indeed, have the assistance of one or two members of the legal profession, but he had his own ideas, which he desired to carry out, and the attempt he made was almost entirely his own. The result was, as anticipated, a failure in certain respects, and hence the opposition of the legal profession. This, however, was far from intimidating Sir R. Torrens, who was an Irishman, and somewhat adventurous. It rather put his back up, and he was less and less inclined to listen to the dictates of the profession, and more and more determined to carry out the scheme in his own way. By and by certain fallacies of his position were made clear. Various decisions were given by the courts, showing how, in his endeavour particularly to secure indefeasibility of title, he had overworded and overstrained the Act, and from time to time amending Acts were passed. About twelve years ago, the system having then been in operation a considerable time, the South Australian Government, consequent on the various decisions of the courts, thought fit to appoint a Commission to inquire into the working of the Act, the Commission being composed partly of the legal profession and partly of laymen, including one of the Commissioners under the Act. Of that body I was a member. We devoted something like three months to taking evidence and studying the Acts passed by the several Colonies. I can safely say that, in my opinion, Sir R.

Torrens' Act, as amended by the Commission, has a great deal of good in it. It has been, I think, the basis of a great reform—a reform applicable to this country as well as to the Colonies. I admit that there are some faults in the system and some matters that require remedying. They have been touched upon by Mr. Wood. In the first place, the carrying out of such a system should be entrusted solely to the legal profession. They only can understand the difficulties and see the way of overcoming them. Hence I do not think it would be of advantage to read Sir R. Torrens' pamphlet, as Mr. Wood recommended. I think you will find works on the subject by persons more able to realise the difficulties and who better know how to overcome them. It is, of course, very desirable to obviate the placing of semi-judicial functions on officials concerned in the working of the Act—to reduce those functions to the minimum, and to leave to the courts the decision of purely legal questions at any rate. The attention of the Commissioners should rather be confined to the settlement of questions of fact, such as death, marriage, bankruptcy, &c., which from time to time cause the transfer of property from one hand to another. Among the points of difficulty which still remain are the giving to officials the power to decide on wills. This, in my opinion, is a decided blot in the Act, and one which is calculated to give rise to serious difficulties. The suggestion made by the Commission was that, instead of granting a certificate on the death of a proprietor to the person named in the will, the certificate should pass to the executors, who should be registered, and who should be bound to convey the estate to the rightful owner. As all solicitors know, there is no legal document more difficult of interpretation than a will; and to decide the matter by an examination in an office, or without hearing the parties, is a grave mistake. It would be better to deal with the matter in some such way as these questions are dealt with in the Registration Acts of Middlesex and Yorkshire, according to which there would be a time during which wills would not absolutely or indefeasibly pass the property to the person named. Not only is the interpretation of a will difficult, but a subsequent will may be discovered, transferring the property to some other person. Questions may also arise concerning the competency of the testator. It is, under these circumstances, desirable to give time to rectify any of these errors, and to grant at first only a conditional certificate. Mr. Wood has mentioned that perhaps the Colonial system is not of so much importance in this country, owing to the greater portion of the land being held in large estates, and the relative cost

of conveyance not being of so much importance. I think that state of things is rapidly passing away. Certainly there is a tendency to afford people of small means the opportunity of acquiring an interest in the land. Our chief difficulties are in bringing the lands under the Act ; and, as to that, I think the Real Property Act, as administered in South Australia and other Colonies, goes a long way to produce unnecessary obstacles. I do not think the long advertisements are necessary. It would be a sufficient safeguard to serve notice upon the people in possession and on the owners and occupiers of adjoining lands, and when you have done that you have gone a long way to bring forward any persons likely to dispute the title. To show what may be done under the Acts I may mention a case of a sale of property of £2,000, which took place in South Australia by my agent. He sent to ask me whether I would take such a price. I said I would. At ten o'clock in the morning he saw the intending purchaser ; both parties saw a solicitor, the title was exhibited and accepted, the documents were executed and placed in the Registry Office, the money lodged in the bank, and the draft for the purchase-money was posted in less than three hours, the object being to catch the English mail. I can safely say this is not an isolated case, and that hundreds of similar instances might be cited.

Mr. ALEXANDER HAY (M.L.C., South Australia) : I regret that I was unable to be present in time to hear the paper read, but I did hear a good deal of what was said by my friend Mr. Thrupp. I was glad to see him take the ground he did, knowing the position he occupied at the time the Real Property Act was passed. Mr. Torrens, as I can bear witness, had a great deal of trouble and labour, and showed an immense amount of energy in procuring the passing of the Act. I was a member of the Legislature at the time, being one of the twenty-two who voted in the majority in the House of Assembly, and I remember with what pleasure I listened to Mr. Torrens' speech on that occasion. When Mr. Thrupp said the lawyers did not help, he said the truth. It would never do, they said, that a man should give up all the titles and get a piece of paper in return. I may mention that in some cases deeds had accumulated a foot high, even in the short time property had been changing hands in South Australia. The great object of the lawyers was that the deeds should never be given up. I must pay a high tribute to one or two lawyers. I think Mr. Thrupp will support me in saying that the then Attorney-General (Sir Richard Hanson), who was an eminent lawyer, gave Mr. Torrens a great

deal of assistance, and this was acknowledged by Mr. Torrens. Another great lawyer was the then Governor of the Colony, Sir R. G. Macdonnell, who made a number of suggestions, and quietly suggested how they should be framed. One or two others might be mentioned who also gave assistance. My own solicitor, afterwards a judge in South Australia, said to me, after the Act had been passed, "Mr. Hay, you are not going to bring your property under the Act?" I said I was very sorry to go against his views, but I did not think it was right to ask other people to adopt the Act and not to do so myself, and as a matter of fact, I and several gentlemen who had taken a prominent part in passing the Act set an example to others by placing valuable pieces of property under it. The lawyers were so much opposed to the system, that we had to create a number of agents to do the work. A man could come by rail in the morning to buy a piece of land and leave in the afternoon, the whole transaction being completed in the meantime, and having cost about two guineas or fifty shillings. That has been the real effect, and the result has been to raise the value of property—in some cases, especially small holdings, by 25 or 30 per cent. I know that in this country the cost of transferring a bit of property would, in hundreds of cases, amount to more than the property is worth. It was decided when the Act was passed, that all the land sold by the Government of South Australia should be placed under the Act, and the result has been that the larger proportion of landed property is now in that position. The principle of the Act is, "Don't let papers accumulate," and everyone gets a clean title. All this is done very cheaply, and there is no delay. Transactions that would take six months in England are done in six hours. I am satisfied that if the Real Property Act were adopted in this country the value of property would be considerably increased. It would enable a person who possessed a large estate, and who wished to part with a few acres, to do so without any great expense, and the effect would be in the direction of breaking up large estates. If a landlord is short of money he has to think of the cost of the mortgage; but with us a man might say, "I want a few thousand pounds," and the thing could be done in a few hours. The difference between the old state of things and the present is, in fact, that you can now transfer your property at a small expense and expeditiously.

Dr. W. R. PUGH; As a forty years' resident in Australia I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the facility with which property can be transferred under this system. I may mention, as

a case in point, that I was leaving Melbourne and wished to sell my house and land. I was appointed to sail by a vessel at one o'clock on the Monday morning. That morning an application was made to me on the subject. I met the party at the Bank of New South Wales. The bills were signed and the transfer of the property effected before 12 o'clock the same day. The bills were held in my bank as security, and also the deed, and I never heard there was any fault. Before I registered my property I had gone through the ordinary process of a legal purchase, paying about £60 for the proceeding. As my neighbour was encroaching on me I wished to stop him, but when we came to test the question there was not a single boundary line that could be established. I took my deeds to the Registrar, and with the assistance of a solicitor the matter was quickly settled at a small cost, and I got the deed under which I made the sale. I shall always be grateful to him.

Mr. SEBRIGHT GREEN: I wish to say a few words as a member of the Colony of Vancouver Island, which early adopted the Torrens system. I was one of a committee appointed to consider the working of the Act a few years after it had been in operation, and consequently may speak with some authority on the matter. I may say it worked quite as easily, and more effectually perhaps, than in Australia. Our titles, of course, were very young in that island, there being nothing but Crown lands, but transfers of land were constant. There were, however, disadvantages connected with the system, and occasionally there were frauds which could not be perpetrated without this system. I was reminded of an instance that happened to me by the last speaker telling us how he sold his property within a few hours of his leaving Australia. A gentleman came to me one Saturday, and was particularly anxious to have completed that afternoon a mortgage which a friend was ready to lend of four hundred dollars on some property. The deeds were brought and left in my hands, and I was perfectly satisfied with them. The money was lent, and the whole thing was concluded in less than an hour. It was too late, however, to register the incumbrance that afternoon, or to search for incumbrances, but we found afterwards that a prior incumbrance had been registered immediately before the office closed on Saturday. On Monday morning the owner of the land was on his way to San Francisco. In other respects the Act worked well. We were able to deal with property very quickly, and titles generally required very little investigation; but this did not operate against the lawyers. Conveyances were seldom executed without the intervention of a

lawyer—probably for the reason that a lawyer was responsible for seeing to incumbrances. I cannot, however, think that a Registration Act of this kind will ever be really workable in this country—titles are so old, and deeds have accumulated to such an extent. Of course, if an owner wants to convey, an owner might register, but we cannot ask a landlord who does not want to part with his property to register his title. The enormous expense must militate against the system here. The cost of conveyancing is being so rapidly brought down that I think we shall get on very well under the old system; but in a new country, commend me above all to the Torrens system.

Mr. M. H. DAVIES (Victoria): As one who has had to do for a considerable number of years with the working of the Act in Victoria, I can bear out what Mr. Wood has said. Nearly the whole of the Colonies thoroughly appreciate the Act, and if a poll were taken to-morrow I am sure that ninety-nine out of a hundred of the ratepayers of Victoria would express themselves favourable to it. It has been found by making certain alterations in the Act that the titles are made perfectly clear, and the effect generally has been to facilitate the dealing with lands. The public like the Act because the titles are so clear. The certificate speaks for itself. In the next place, the transaction is done so quickly. In nineteen out of twenty ordinary dealings the certificate could be issued to the purchaser the next day. Besides this, the proceeding is so inexpensive. Apart from the public gain, I may mention that the lawyers have not suffered much, if at all. As a practising solicitor, I am none the poorer, I believe, from the operation of the Act, for, as is generally the case, the decreased fees have led to increased transactions. While in London you would not register a mortgage except for a large amount; the general custom is to register mortgages in Victoria even when given to secure small advances. Thus, although lawyers get less for each transaction, there are three or four times the number of transactions there were. I cannot but think that the Act would operate beneficially in this country, but on that point, being a comparative stranger here, I speak with some diffidence. I may remind you that the Act is purely optional in Victoria, and nobody need bring his land under the Act, but he has full liberty, of course, should he think fit, to do so.

Mr. S. J. WILDE: Having had considerable experience of the transfer of land, I may say that out of some hundreds of transactions I only know of two in which the titles were bad. The cases

of bad title arise, not where there has been constant purchase and sale, but where property has gone by descent, and has been in the family perhaps for generations. In the Colonies there is not much difficulty about boundaries, which, as a rule, are straight lines; but in this country the boundaries run in and out in every kind of way, which would make considerable difficulty in applying the Act to this country. Again, in England things go back so much further, whereas in the Colonies you cannot go back to any remote period in the investigation of a title. This would add to the difficulties, and shows that what you can do in the Colonies you are not always able to do in the Old Country.

Mr. ALFRED CHANDLER (New South Wales): The Torrens Act is quite as much used in New South Wales as in the other Colonies. I have much to do with mortgages and property, and always preferred to effect a mortgage on property registered under the Act rather than on property under the old titles. The Act is a great advantage to Building Societies and other kindred institutions. When a transfer is made under the old system of registration two or three months are required to examine the titles, but the new system allows of a transfer being effected in a few hours. I myself have sold and transferred a piece of land between nine o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon, the actual transfer having only occupied two hours. I cannot see what objection there can be to the adoption of the Torrens Act in this country, as in my opinion the more obscure the title, the more necessity exists for placing such property under Torrens' Act, which would settle all technical difficulties once and for ever.

Mr. J. R. MOSSE (late of Ceylon): I have lived in the United States, Canada, Mauritius, and Ceylon, and am acquainted with the system of land registration in all of them. In Nova Scotia land registration is very simple indeed. Every deed is obliged to be registered, and when a deed is brought into the Registrar's office the time and date are carefully endorsed on the face of it. They are very particular about priority of registration. In Mauritius the priority of claim to an estate is also noted. The Registrar is compelled to give the sum of £10,000 as security, out of which to give compensation in the event of a wrong decision. The sum is held for ten years after the Registrar resigns the office. The same system of registration exists in Ceylon. As a proof of the cheapness of the system in Canada, I may mention that the cost of the transfer of a house worth £700, which I sold, was only £1.

Mr. H. LIGGINS (of Antigua) pointed out the difference in the cases

of new Colonies, like Australia, and old Colonies, like the West Indies, and said: There is no need to apply the Torrens Act to the latter. There they live under laws formulated by their ancestors in this country, and those laws are quite suitable for their purposes.

The CHAIRMAN: On behalf of the meeting I wish to express our thanks to Mr. J. D. Wood for a paper for which, I am sure, we are very much indebted. Mr. Wood has said that his subject was a dry one, but the discussion has proved that the subject is not a dry one. It has, indeed, furnished us with a very remarkable discussion. In filling in the names of their respective Colonies against the list of speakers I have been surprised to see how representative they were of all parts of the Empire: two were from South Australia, two from Victoria, one from British Columbia, one from New South Wales, one from Newfoundland, one from Ceylon, and one from the West Indies, while there was only one speaker from the Mother Country. I will not enter into the question further than to remark that, if the complicated transactions respecting land in this old country would not admit of past dealings with it being registered, it might be enacted that, after a certain date, all future transactions should be registered, and then, with a period of limitation of twenty years, a complete system of titles by registration could be established by the end of that period.

Mr. J. D. Wood, in reply, said: I will express no opinion on the point whether the Torrens system can be applied to England. I may, however, perhaps mention that in the course of a recent conversation with my friend Mr. Carter, the first Commissioner of Titles in Victoria, he expressed the opinion that probably it might be applied to country lands, but that it would be a very difficult matter to apply it to a town like London, where land is cut up into small parcels of very irregular outline. He mentioned that in a walk he had just taken along the Strand he had noticed that the sites of some houses which had been just pulled down were of the most eccentric shapes, and that moreover some of the houses projected over other houses, so that if certificates of title were granted it would be necessary to state in one of them that the area of land described in it extended only a certain distance above the pavement, and in another that the area was of such and such dimensions up to a certain height, when it became greater. Mr. Wilde has referred to conveyances of land in New Zealand, and I may enliven the dulness of this discussion by relating an anecdote told me by my friend, the late Dr. Evans, illustrating the law of real property among the Maories. They had of course no title deeds, for as they

had no sheep they could have no parchments, and even if they had had parchments, as they were not acquainted with writing they could not have written upon them. A Maori chief was once explaining to Dr. Evans, whom he came to consult as a lawyer, the nature of his claims to a certain piece of land, to which he deduced title through a certain other chief, whose name I forget, but whom I will call Porirua. Dr. Evans told his client that he thought that the title was made out quite clearly as far as Porirua, but that he did not clearly see how Porirua's title became vested on him. Whereupon the chief, patting his stomach, replied: "I have eaten him; I am Porirua." Such was the Maori law of merger. One speaker has said that it would be a hardship to compel people to bring their land under a Transfer of Land Act. In the Colonies, however, there is no compulsion in the case of land alienated by the Crown before a Transfer of Land Act came into operation. If a person is satisfied with his title to land he need not bring it under the Act, and it may be transferred or otherwise dealt with under the same system of conveyancing as prevails in England. Mr. Wood concluded by exhibiting a series of documents lent by Sir Samuel Davenport, comprising certificates of title, transfers, and mortgages under the Real Property Act of South Australia, and by thanking the audience for their attention.

EMIGRATION TO THE COLONIES.

By FREDERICK YOUNG, Esq.

Read on Friday, June 11, 1886, Sir HENRY BARKLY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., in the Chair.

THE CHAIRMAN: In the absence of the Duke of Manchester, I am unexpectedly called upon to take the chair this afternoon. However, my services are always at the disposal of the Royal Colonial Institute. I have great pleasure in calling upon Mr. Young to read his paper.

Mr. FREDERICK YOUNG: I ought to explain that the papers read on these occasions are intended to be short, and that the remarks and suggestions I have to make are meant rather as a text for discussion than as a treatment of the subject in full. I hope there are many gentlemen present, particularly Colonial gentlemen, who will take part in the discussion. Without further preface I will proceed to read my paper, which is as follows:—

Three suggestive, and somewhat synonymous words express the idea of settling people on the waste places of the earth—

“EMIGRATION,” “COLONISATION,” and “TRANSPLANTATION.”

A beneficent Providence has given to the British nation an immense area of unoccupied land beyond the seas; and a redundant population and a great accumulation of capital at home.

It is an axiom of political economy that land, labour, and capital are the three elements of national wealth.

John Stuart Mill, a great authority, has said:—

“There need be no hesitation in affirming that Colonisation, in the present state of the world, is the very best affair of business in which the capital of an old and wealthy country can possibly engage.”

In his “Art of Colonisation,” Edward Gibbon Wakefield, the eminent founder of South Australia and of New Zealand, remarks: “It is necessary, and very interesting, to observe, that Colonisation has a tendency to increase employment for capital and labour at home. When a Hampshire peasant emigrates to Australia, he very likely enables an operative to live in Lancashire and Yorkshire. Besides making food in the Colony for himself, he makes some more to send home for the manufacturer, who, in his turn, makes clothes or implements for the colonist.”

It is certainly surprising that the expression of these concur-

rent views of thoughtful writers and profound philosophers have produced so little effect. In spite of the remarkable peculiarity of the position of the British Empire for making them practicable and successful, as well as the aptitude of the British race for transplantation—notwithstanding the splendid opportunities which are afforded by a country like England for their adoption, as well as the inestimable benefits which must accrue from the due and proper apportionment over the Empire of the three elements of national wealth to which I have alluded, it is astonishing that no attempt, on an adequate scale, to establish a national system of colonisation has yet been recognised by the Government and people of this country.

From time to time, it is true, certain fluctuating, spasmodic, and, in their way, useful efforts have been made through the intermittent but unsystematic aid of both Home and Colonial Governments, by means of speculative companies, benevolent associations, and private individuals, to plant out a comparatively small portion of the ever-increasing, redundant population of the Mother Country in the freer atmosphere and fairer fields of her splendid Colonial domain. But valuable as all these various agencies have undoubtedly been in aiding in the development of the Colonies, they have, in the aggregate, succeeded more largely in benefiting individuals than the State to an extent that, to its incalculable advantage, might have been the case, by its undertaking, long ago, a national system of colonisation. Such a system, if conducted on wise and prudent principles, would, by promoting the expansion of its trade, have immensely increased the wealth and prosperity of the whole Empire.

From causes, on which there is a wide difference of both educated and uneducated opinion, the Mother Country has been suffering—acutely from a depression of trade for a long time past. In fact, the period of this depression has endured so long as to be almost unparalleled in the experience of practical business men, and it continues up to this day with a persistent intensity which perplexes and alarms numerous classes, who have been long looking in vain for signs of returning prosperity. It is no part of my present purpose to do more than merely refer to this subject, for the purpose of pointing out one golden pathway for lifting us out of the rut of almost chronic depression in which we have been plunged—one road which would give a real substantial impulse to our commerce, and to a consequent revival of prosperity—one remedy for the present unparalleled depression of trade. To enable this remedy to be put into practice, substantial capital

must be found. It is the nation that must find it ; and it is the nation that would derive enormous profit from its judicious investment.

I hold that we can no longer be startled by the largeness of any amount required for any national object, since we have become familiarised to proposals deliberately contemplated by the Government of the country for drawing on the national exchequer for fifty or one hundred millions sterling in connection with Land Purchase Bills for Ireland.

To my idea, a national system of State colonisation should consist in the transplantation, under a most careful and judicious system of selection, and a thoroughly efficient and sound organisation, of large communities of fit people, from the redundant stock of the Mother Country to new and suitable areas in the various Colonies. The principle to be kept clearly and constantly in view is the union in proper proportions of capital, labour, and land. This is the problem to be solved. It ought to be—it could be—worked out by a thorough co-operation between the Mother Country and the Colonies. It would pay them both.

Have we ever considered for a moment the fact of the enormous stimulus to trade, both at home and beyond the seas, the moving of large masses of men, and women, and children from one part of the empire to the other would create ? The demand for outfit, and food, and clothing ; the employment of ships, with all their multifarious manufactured requirements before they left our shores ; the large necessities to be supplied on their reaching their destination, creating profitable employment to those already there ? New towns, when founded, inevitably become centres of new trade and commerce, both to older contiguous towns as well as to more distant places beyond them.

Such are the bases of my arguments to prove the profitable nature of the investment and expenditure of national capital in a State system of colonisation. We spend millions in creating and perpetuating pauperism at home, with the calmest national equanimity. It is time to open our eyes to the consideration of whether some of these millions might not be spent in a way far wiser and well.

In early life I was a strong supporter of what was called the Wakefieldian system of colonisation, from having heard from the lips of its author the defence of the plan he propounded. The principle advocated by Mr. Wakefield was, that a certain proportion of every acre of waste colonial land sold should be absolutely set apart to be

expended in emigration, for the distinct purpose of planting population upon it. When the self-governing Colonies were subsequently given their waste lands absolutely without control from the Mother Country, it suited them to repudiate Wakefield's system, which he regarded as fundamental, and to use the land fund derived from their sale to other purposes; and they only appropriated certain portions of the Colonial revenue, as it occasionally suited them, to the importation of labour by means of assisted emigration on no defined system, but varying in different Colonies both in its principle and its application.

I confess that many years of study, reflection, and experience have led me more than ever to the conclusion that the main features of Wakefield's system were sound; and in my opinion it has been an unfortunate thing that they were ever repudiated and abandoned, as well for the Colonies as for the Mother Country. It is, however, now too late to alter all this. But while regretting what has been done, another plan may be devised which may remedy lost opportunities, and vastly benefit the Colonies themselves as well as Great Britain, if the former can only be induced to co-operate cordially with the latter, in a plan for properly adjusting their separate disproportion of labour and of land.

It is said that the value of every adult labourer is computed in the United States of America to be at least £100. Taking this estimate of our astute cousins on the other side of the Atlantic as correct, here is an ample margin to encourage arrangements for the transplantation of labour between the Mother Country and her Colonies. Like mercy,

“It is twice blessed;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.”

There are many things to be done, and many details to be dealt with, before a really sound national system of colonisation can be carried into effect.

One of the first points to be adopted is the systematic instruction of the rising generation in all the Board schools throughout the country in the history, geography, and resources of all the Colonies of the British Empire. It was well said the other day by Mr. Goschen that he wished every Board school boy and girl in London might be taken to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. I heartily endorse his wish. This beautiful display of the unrivalled collection of the products of our magnificent Colonies is replete with instruction, and is of the highest interest to every British-born subject of Her Majesty's dominions. It is, also, the greatest “eye-opener”

England has ever seen, for the education of her people at home.

If the children in our schools were properly instructed with respect to the Colonies, there would cease to be that crass ignorance which has hitherto prevailed, when they became men and women, and they would long to go to the various Colonies when they found they could not get on well at home, instead of being so frequently retarded from thinking of it through the fear which is fostered by ignorance and prejudice.

There is another question of vital importance in connection with any system of State-aided colonisation. It is this: thousands of already properly instructed people, whose theoretical acquaintance with the Colonies would have thus been secured in their youth, might earnestly desire to better their condition by emigrating, but who would find it quite impracticable to meet the cost themselves to enable them to do so. A practical method of assisting them would be the following, which would stimulate colonisation, quite apart from, and independently of, the larger process I have suggested for dealing with the whole land and labour question on a comprehensive scale. I would suggest a national system of cheap through tickets, at one uniform tariff, which would carry every adult emigrant once to any one of the great groups of Colonies to which his own choice would incline him to proceed. No free passages should be granted at all. To encourage self-reliance and self-help, I would issue passage tickets to every adult, who is prepared to pay the sum of £2, to any one of the self-governing Colonies of the Empire, leaving to his own choice where he wishes to emigrate. An agreement would necessarily have been previously made between each of the said Colonies and the Home Government, to pay between them, in fairly arranged proportions, the difference between the £2 and the total amount of passage money required.

Thus, if the passage money to Canada is £5, and the intending emigrant is required to pay £2, the Home and Canadian Governments would pay between them the extra £3. So, if the emigrant desired to go to the Cape Colony, and he paid £2, the balance of, say, £7 10s., would be divided in the same way. Or again, if he wished to proceed to any Colony of the Australasian group, he would be entitled to demand a ticket, in exchange for a payment of £2, to convey him there, the Home and Australasian Governments arranging the division of the extra £13 between them. Such a system of assisted passages to the Colonies could not fail to be nationally advantageous, as facilitating in a mutual

way, between the Mother Country and the Colonies, the profitable adjustment of labour to land, to which, I have already pointed out, the Americans attach so much pecuniary value, for our guidance and example.

A national colonisation bureau, as a separate department of the Home Government, and presided over by a Cabinet Minister, would have to be provided, and would have branches in such convenient centres as London and Liverpool, with the necessary establishment of officials and clerks.

Such a bureau would, among other things, comprise a spacious building on the scale of some of our great railway stations, with a grand central hall, round which would be compartments representing the various groups of Colonies, and a series of pigeon-holes in connection with them, under headed notices of Canada, the Cape Colony, South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, New Zealand, &c.

These pigeon-holes would be subject to being either open or shut for months together, according to the requirements and desire of the respective Colonies for the time being, to receive fresh additions to their population ; and the consequent and proper communication of their wishes to that effect with the Colonisation Department of the Government at Home.

The necessary machinery having been provided of a great national Colonisation bureau, every intending colonist, having qualified himself by previous knowledge, supplied to him through the various channels of information, by the new and fresh facilities which are contemplated in the future for instructing the minds of the people, and thoroughly educating them on Colonial subjects, would thus proceed. He would first have to ascertain that he was qualified to emigrate under such regulations as might be prescribed for that purpose, between the Home and respective Colonial Governments. This done, he would, as soon as he had provided himself with the necessary £2 per adult for himself and his family, have nothing more to do than to present himself, whenever he liked, at the Central Bureau, and then and there demand his proper number of tickets to take him to whatever Colony he had previously determined to proceed, provided he found the ticket pigeon-hole of that Colony open on his arrival. The attendant official would have simply to issue the tickets precisely in the same manner as the railway ticket clerk issues tickets indiscriminately for places like Dover or Ramsgate, Birmingham or Liverpool, Edinburgh, Dublin, or Glasgow. He would have no power whatever to persuade an

emigrant to go to Canada who wished to go to Australia. The fixed arrangements previously entered into between the Home Government and the various Colonial Governments would absolutely prevent the possibility of any influence being exercised in either one or other special direction. The intending colonist himself would be perfectly and entirely free to make his own unfettered selection. All that might possibly happen to him might be that when he came to the Bureau to claim his ticket for the particular Colony of his choice, he might find the pigeon-hole closed. In which case he would have either to wait for perhaps weeks or months, as the case might be, until it was open once more, or, as an alternative, if he wished it, demand his ticket for some other Colony whose door he found invitingly open, instead.

We pride ourselves on being a great nation. I have sketched very briefly the mere outlines of a great national work. Something on a large and comprehensive scale is imperatively demanded to relieve the gigantic pressure of an overwhelming population at home and to people the vast waste lands of our Colonies, for their profit and advantage.

Our increase at home is nearly 400,000 per annum. With all the accumulated agencies at work, both public and private, to diminish it by encouraging migration from our shores, the amount of emigration of British-born subjects during the year 1885 was 207,644, of which, to our serious national loss, 137,687 proceeded to foreign lands, and do not settle as they ought to do under our own flag.

The work of colonisation on such a scale as I have indicated is one which perhaps would be undertaken by a National Federal Government for the Empire. Under a system of Imperial Federation it might be accomplished. It would be a project essentially paying to the nation. By it our national prosperity would, in reality, advance "by leaps and bounds."

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN : I am sure we have all listened with deep interest to Mr. Young's paper. There are few gentlemen who for many years past have paid more attention to the subject of emigration than has Mr. Young, or who have taken a warmer and more disinterested interest in it. The Institute, of which he has so long been one of the chief props and supports, has always taken the warmest interest in the subject of directing emigration from this country to the British Colonies, instead of to foreign countries. It appears to

me the suggestions Mr. Young has thrown out in his paper, and which I have now heard for the first time, contain a great deal that is likely to be productive of good practical results. It is not, however, for me to pronounce an opinion so much as to invite others to favour us with their views.

Mr. J. F. GARRICK, C.M.G. (Agent-General for Queensland) : I am sure we are all very much obliged to Mr. Young for the able and interesting paper that he has read. I can quite endorse the remarks of our chairman that there is nobody in this country who has devoted more attention to this very interesting subject than has Mr. Young, and I believe there are few who are as capable of giving a good and sound opinion, or of advising a practical scheme as he is. I do not intend to offer any observation on the particular scheme that may be suggested by the paper, but to offer a few remarks on the work Queensland has done for emigration since she became a Colony. The subject of emigration is one which is particularly pressing itself on the public mind just now, for whatever may be the cause—on that there may be different opinions, but of the fact there can be no doubt—for a long time past there has been a serious depression in the trade of the country, and as a result there is a large amount of unemployed labour. By the side of this redundancy of labour we have, singularly enough, a most effective display of the resources of the great Colonies of this country. As Agent-General, and also as Executive Commissioner, to one of the youngest and one of the most enterprising of the Australian Colonies, I feel a little hesitation in saying that I am surprised at the grand display the Colonies of this Empire have succeeded in making, but there are very many who will support me in that remark. You have, then, this depression of trade and consequent over-supply of labour, and you have, at the same time, a signal display of the resources of the Colonies. The question is how to bring these two things together—that is, how to put the unemployed labour of this country on the unused lands in the Colonies of the Southern Seas and of the Dominion of Canada. This the paper attempts to deal with, and I am not going to discuss the question, but I may remark that to bring these two things together, there is a serious point to consider, viz., the capital that is necessary to do it. In the system suggested by Mr. Young you will perceive that that capital is not to be the private individual's—and here comes in the new departure—but State capital, either of this country or the combined capital of this country and the Colony to which the emigrants may go. I may point out that what Mr. Young has suggested has been practically

done by the Colony I have the honour to represent. We have adopted a different system with reference to our emigrants. Mr. Young's system would be to supply the capital of the State or of the State and Colony combined. We know capital and labour are wanted. It would be idle to send out the labour unless there is capital to employ it. This would be simply transplanting the grievances under which you labour to the Colonies, and reproducing them in an extremely intolerable form. There is nothing to be watched more carefully than that we do not accumulate in our Colonies any considerable amount of unemployed labour, for there is no man who cries out so loudly or who writes to his friends more vigorously and pertinaciously than the emigrant who has left with the notion that he will find the streets paved with gold, and yet who on his arrival finds a difficulty in getting employment. I find you don't get as much thanks from 10,000 well-served people as you may get blame from 100 who are not well-served—in other words, if out of 10,000 emigrants you have 100 too many, you will hear more bad news from the latter than you will hear good news from 10,000 who have succeeded in making themselves prosperous. You must always be careful, therefore, that the quantity of labour you send out does not exceed the requirements of the market. We have a vast quantity of rich land—vast undeveloped resources, and what we have to do is to bring them under the notice of capitalists in this country who are from time to time seeking investments for their capital. We have found them ever ready to give a reasonable ear provided that we can show them that there is something into which money can safely go. We have also to do something on the part of the State. We have to bring these great areas of land into connection with our ports and centres of population. It would be idle to have these resources without such connections. They might as well be in the Arctic Sea. Roads, railways, telegraphs—these are all State work. We have succeeded in getting the capital on ordinary terms from this country, and when we have got the capital you have sent us the labour. Thus labour and capital are brought together. That is the system under which we have worked, and on which we have acted with no illiberal spirit. As to Queensland work in landing emigrants, I find that during the twenty-five years we have had an existence as a Colony, we have sent from this country to Queensland 170,000 people, and have paid for sending them there out of the State emigration fund the sum of £2,835,000. You will admit that this is no small work for a Colony which, twenty-five years ago, had 26,000 people, and you will admit that

they have done their share in bringing labour and capital together. That this expenditure is not stopping you will perceive when I tell you that we have spent close on £250,000 a year during the past five years in planting our countrymen on this side of the water in the Colony of Queensland, for which we have taken out 72,143 souls ; and in the nine months from July, 1885, to March 31, we spent £128,153. Mr. Young said there should be a certain proportion of the waste lands dedicated to the use of emigrants. It does not matter much, I think, whether it be the proceeds of the waste lands or not. All that this country wants—and we have answered that want—is that we should spend a reasonable proportion of our income in introducing people for this country. I have always thought that there might be State emigration with much of the money spent on sustaining the poor, but emigrants must be taken at the point before they become paupers. You must not wait till a man becomes a pauper and then send him to us. I have always thought that a State system of emigration would be a grand thing for this country. When you remember that we have lands in Australia and New Zealand as rich as those of the United States, that every person planted with us becomes one of your best customers, and that by spending a little money you might relieve your market of redundant labour, I think you could not do better than transfer some of the population from places where they can scarcely keep body and soul together to places where they may not only, by thrift and industry, be comfortable, but may acquire some of the luxuries of life.

Mr. A. WILMOT (Cape Colony) : The Cape Colony is not much advertised, and therefore not much known. It is a country containing not fewer than 236,000 square miles of magnificent land, and is populated by a million and a quarter souls, only 340,000 of whom are whites. We have not less than 1,600 miles of railway connecting the far interior with our seaports. The great want of the Colony is people, and in that respect we meet the want of England, who seeks a home for her people. I was glad to hear the excellent remarks made by Mr. Young in his able paper ; but as regards the scheme he put forward there are certain points to which I take exception. It would never do to give tickets to Dick, Tom, and Harry. You must have the proper sort of people to send out. It is worse than useless to send the wrong people—a curse to the Colonies, and a curse to the people who go. We want not only people but capital. You cannot irrigate and develop the soil—no matter how rich it is—without capital, and that is the reason why

the schemes of Mr. Arnold White in connection with the Colonies are extremely practicable. Only the other day we heard the details of the scheme under which fifty persons were being sent out to form a settlement in Cape Colony. It is a scheme such as that which will have a practical chance of success. These people are to pay back in instalments the money that is advanced to them, and which in turn will go to send out other settlers. I am glad to find that these plans are being thoroughly ventilated at the present time. A practical and statesmanlike mind must be brought to bear on the subject, and let us hope that the scheme that is ultimately adopted will deserve and receive the hearty co-operation of the Colonies and of the Mother Country.

Sir SAMUEL DAVENPORT (South Australia): I would like to thank Mr. Young for his interesting and useful and able paper. I have not had my mind directed to the subject in a way that would enable me to discuss his plans very fully, but, in the theories he lays down, so far as my convictions go, I greatly accord with him. I think the suggestion he makes with regard to the establishment of a national institution and of a Minister is one of eminent importance. It would give the question great prominence, and in the condition in which Great Britain now finds herself would not, I think, be permitted to fail. Mr. Young has referred to Mr. Wakefield and the theory on which the Colony in which he was interested was founded. I was early in the Colony, and from what I have seen can bear out fully what Mr. Young says as to the utility and good sense of the system.

Mr. F. W. PENNEFATHER (New Zealand): It would ill become so young a colonist as myself to criticise the principles laid down by Mr. Young in his able and interesting paper; but there are one or two matters of detail on which I may be permitted to touch. First of all, with regard to the idea of the Colonial Governments paying part of the money which is to be the reduced price of the tickets to the Colonies generally, I think that is a dangerous principle. It is not merely a question of the intending emigrants bringing capital, but there is also the point whether the Colonial Governments would consent to their money being spent on the bringing in of people who had not been selected in any way by the Agent-General or others. It often happens, as we know, that young gentlemen—who are about the least fitted in the world to be colonists—have tickets given them by uncles or relatives who are anxious to get rid of them. Some have capital, or, still worse, have annuities, which are regularly sent out to them. They are simply a misery to them-

selves and the Colonies. I should very much regret, as a colonist to see any of the money of the colonists given towards bringing out such undesirable emigrants as these. It would be necessary, I think, to establish some process of selection, either by the Agents-General or others. Mr. Young constantly used the word colonisation rather than emigration. I suppose he used the word advisedly, and that his idea is to bring out large bodies, or comparatively large bodies, to form settlements. I venture to think that, in several of our Colonies, the time for that has passed—that we have now reached a stage when, instead of bringing out large bodies to settle on uninhabited tracts of territory, the only possible plan is for a man to come out as a pure emigrant, and work for others until he has obtained that knowledge of the soil and climate which is necessary for success. Another question is, whether there is land in every Colony at the present time suitable for emigrants coming out in large numbers. I do not think that in New Zealand there is. Shortly before I left I had a conversation with the present Minister of Crown Lands. I asked him what lands there were at present available, and he said that the only Crown Lands which are being thrown open for selection are dense bush. That requires special knowledge of the country before it can be turned to any account. It would require several pounds an acre to clear the land, and I am afraid that any large body of people taking up a large tract of bush land, and looking forward to results, would be disappointed for a long time to come. I cannot, of course, speak as regards the other Colonies.

LORD BRABAZON: I came here with the intention of listening rather than of speaking, and I have been very much interested and instructed by the remarks of the eminent colonists who have addressed us this afternoon. I think that the idea of State colonisation seems to be decidedly making way. There are no doubt here and there objectors, but as a general rule the objections are based on a wrong supposition. It is the opinion of a good many that State-directed colonisation means what is usually understood by State-aided emigration. By State-aided emigration the public usually understands the sending out of men without selection to our Colonies, in any numbers, without any inquiry as to character or capability or physical acquirements, and the placing of them upon our Colonies without inquiring whether there is a demand for them or not. State-directed colonisation—which the association of which I have the honour to be chairman desires—is a perfectly different thing. We desire that the greatest care should be taken

in the selection of those who are sent out from this country—that no man or woman should be sent out without having first obtained the permission of the Agent of the Colony to go there. If, therefore, any individual should go out, say, to New Zealand under the auspices of our association, or in connection with it, and he should turn out to be not a desirable character, or if, when too late, it should be discovered that there was no fitting land for him, the fault or the mistake would be that of the representative of New Zealand entirely. I was very much pleased the other day when we had a meeting in this room of our organisation to hear Sir Francis D. Bell speak favourably of the scheme, and I am very pleased again to-day to hear Mr. Garrick speak favourably also in a certain sense of the idea. Sir Charles Tupper has already given his views in public as to the favourable anticipations he entertained in regard to the carrying out of some such scheme. We have had, then, more or less favourable views on the subject from the representatives of New Zealand, Queensland, and Canada, and I think the public utterances of the Governor of Western Australia may be taken as favourable to the system of colonisation. There are at this moment Colonies which are favourable to the scheme, and others less so, but if ever we meet with opposition from the Colonies it is usually under the impression that we shall send out men to compete with their labour markets. We do not wish to do anything of the sort. We say that every man who settles on the land, so far from competing with the labour market, or the tradesmen of the country, will, in a few years, be obliged himself to employ labour and to employ the tradesman, and that he will, therefore, be increasing the demand for labour; and unless the working classes of the Colonies have much less intelligence than I give them credit for, when they once begin to know what really is our scheme, we shall find, instead of opposition, most cordial support. As is known to many of you who take an interest in the subject, Lord Granville, a few months ago, received a deputation from our association, which laid before him our whole case, and submitted in print our scheme of colonisation. We thought we had thoroughly acquainted his lordship with our views, yet—most extraordinary thing—we must have been so inexplicit that his lordship did not go away with proper ideas on the subject, for the questions he wrote to the Colonies asking for information were such that, had he wished to receive a refusal, they could not have been drawn up in a better way. He never once mentioned the idea of colonisation, and never once mentioned the idea of placing every

man on the land. The whole of the questions were as to whether the Colonies could receive an addition of working mechanics. Working men reading these questions would at once naturally come to the conclusion that it was the system to which the Home Government in its difficulties usually resorted of getting rid of people by throwing them on the Colonies. We wanted to reverse that, and we much regret that our desires have not been expressed by Lord Granville. Colonisation is not a new thing. Lady Gordon Cathcart has been very successful in colonising in Canada some of her tenants from the Western Islands, and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts has been likewise successful in colonising a much more difficult class, namely, artisans and workmen from the East End of London. I lay great stress on this latter fact, because one would think that if there is one class in the country less fitted than another to become colonists in Manitoba it would be working men from the East End. When I was in Canada last year I had interviews with the late and present Ministers of Agriculture for the Dominion. A change of Ministry was taking place, and I had the great advantage of seeing both of them in the same room at the same time. I laid our scheme before them, and asked them what were their objections. They hesitated for a short time, and then said, "Really, we don't know that we can find any objections." I was very much pleased at that. I then saw the Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, who also said he saw no objections. Afterwards I saw some of the settlers themselves, and asked them the same question. They also saw no objections. I said, "Now, do you mean to say that no man fails who comes out?" The reply was, "No, we do not mean that; but what we do say is that no man fails who has health and has grit in him." They did not say that money was necessary. On the contrary, they told me that the men who did fail were either the men who came out with no intention of working, or those who came out with a good deal of capital at their back and thought they knew how to cultivate the soil. They told me that those who succeeded were those who had no money and no experience, but who would lay themselves out in order to obtain work and wages from neighbouring farmers, and who, by the time they had put by a sufficient sum to set up for themselves, knew what was the proper system of culture. Our scheme has met that difficulty so far that we propose there should be training farms, and as far as the Government of the Dominion of Canada is concerned, it will grant 900 acres to any persons who will go and establish a training farm upon which those who choose to learn agriculture,

and who are willing to work, could place themselves under instruction. I hope I have shown you that, as far as this association is concerned, we have drawn up a practical plan. I may add that those who care to know anything further will find all the details in a little pamphlet which I have written, and which may be purchased in the Exhibition, and in the Blue Book on Emigration lately published by the Government.

General LOWRY, C.B.: After the very practical suggestions to which we have listened, following the excellent paper by Mr. Young, I feel there is little to add, and in anything I have to say I speak more as an old soldier than anything else. I commanded a regiment in British North America for eight or nine years, and in that time left behind me in that country over 400 men, most of them doing well, and having incomes of from £50 to £350 a year. I hear of some of them still. These men had no means, and no education beyond what they picked up in the regimental schools, but they have proved a credit to their regiment, to the Mother Country, and the Colony. I have ever since felt the deepest interest in people going from this country to the Colonies, and I feel that if they are at all likely men and desire to succeed their prosperity is assured. We are deeply indebted to the gentlemen who have spoken this afternoon, and especially to the Agent-General for Queensland, for his admirable and practical address. He spoke of sending out people stricken by poverty. In that respect he was to some extent answered by Mr. Pennefather, who spoke of the detriment of sending out men with annuities and means. It comes very much to what Sir Charles Napier said—"Some men attain success by interest, and some by good luck, but by far the greatest number by commencing life without having a shilling in the world." If this subject be taken up by the Mother Country and by the Colonies as it should be, we shall arrive at a result which must be of the greatest possible advantage to England and to the children whom she sends forth. We have to thank the Government for doing something. We have to thank them for the little effort of establishing an Emigration Office. I hope the time will come when in addition to the Home Secretary and the Colonial Secretary, we shall have a Secretary for Greater Britain, and that we shall see bound together in one complete whole the Mother Country and her great Colonies. We have heard of late a great deal about the land which—with all her faults—I love most dearly—my own native land of Ireland. I read with pleasure the words of Lord Carnarvon, that, of all her faults, the greatest was her poverty! We do not

want to send to the Colonies only of our poorest. From what I have seen, both as an owner of property in Ireland, and as the commander of a regiment one half of whom were Irish and the other half English and Scotch—and who for years agreed and worked well and happily together—I look upon the blending of the three peoples across the seas—ay, even the poorest of Ireland with the poorest of England and the crofters of Scotland—as one of the surest possible steps towards the solution of the great question of the true union of the future of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and the Colonies. Do not despair of any land and people. Incite your Government, and your brother colonists who are meeting here under the happy auspices of this Exhibition, to build up some such system or arrangement as that sketched by my friend Mr. Young to-day. He has thrown out something which you may build upon; and I think there could be no better time than the present, met as we are to take stock of the vast resources of our Colonies, to consider how we can make our common Empire greater and more profitable to all her sons in the future than in the past.

Mr. F. GOODLiffe (Cape Colony): I recollect that several years ago, when the Royal Colonial Institute sent a deputation to Lord Granville, his lordship told them that should any Colony desire to leave the alliance, there was no desire on the part of the Mother Country to prevent her doing so—that the door was open to her. That statement, which has since been contradicted, burned itself into my memory. Since that time public opinion on these questions has grown greatly, and I hope the views of the minister have grown in proportion. Could it ever have been believed in those days that the Colonies would send to this country the admirable productions we see under this roof, and which make us say, “Is it possible these things are made in the Colonies?” Inasmuch as the questions we are now discussing must be carried out by alliance with the Mother Country, there never surely was such an opportunity as this of laying our views before the people of the different Colonies. I consider that unless a colonist is furnished with something to give him a start—with something beyond his mere labour—he has but a poor chance. It may not be so in all the Colonies, but certainly in my opinion that is the case in the Cape of Good Hope and Natal. This opens the still arger question, Where is the money to come from? Are we to take no one by the hand except those who have capital? Many of these points require to be discussed with great deliberation. We know that the Colonies as a whole require labour—sometimes skilled labour, sometimes mere manual labour—but

what are their actual needs no one knows so well as the colonists themselves.

Mr. R. G. HALIBURTON, Q.C. : After an absence of some years from England, I am glad to find that the Royal Colonial Institute is still striving to force this important subject on the attention of the public. Just before I left England, in 1883, I lectured at Manchester on "The Loss to the Empire and to British Trade through Emigration to Foreign Countries," a subject which no one seems to have thoroughly investigated. I am now speaking mainly from memory. I find that only two persons have made the money value of an emigrant the subject of a careful inquiry. One, a German authority, Dr. Engel, calculates the value of an emigrant by estimating the cost of rearing, educating, and fitting him out. The average value of property brought by each emigrant is estimated by another writer at one hundred and fifty pounds, to which he adds the average value of each emigrant, eleven hundred and twenty-five dollars, and he calculates that in twelve and a half years emigration to the United States had been worth more than five billions of dollars, or more than one million of dollars per day. Another authority—the late Dr. Farr, of the Registrar-General's Office, who, strange to say, begins at the point where the other leaves off—in a paper of his in 1853, estimated the value of the emigrant by the productive power of his labour after arriving at his destination, omitting the consideration of the cost of rearing, educating and fitting out the emigrant. Even taking this limited view of the value of an emigrant, which he puts down at £159, he calculates that up to 1853 we had made "a gift to the world of between one and two billions of pounds." What the Empire loses cannot be measured even by these figures, which only refer to estimates—one based on the cost of rearing and fitting out an emigrant, and the other on the value of his labour as a producer. These writers lose sight of a point of vast moment to our trade and our future, for we lose almost as much by sending out of the Empire a consumer as we do in losing a producer. From 1815 to 1883 we had sent over five and a half millions of emigrants to the United States, who by natural increase now amount to over eight and a half millions. Our total trade with them is only £2 10s. per head. Had they gone to Australia it would have been £18 per head. The annual loss, therefore, to British trade from these emigrants going to the United States, instead of to the Colonies, is £131,750,000. The total aggregate of the annual loss from 1815 to the present is so incredibly large that I cannot face the

billions needed to measure it; but I invite the attention of Chambers of Commerce to this interesting arithmetical calculation. It seems utterly useless to ask our politicians to think of such a wide question. Lately the Government did take a step in advance on this subject. They agreed to establish an office for information to emigrants, and to pay £500 for clerks and office rent. The Government trusts that some philanthropic person will conduct the office, and will "work for nothing, and find himself." Can we have any clearer proof that our insular politicians are only fit for Home Rule, and that they are utterly unfit to guide the destinies of a great Empire which has by its marvellous growth outstripped the intellect of its statesmen.

Capt. J. C. R. COLOMB: I was much struck with the emphatic and forcible remarks made by Mr. Haliburton. The House of Commons, with the assent of both parties, gave, as a free gift, the large sum of £150,000 to send an excellent class of people to the States. It gave any amount of money at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan besides to Boards of Guardians to send over from the West of Ireland women and children to America. During that period I know that the applications of some most desirable hard-working families were rejected because they wished to go to Australia. Mainly through the help of Sir Alexander Galt, I was enabled to send the cream of the district over which I had control to Canada. This, I think, clearly shows how very far the House of Commons is from grappling with the question. The present system of education should be watched, as it may be carried too far. It is not adapted to make the young good colonists, but only educates them to be clerks. The first step towards the practical solution of this question is that the Mother Country should perceive that her interests are at stake. It is perfectly plain that no system of emigration can be started which has not the hearty approval of the Colonies. It is impossible, however, to find a system adapted to all the Colonies. If every man put his shoulder to the wheel we shall in time make the House of Commons realise the greatness of this question.

Mr. J. H. KERRY NICHOLLS: I have listened with great pleasure to Mr. Young's able paper, and to the discussion which has followed it. I have travelled through the various parts of the Empire to which people emigrate, and am desirous of saying a few words. This question is not one of only a local character, but it affects the whole Empire, and must be considered by the people of England as affecting not thousands but millions of souls. Mr. Young has referred to the depression of trade; this, I think, is greatly due to

the loss in the yield of gold throughout the world. It is useless in the present condition of the Colonies to send out vast numbers of emigrants without the capital necessary to produce the work desired. Mr. Young's scheme must be considered from a Colonial point of view, and there must be a union on the part of the Colonies before such a scheme can be carried out. The true home of the Conservative working-man is in the Australian Colonies. Originally the emigrant is a poor man ; after a few years' hard work he makes some money and settles on the land, becoming very Conservative in his views. Australia cannot receive the same number of people as Canada, and emigration to that part of the world must therefore be gradual. But Canada can say, Come in your millions. You can see in this Exhibition the Colony of Western Australia illustrated. There are vast tracts near the sea-coast where settlements could be formed. If attention is turned to that Colony by a scheme of emigration great benefit might accrue.

Mr. RICHMOND HENTY: I have been much struck by the misery prevailing among the lower classes in England. Here you have over-population, which is increasing and becoming more serious year by year. It is your duty to force on Parliament the necessity of meeting this difficulty. In Victoria we hope that this country will formulate some system of emigration which will solve the difficulty of the maintenance of the starving population. If anyone says the Australasian Colonies are unable to absorb more emigrants, it is untrue. Under a proper system of emigration they have an immense field for surplus population. A previous speaker has spoken about the scarcity of water in Australia. In a dry country, with no surface water, I have sunk three wells within a hundred miles, and have obtained oceans of water, and I think that what can be done in one place can also be done in another. There is no need of special training for persons about to emigrate. Most people of education who emigrate turn out failures ; and I know many young men with money who have come out to the Colonies and failed miserably, while plenty of hardworking men who have landed with no capital whatever have got on well. The people the Colonies want are those who are starving because they cannot get work. I would suggest the foundation of a national fund to assist these people to emigrate, and, though they will not make fortunes, they will be able to live and prosper under the British flag.

Mr. SEBRIGHT GREEN: I wish to make a few remarks with regard to British Columbia, one of the youngest Colonies of Great Britain. There there is room for thousands or millions of colonists, though

I would not be a party to sending out emigrants by the shipload. The labour market is perhaps overstocked in the vicinity of towns, but there is abundance of good land, and the whole Colony is inhabitable in every part. There are millions of acres to be taken up. For this Colony Mr. Young's scheme would be very desirable. Let every intending emigrant find £2 and the Colony pay the balance of his fare. Any man who will take the trouble to get together £2 is sure to find work when he gets there. I think the system of selection is not a good one ; it may be carried too far. We want all sorts of emigrants. One thing we do want is the establishment of Intelligence offices. I would like to see one in every town in England. They should be under the control of the Government. It is a great pity that these conferences are not made more widely known. People want to hear the opinion and experiences of colonists, and to get practical information about the Colonies.

Captain HIXSON (New South Wales) : I am unprepared to make a set speech on the important subject under discussion, and I would not have addressed the meeting but that some erroneous observations concerning the Colony I belong to have been made by a previous speaker. I think we have gone too much into detail in dealing with Mr. Young's excellent paper. All we ought to do here is to discuss general ideas and give information about the Colonies in which we live. The Agent-General for Queensland has told you what his Colony has done for emigration. New South Wales has done much the same, and the people the Colonies bring out are about the best customers the Mother Country has. The Imperial Government should try to keep emigration as much under its control as possible. Australia is much more capable of receiving people than some of the previous speakers would lead you to believe, and they have lately shown themselves anything but an element of weakness to the Mother Country. We have already heard the statistics of one German professor with regard to emigration. Let me give you some more figures by another German. He says that at the beginning of this century there were in the world 20,000,000 British-speaking people, and by the end of this century there will be no less than 200,000,000. Such being the case, has not the time arrived for the British Government to grapple with this important question so as not to lose further touch of the great English-speaking race, by organising a general scheme of emigration, the details of which they would, I think do well to leave to the Colonies to adapt themselves to as their different capabilities and circumstances suggested.

Mr. W. LUKES: I most heartily indorse all that Mr. Young has said in his paper. I do so, because it is opportune and practical. Having had much to do in connection with immigration and trade in its various forms under the direction of the Canadian Government, I trust what I may say on this matter may be accepted as authoritative and practical. Being confined to ten minutes, I am certain I cannot do justice to this important question, unless infringing on your directions and the time of others who may wish to speak on this subject. Therefore, I will as briefly as possible, give some general ideas which may be enlarged upon by persons interested at leisure. Emigration is most certainly a necessity, the objects of which are principally to advance the position and fortunes of the emigrant, the success of whom, not only ameliorates, but also advances the condition of England, its people, manufactures and markets. Who should emigrate is an important question, and who should not, equally so. And where to emigrate is a vital question, not only to the emigrant individually, but also in relation to the prosperity and stability of the kingdom and the Empire. When there is such a choice of climate and resources under the care and authority of the British Crown, a loyal Englishman should have no hesitancy in making a selection. As an Englishman from Cornwall, who emigrated, when young, to Ontario, Canada, I should say, go there, having certain definite objects in view. In doing so, allow me to direct your attention to the "Bureau of Industries" as published by the Government of the Province of Ontario, which is of incalculable value not only to emigrants but to all interested in emigration generally. In recommending this publication to your notice, I wish to direct your particular attention to pages 46 and 47, on "Labour and Wages." In conclusion, and in relation to the preceding suggestion, I take the liberty of quoting in substance the remarks of a distinguished Canadian statesman the Hon. Edward Blake, "When inquiring into the condition of any kind of labour, if I find the income to exceed the expenditure, I go no further."

Mr. T. BRIGGS: I accord with the general idea of Mr. Young's paper, but disagree with the methods he advocates. Mr. Briggs then read a long extract from a Straits Settlements newspaper in order to show how the population in that part of the Empire had increased.

The Rev. A. STYLEMAN HERRING: The best benefactors to the Colonies are those who assist out suitable emigrants. Wealth invariably follows population, and our Yankee friends estimate

each emigrant is worth 1,200 dollars to the State in which he settles. Our last returns from January to May 31 show 59,148 of English, Scotch, and Irish left our shores for the United States, 8,938 to Canada, 18,124 to Australia and New Zealand, and 3,737 elsewhere. Emigration helps both the Mother Country as well as the Colonies; besides, it is the most permanent way of assisting the suitable poor. Emigration clubs ought to be started in all centres of work. Omitting India, our Colonies occupy 7,227,516 square miles, with 15,031,832 inhabitants, with a revenue of £38,831,117, and have borrowed £205,127,735. I hope that a conference of those who have had practical experience of emigration will take place under the Marquis of Lorne, and a mass meeting in the Albert Hall next Bank holiday.

MR. FREDERICK YOUNG: At this late hour I will make my remarks as brief as I possibly can. Mr. Pennefather has said the wrong people might go to the Colonies, but while, of course, some few might do so, I think the people who would go—principally and in great numbers, too—would be those whose thoughts have been directed to the Colonies by the means I have pointed at and suggested, and these would be the proper people for colonists. I receive every day many letters asking for advice as to emigration by people anxious to leave this country, and am unable to help them, excepting by advising them to go to a British Colony instead of to foreign lands, wherever they like best. I am pleased to observe from the remarks of Mr. Richmond Henty, the opinion he entertains, as a native-born Australian, of the power of Australasia of receiving and absorbing large masses of the population of England. Intelligence offices have been referred to. They form a part of my system. We have already our Agents-General's offices, but excellent work as these agencies are doing, they are not sufficient to promote effectually what is demanded for a national system of colonisation. I regret it is impossible for me to reply, as I intended, to many of the observations which have been made in the course of this interesting and valuable discussion by various speakers, in consequence of the lateness of the hour. I have proposed a great project. I wish it to be thoroughly ventilated by the Government, the press, and the people. By it alone I believe we shall permanently relieve our redundant population at home, stimulate trade, increase the wealth and resources of our Empire, and vastly benefit both Great Britain and her Colonies in the future.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

By CAPTAIN J. C. R. COLOMB.

*Read on Friday, June 18, 1886, A. R. CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, Esq.,
in the Chair.*

THE CHAIRMAN: Allow me to introduce to you Captain Colomb, who, as you all know, is a great authority on the subject, to read to you a paper on "Imperial Defence."

CAPTAIN COLOMB: The object of this short paper is to submit for your discussion broad facts relating to the security of the Empire in war.

It would serve no useful purpose to examine here technical details which are the special province of experts; but as provision for the Empire's defence deeply concerns all, so the discussion of main issues apart from technicalities cannot be without public advantage.

I think all rational men will agree with the assertion that practical experience does not warrant any present hope that wars have ceased or are likely to cease. History is one long record of wars, with a general tendency to accumulate in magnitude and results. In our own time the political map of Europe and of Asia has been wholly transformed by force. On the American continent we have seen perhaps the bloodiest war the world has yet witnessed waged by men speaking our own tongue and holding our own faith. The peace of Europe at this moment is the resultant of diverse interests expressed in armed forces ready to maintain those interests, and the dream of general disarmament has no place in the practical politics of any nation. In point of fact, what is termed European concert is due not so much to a belief in peace as to a belief in, and a dread of, war.

I refer to this at starting because so many are content to escape from a rational consideration of the question of defence by a general condemnation of the evils of war. Those who hold that disarmament is a possible policy for us or any other nation, are neither entitled to sympathy or honour so long as they have not the courage of their opinions; they have no title to advise other nations to do that which they fear to propose for their own. Such persons have never yet suggested the propriety of breaking up our iron-clads or disbanding our army; until they do so others may be

excused for refusing to waste time in discussing theories advocated by men who fear to put them to the only logical proof.

As little do I concern myself with the arguments of those who talk of war as if it were a game of lawn tennis. They are few, but they make much noise, and are generally men who most object to being shot. They are the curse of any country, and are as much the enemies of a rational programme of true defence as those prophets of universal peace who dare not propose to practice what they preach.

Between these two extremes lies the great aggregate of common sense, and it is to be feared common carelessness, as regards the question of Imperial Defence. Precautions necessary to secure safety in war are plain matters of fact, demanding cool calculation and calm judgment.

With this short preface, permit me now to suggest for your consideration one or two points which seem to be most worthy of public attention.

In the first place, are you gentlemen from all parts of our Empire satisfied that the fleet of the United Kingdom is sufficient to secure the ocean interests of the Empire in war? The issue raised is a distinct one, vital to the whole question of Imperial Defence. We want facts and proofs, not opinions and beliefs, in determining that issue. Let me point out that if our fleet is not sufficient it will take at the least nearly eighteen months before it can be made so, even if we assume that the days of great ironclads—which take three or four years to build—are over. My justification for asking you to debate this is that there is no competent naval authority who declares that the fleet of the United Kingdom is sufficient for the needs of the Empire in war.

It is, however, desirable to place before you one or two general considerations—not of a technical character—upon which sound judgment, independent of “expert opinion,” can be formed.

In past times, and down to a very recent period, the line-of-battle fleet of England was always numerically double that of our nearest neighbour—France. That was the first principle of our national policy of defence. It is so no longer. Silently and unobserved by the people of the Empire it has disappeared from the national programme for the provision of naval safety. First Lords of the Admiralty, with the best possible information at their command, have told us that the battle ships of England do exceed those of France; by how many ships is a matter they themselves dispute. Taking an average of official statements, the excess may

be placed at about one-third. This third is absorbed by duties of our fleet beyond European waters, which neither France nor any other maritime power has the same necessity to perform. Within the last few days an ex-sea Lord of the Admiralty wrote to the daily press, urging the want of more fast cruisers for the "protection of our Colonies and commerce." This is a simple, independent confirmation of facts admitted by responsible officials. The official information, therefore, to guide your debate comes to this: It is possible, but not absolutely certain, that were war to break out to-morrow in European waters, we may have a battle fleet about equal to that of one maritime power—France. We know that for the protection of our Colonies and commerce we shall be deficient of fast cruisers.

The official excuse for this state of things is the increased cost of modern ships. It is said we can't afford to spend more. To assist your discussion on this point I may mention the following facts:—

That if we take national tonnage entering and clearing national ports in a year as a standard of relative sea interests, and France and French dominions on the one hand, and the British Empire on the other, then France spends, on naval precautions for the protection of sea interests, one guinea a year to our threepence. On the same basis of comparison, Russia spends annually one hundred and sixty times as much as we do.

Passing now from official statements and excuses, I invite your attention to other tests not specially the province of officials or experts.

Our national tonnage on the oceans and seas of the world is what we require to protect in war. If we are not prepared to protect it, that tonnage will be transferred to a neutral flag. The carrying trade of the world and the national power of conveying goods from one portion of our empire to another, will cease to be our own. I may remark in passing that the results of so great a change may seriously alter not only our whole maritime position, but our territorial safety. With the exception of India, the dangers of descent on British territory at home or abroad is not primarily a question of the number of men European powers can put in the field, but a question of their possession of sea transport. We at home, I venture to think, do not sufficiently realise that, dependent as we are mainly upon food supply from over sea, parting with national tonnage will be parting with our corresponding power to get that food at all. We did not dare to enforce the doctrine that

food to a belligerent may be carried under a neutral flag when France the other day, in Chinese waters, asserted her rights as a belligerent. The question whether our mercantile marine changes flags depends upon whether freight can be obtained, and whether war risks do not rise to a point destructive of all profit. It is not a question of patriotism, but a question of business. A patriotic owner may lay up his ships rather than transfer them, but he certainly can't and won't run them at a certain loss to his pocket. The real danger to our commerce will not so much depend upon the ultimate result of naval operations, as upon the immediate moral effect produced by knowledge of the insufficiency of our arrangements for its defence *at the commencement of a war*. The commercial consequences must be measured not so much by the actual number of vessels captured as by the extent of the national interests operated on by the moral effect thus produced. In 1863, for example, the *Alabama* captured only some thirty merchantmen, more or less insignificant items, but the moral effect produced resulted in the transfer to the British flag of over a quarter of a million tons of American shipping in that year. The failure of the naval arrangements of the Northern States cost America her carrying trade, and us three millions of money. That result was produced by a vessel without a base, and maintained only by the resources of neutral ports, furnished under the provisions of international law. The tonnage entered and cleared the ports of the Federal States in the year referred to was but about one-tenth of the tonnage entered and cleared British ports last year. The *Alabama* operated against a sea commerce equal only to that of Australasia alone now. The maritime interests of the Federal States in all the seas and oceans of the world were then less than British maritime interests in the South Pacific now.

If, then, we are to measure national consequences of naval deficiency by reference to moral effect and relatively to the extent of the mercantile interests over which it operates, what figure would you put to express the money value alone of the loss we shall incur in war from the fact, authoritatively stated and officially accepted, that we have not sufficient fast cruisers "for the protection of our Colonies and commerce"?

There is another subject to which I invite your opinion. Do you or do you not believe that the distance and extent of sea area over which national commerce operates is the chief consideration by which can be determined the numerical strength of the fleet required for its protection? This is not a question for experts so

much as for intelligent public opinion. It is public opinion, and not that of experts, which settles the question of the strength of your fleet, and I entreat you earnestly to consider this matter.

Do you really believe that comparisons between the numerical strength of the British fleet and that of any foreign fleet, even if it be largely in our favour, is any satisfactory proof of naval security? I do hope you will discuss this very plain question, for you must be well aware that this is the popular standard of measurement adopted.

Let me put the case in a homely way. Take any city—Melbourne, Sydney, Montreal, Cape Town, or London itself. What is the standard by which the strength of the police force is determined? Is it by statistical returns of the number of the criminal classes, or is it by the area over which the persons and property to be protected by the police is spread? In this case we do not confine our calculations by the fact that a policeman is generally equal in a physical struggle to a couple of thieves; but we are prone to shuffle out of frankly facing our naval responsibilities by expressing confidence in the pluck of our officers, seamen, and marines. A British man-of-war with the finest *personnel* in one latitude and longitude is no answer to even a cowardly crew in an inferior craft capturing our merchantmen in another. We can say precisely what will happen *if* they meet; but the *if* is a question of our general naval arrangements, not of the relative value of two ships. The “Ferret frauds” illustrated the fact that we have much to learn even in peace. Our fathers learnt a good deal from Trafalgar, for they immediately increased their naval preparations and increased the naval expenditure, and steadily continued to do so year by year until Waterloo. The naval expenditure the year before Trafalgar was only half that in the year preceding Waterloo. Expenditure is no proof of efficiency, but in this case it is conclusive evidence that by practical experience our fathers had learnt that neither the relative strength of fleets, nor the relative qualities of seamen, were true standards by which to measure naval safety, otherwise it is quite inconceivable that they should have increased their naval precautions, because the French and Spanish fleets had been almost destroyed, and the British seamen and marines had proved their superiority. The truth is, I venture to think, this: they had been taught how precarious is sea supremacy, how great in maritime warfare is the element of chance. What they most feared, we apparently most trust. They secured an island by giving practical expression to their fears. Do we expect to preserve

an Empire by simply declaring our patriotism, for which we decline to pay ; and expressing our hopes, because they involve no extra expense ?

Given, however, a sufficiency of naval force, are you content that a majority of the coal depôts of the Empire should remain as they are, practically unprotected ? That is not a question for experts, but for British common-sense, backing its opinion by British expenditure.

Lastly, have you confidence and faith in the system by which the common defence of the Empire is managed ? Let me give you an illustration of its practical working as an aid to your debate.

Steam supplanted wind as the motive power for war and merchant fleets more than a generation ago. From that moment coal became a ruling factor in the question of naval defence—the safety of coal supply a first principle of sea security. The system which the Empire trusts to provide for its defence in war can produce in evidence of its efficiency but little more than a paper correspondence conducted at intervals between three departments respecting the defence of coal stores. A triangular agreement has been arranged, in effect that the United Kingdom should only supply armaments to equip works constructed at the expense of the particular localities where, for the safety of the whole Empire, coal supplies should be secured. If certain small communities, therefore, do not see why they should pay extra for the delight of occupying a locality of strategical importance, the United Kingdom escapes the expense of armaments ; and a point, vital perhaps to the safety of the Empire's commerce, is left unprotected. Rightly or wrongly, some of these communities suspect that when they have spent their money on the works, they may find that a Home department will give them guns of an inferior sort because they are cheap. Recent events will not afford them much comfort. Under the existing system of arrangement for British defence, the guns for the Navy are provided by a department over which the Navy has no control. The guns and stores for works at coaling stations will be provided for by the same department, and over which communities constructing these works can exercise no control. It is but poor encouragement to them to find that the Admiralty has had to put restrictions on the firing of certain guns supplied for the service of the fleet. I will, in confirmation of this statement, quote from the Parliamentary Reports.

On the 20th of last month, in the House of Commons, the Secre-

tary of the Admiralty used these words:—"The *Colossus* has already fired off these 43-ton guns at sea, without any serious result occurring. (Laughter.) Therefore, I think that if she were attacked by any Greek or other vessels, she would be able to defend herself in a proper way." The Secretary of the Admiralty was then reminded of the fact that "she is ordered not to fire," and he then stated—"She is ordered not to use the guns at target practice, but she is not ordered not to use them in case she is attacked." It is five years ago since an ex-First Lord of the Admiralty, but a few months out of office, stated to the House as follows:—"There could be no doubt that the naval guns of England's fleet are inferior to the new guns on board the German, French, and Russian ships."

Now, we are not here to discuss the merits of any particular weapon, but the broad aspects of an Empire's defence; upon one of these, at all events, these declarations of the official spokesmen of British naval power, as it is to-day, throw a lurid light.

We in this crowded island are so enamoured with the excitement of legislation, that the rational discharge of the plain common duties of administration are now beyond the pale of popular regard. Without continuity of business-like administration an efficient system can neither be devised nor developed. Without real system there can be no real defence.

It is as well that our fellow-subjects in Canada, Australasia, South Africa, and throughout our Empire should take note of these facts. If we are content to sow the wind in peace, are they content to reap the whirlwind in war? If not, it is a great and grave question for British communities beyond sea to consider carefully whether the existing arrangements for the Empire's defence are satisfactory? We are quite accustomed to European Conferences to arrange for the security of other States. The final question, therefore, I venture to submit to you is this—Is it too much to ask for a British Conference to arrange for the safety of our own?

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN: I think you will all agree that we have listened to a most important paper, and that Captain Colomb has succeeded in throwing great light on the subject. We wish to obtain the

NOTE.—Much that may seem obscure in this short paper may be made clear by reference to my recent lecture, "Imperial Federation, Naval and Military." This will be given free to all who apply to the Imperial Federation League, 43, St. Margaret's Offices, Victoria-street, London, S.W., for a copy.

opinions of gentlemen present, and I will call on General Bray to open the discussion.

Major-General BRAY, C.B. : The question that has been so ably brought before us at this important juncture by Captain Colomb is more interesting almost to the people of the Colonies than to ourselves. The colonists in London at the present moment are watching with the greatest attention the crisis through which we are passing, and everything connected with that crisis, and the subject of this lecture is connected with it, is interesting to all English-speaking people. Captain Colomb has dealt with the subject admirably, and has shown us that the question of naval defence is vital not only to Great Britain but to the Colonies. He has shown us the danger in which we live. In the past we have done great things—fought great battles and won an enormous Empire—and in the self-confidence engendered by that past we think we are secure for the future. Nothing of the kind. Great Empires have risen before and have fallen, and they have fallen through this same fatal error. Let us take care that this fate is not in store for the British Empire. It will be in store for us, provided we do not take note of the circumstances presented to our eyes, and the result of which may come upon us before we know where we are. There is one portion of the British Empire ready to meet the crisis, and that is the Colonies. The people of the Colonies are young and strong. They have not had their nerves destroyed and their fears so exaggerated that they tremble at their own shadows. No ; I look to the people of Canada and Australasia, and of the Colonies generally, to show that British blood is ready to face danger, and to do what is needed to support the great Empire of which they form a portion. Defence, of course, is very necessary, but there is a very important point of defence, which is what I call offensive defence. Offensive defence is the best defence ; for there are so many points in which we are liable to be assailed, that unless we are ready to strike home at a moment's notice we are in great danger. We had a very able lecture the other night at the St. James's Hall. Mr. Graham Berry made an admirable speech, and was followed by other colonists. It did my heart good to hear them. One of the colonists touched a vital point. He said—“While you in London are thinking of the elections, we are thinking of the New Hebrides,” and he added, “Don't imagine for a moment we are going to allow the French to annex the New Hebrides, whatever you think in London.” That is the vital question at this moment. We will never allow the Australian

colonists to be overpowered by the French. Depend upon it, if you once let them into the New Hebrides you will not get them out without a gigantic war. It is a duty, therefore, and I hope the colonists will feel it is a duty, to show the Government in London that they will not allow this foreign Power to be established close to their own shores. What has made the British Empire? Is it the gentlemen who make diplomatic speeches in the House of Commons? No, it is the Army and Navy. It is war that has made it, and war that will protect it. We must show that the outlying parts of the Empire are the more vulnerable points, the heart being more protected, and therefore I trust that we shall show that we insist on preparations being made in the directions Captain Colomb has advocated, and that we will not allow ourselves to be "sat upon" by the French or any other nation. There is a motto, "Advance, Australia." That is a proper and a bold thing to say. I would also say, "Hold your own, Australia; hold your own." I trust that the Federation, so much desired, or, better still, the representation of our Colonies in London, may be speedily brought about to strengthen this great Empire. I hold that, as our Imperial foreign policy affects the Colonies vitally, they should be represented in London on some Grand Council, in which they could make themselves heard effectually on all great questions, which may decide matters as important to the Colonies as to the United Kingdom, as the foreign policy adopted by the Parliament of St. Stephen's may at any moment plunge the whole Empire into a great war, which would react instantly on the Colonies, as they would have to take their share of the fighting, the risks and dangers, without being properly consulted in the matter, or having a voice in the decision. The time has now arrived for the consideration of a question of such importance and magnitude to the stability of the Empire, and the contentment of our fellow-subjects throughout Greater Britain. Let us consider this question in time of peace, and not in time of war, hurry, and confusion, as the clouds hang heavy in many directions, and it is hard to say what a day may bring forth, and at what moment we may be called to "stand to our arms" and battle for our lives and the great inheritance bequeathed to us by our forefathers after generations of war.

Mr. F. W. PENNEFATHER (New Zealand): After the extremely able paper and the eloquent speech which has just been delivered, it would ill become me to offer any remarks were it not for the fact that it has been my good fortune to serve under one of the greatest

authorities on naval defence—Sir William Jervois. I would just like to touch on the extreme importance to the Colonies of defending our coaling stations. I do not think that is a point we have properly realised, even in the Colonies. Take Australia. There are three great ways of approaching these Colonies—one from the south-west, by King George's Sound; another by the north-east, by Queensland; and the third by the Panama Canal, when that work is completed. It is of the utmost importance for the defence of the Colonies that these three approaches should be guarded, and to this end three points should be kept in view—King George's Sound, Thursday Island, off the coast of Queensland, and some island between New Zealand and the Panama Canal. It is of supreme importance to the Colonies that those three points should be supplied with coal and properly protected. How can that be done? Can it be done by the Colonies themselves? Can you expect Western Australia, with a population of 30,000, to go to the enormous expense of protecting King George's Sound in a manner necessary for the safety of that and the neighbouring Colonies? The same remark applies to Queensland and New Zealand in regard to the other points I have named. I have no doubt Canada and other parts of the Empire are similarly situated. All this, I contend, points to the necessity of the creation of some authority, representing a group of Colonies, that shall be charged with the duty of defending positions, such as I have indicated, which stand in urgent need of defence in Australia.

Mr. F. P. LABILLIERE: I cannot speak a word upon this question without referring to an event which has cast a shadow of gloom over our proceedings to-day. This is the fourth of the series of conferences in this hall promoted by the Royal Colonial Institute. I had the honour to read a paper on the first occasion, only three weeks ago to-day, and the most important speaker in the discussion was the late Sir Alexander Stuart, recently Prime Minister of the great Colony of New South Wales. I well remember where he sat upon this platform; I well remember the weighty words he addressed to the meeting; I well remember the kind expressions he made use of towards me in his speech, and the equally kind words he spoke to me as he passed out of the room. It was the first and last time I ever met him. I little thought he was so soon to occupy a grave in the little churchyard close to where I live. Sir Alexander Stuart was one of those men whose name will long be remembered in connection with the great question of Imperial Federation. It was the administration of which he was the head

which took a thoroughly practical step in the matter by sending the contingent from Sydney to the Soudan. Sir Alexander Stuart was one of those sterling men who have helped to build up the Colonies, and I hope such men will be found to build them into that grand fabric of an Empire which we see rapidly rising around us. Now Captain Colomb to-day has treated ably, as he always does, the most practical point in connection with the Unity of the Empire—the question of defence. It was told us in this room three weeks ago, in the discussion to which I have referred, that the great object ought to be a uniform tariff in the direction of free trade. Another gentleman said the most important point was to have a uniform tariff in the direction of protection. I venture to say that among all the considerations—and there are many—which urge upon us the adoption of Imperial Federation, the first and foremost of them all is that of Imperial Defence, which Captain Colomb has so ably laid before us to-day, and which a few weeks ago he also laid before the public at the United Service Institution. The motto of the Inns of Court Volunteer Corps, to which I once belonged, may be applied to this question—*Salus populi suprema lex*. No matter how satisfactorily you may arrange the fiscal system of the Empire, no matter how well the ramifications of your trade and commerce may be adjusted—unless you are sufficiently defended in all points of the Empire—the best-arranged fiscal and commercial systems will be liable, in a moment, perhaps, to be paralysed by the sudden outbreak of war with some great Power. Allusion has been made to the question of the New Hebrides. There is no one who attaches more importance to this question than I do. No one can feel more strongly upon it than I do. I am sure, however, that, at this stage of the consideration of the question, any man who speaks or writes upon that or any kindred question—no matter whether he speak or write with the greatest or the smallest amount of responsibility—ought to be very guarded in the language which he uses. At the beginning of a question which may lead to very serious complications, we ought not to use language calculated to produce undue irritation. I believe thoroughly that we are bound to stand firmly by our rights, but to do so there is no need to use strong and irritating language. I thoroughly sympathise with the views of the people of Australia—of whom I am one—regarding this question. Let us use the question as an illustration of the importance of the subject before us. It shows us most forcibly that the way to prevent such complications arising, and the way to be prepared to assert our rights, is to stand firmly together as a united Empire

and to be ready. A great man, about whom we may have our differences of opinion, but who is one of the foremost men in the past history of England, once said, "Trust to Providence and keep your powder dry." What Oliver Cromwell would now say is, "Make the defence of your Empire as secure as possible, and be prepared to meet any emergencies and dangers or any encroachments on your rights such as that of the New Hebrides." It has been said that the people of this country are preoccupied with the excitement of domestic concerns. So long as you have one Parliament in this country and one Executive endeavouring to discharge the double functions of a domestic and an Imperial legislature, you will have great questions neglected and complications arising therefrom in all parts of the world. This question of Imperial Defence can never be properly adjusted except under some system in which the whole Empire shall be represented. The last speaker told us that the defence of Australasian interests would be much better arranged by means of a Council or some responsible body acting for the Australasian Colonies. No doubt that is true, but the observation applies *a fortiori* to the whole defence of the Empire. If this question of the New Hebrides should lead to difficulties with France—which I sincerely hope may not be the case—the question will have to be discussed in Parliament. And who will take part in it? Only the representatives of the people of this country—not a single representative of those parts of the Empire most concerned in the matter. This question has arisen most opportunely—I am sorry it should have arisen—to enforce the arguments that have been used to-day, and to illustrate the importance of the Federation of the Empire. Once that great object is attained, we shall be able to deal with our difficulties and dangers in the calmness of our assured strength.

Mr. T. KERR (Governor of the Falkland Islands): I have listened with great pleasure and interest to the lecture and to the vigorous debate which has followed. Perhaps I may be allowed to say a few words, not on the broad question involved, but in regard to one point in the chain of Imperial Defence—the distant, and perhaps you may think insignificant, Colony of the Falkland Islands, with which I have the honour to be connected. It is the only British soil between the Cape of Good Hope on the one side and New Zealand on the other, and abounds with fine harbours, in any one of which the fleets of the world could ride in safety. I presume that the only motive of the British Government in colonising and settling the island was to maintain the place as one of the outlying defences

of the Empire, but the population is still very small, numbering about 1,700, and certainly could not be expected to put the island in a thorough state of defence. It is admirably adapted as a coaling station for Her Majesty's ships frequenting these seas. The South American squadron, the headquarters of which are usually on the River Plate, consists of only four ships, but would have to be augmented in time of war, and the only means at present, and for some time past, of obtaining coal and other supplies has been the neutral port of Monte Video, which in time of war would be closed against us. Some time ago, during my term of office, arrangements were made, after consultation with the senior officer on the station, by which a limited supply of coal should be kept at Port Stanley, the capital, for the use of Her Majesty's ships. I may say that Port Stanley is a natural dock, three miles long, entered by a deep and narrow passage from an outer harbour of much larger extent, and is an excellent place for our ships to go and refit and coal, but it is altogether undefended. There is an insignificant little battery, which is the only armament we possess. I well remember that when, about eighteen months ago, we thought the outbreak of a war with Russia was imminent, I felt very anxious about every sail that made its appearance, not knowing whether it might not be a Russian cruiser, and I was prepared in that event to at once scuttle all the coal hulks and make as sure as we could that the stranger should carry as little as possible away. I own I was much relieved to find on the arrival of the next mail a month afterwards that the danger had passed away. The senior officer wrote me that he would in the event of a war immediately have sent one of his gunboats to keep off any single cruiser, and some rifles for our own defence. I mention these matters to show how imminent are the dangers, and though we could not possibly hold the place against the enemy's fleet, still a single vessel would do a great deal of damage in the present undefended state of the island. An engineer officer of great ability (Major Cautley) was sent out a few years ago to make surveys and devise plans for the defence of Port Stanley, and he took a great deal of pains in the matter, but nothing has been done. I suppose the Government have taken care of those plans. Major Cautley has since been employed—I hope advantageously—in New Zealand. I mention these matters because, however insignificant the Falkland Islands may be considered, they are an outlying defence of the Empire, and because I think steps ought to be taken to make them secure as a station for the supply of our ships.

Mr. MACFIE: Coming as I do, from the northern part of these isles, and; being, I may add, one of the constituents of the member for Midlothian, although not agreeing with him just now, I may be allowed to give an illustration of the importance of the subject so ably brought before us to-day by Captain Colomb. I regard Captain Colomb as at this moment one of the greatest benefactors of our country. The subject over which he has fought so long and well is of intense interest and immediate importance. About a year ago a deputation came from the War Office to Edinburgh and conferred with the Lord Provost and other public functionaries. It was made known to us privately that the state of the city of Edinburgh in the matter of defence is fearful. I inquired lately, and found that no progress has been made in the matter, and that the city is as defenceless now as then. Edinburgh is a portion of the Empire which, after London, is most conspicuous to the foreign eye—a place to which an enemy would at once turn his attention, and yet this city, by means of a gunboat and a supply of rockets, might be set on fire and laid in ashes. Can we have any doubt that things equally serious are left unattended to in other parts of the Empire? This is no new question, and as showing this I may mention that so long ago as June, 1871, addressing my then constituents of the Leith burgh (as reported in the *brochure* which I hold in my hand) I said: “The nation ought to know that at this moment we are unready;” and, again, “We cannot be a great Power with small means of attack.” We are not ready, and if we get into difficulty our unreadiness would be taken advantage of, and we shall pay the penalty. It is said we are living in a fool’s paradise. It is worse than that, for we are acting like madmen. There is no difference of opinion whatever among experts that we are undefended, and unable to make adequate attack. It is also agreed that sufficient means of attack and defence cannot be extemporised. The question of coaling stations has been referred to. I think the question of arsenals is equally important. If I am correctly informed, there is no public arsenal except Woolwich.

Captain COLOMB: No public arsenal, but there is Elswick, for instance.

Mr. MACFIE: There is no public arsenal, then, except in the Thames, where British ships of war may be repaired and made fit for service. Suppose a vessel is damaged on the side of Liverpool, and the Channel is blocked by a foreign foe, that vessel could not get repaired and replenished without going round by the North of

Scotland. There is no nation in the world, except a nation as blind as ourselves, that would not long ago have constructed a great military canal between the Forth and the Clyde. It would be about 24 miles long, and need not cost more than eight millions of money. What we have to do is to make ourselves into a really formidable Power and make other nations stand in awe of us. At present, what Power is likely to seek our alliance? I am afraid that our want of preparedness makes our statesmen willing to submit to indignities that would not otherwise be tolerated. I fear we shall soon be exposed to war, or shall only escape from war by making unworthy and dastardly concessions. If I should not be out of order, I would like to conclude with a motion to the effect that the meeting is strongly of opinion that the subject of Imperial defence imperatively demands the earnest attention of the electors of the United Kingdom.

The CHAIRMAN informed Mr. Macfie that the resolution would be out of order.

Mr. OHLSON: We are met here with respect to our largest Colonies, and matters connected with their defence. Canada and the Australian Colonies have been constantly referred to, but I am very glad to find His Excellency the Governor of the Falkland Islands dwelling on their strategical importance. With regard to the West Indies, I need hardly remind the meeting of the importance which formerly attached to them. They belong to the history of Great Britain, and have been one of its most glorious battle fields. I look forward to the time when Jamaica, Barbados, and other Colonies will resume their commercial prosperity. This is a question which has been rather in the background. I do not propose to enter into any details on the arguments which have been brought forward. One gallant gentleman has given us a warlike speech, while Mr. Labilliere was more temporising. It is not for me to interfere with the remarks, however, of Mr. Labilliere on the importance of commercial federation. For the purpose of defending our commerce we want the navy put in order.

Mr. LABILLIERE: I may say I said nothing about commercial federation. I spoke of fiscal policy.

Mr. OHLSON: I shall be quite prepared at any other time to discuss with Mr. Labilliere all the fiscal theories, and say whether, in my opinion, they are sound or not. One particular point I would ask Captain Colomb to satisfy me on, if he mentioned the West Indies. There has been a tendency on the part of all Governments

for the past twenty years to weaken the Imperial forces in the West Indies. At the present moment it is proposed to take the troops from Barbados, whereas we want the same representation of military strength in these Colonies. With regard to coaling stations, a gentleman asked in the House of Commons about a coaling station in St. Lucia, and received an unsatisfactory reply. It seems to me no use to have coaling stations without the means of defending them, and it is imperative that, if we propose to supply coals at places like St. Lucia, we must take some practical steps to make them secure. The first point of the lecture appears to be that, in case of attack, a considerable part of the outlying portions of the Empire are at the present moment utterly unprotected. The next thing is that the Navy alone could give us sure and certain protection. The third point is that the coaling stations are absolutely necessary for the active operations of the Navy; and fourthly, that for the purpose of keeping the coaling stations secure, proper and active measures of defence are required from the Government of Great Britain. I hope the colonists will look with the deepest feelings of gratitude to Captain Colomb, who has taught the British public much on this question during the past ten or twenty years. I feel sure the result of the discussion will be to enlighten the public still more, and make them feel more responsible in their duties to the great outlying possessions on which so much depends.

Mr. FREDERICK YOUNG : I rise with some reluctance, not because I have no strong opinions—I entirely agree with the gallant lecturer—but because at these conferences our anxiety is that our Colonial friends might come forward and help us with their opinion in discussion. I wish to say one or two words with regard to the very able paper which has been the subject of our conference to-day. Captain Colomb has no doubt rendered very great services to the country and the Empire by what he has done on this subject in enlightening the British public during the last twenty years, but he has never conferred a greater service than in his paper this afternoon, because he has really put *multum in parvo*, and put it with a degree of simplicity and clearness which makes it apparent to everyone who has heard him. He has stripped the question of all technicalities, and appealed to the common sense for common safety. He said : “Precautions necessary to secure safety in war are plain matters of fact, demanding cool calculation and calm judgment.” I wish to appeal to our British friends at home and abroad whether they have brought these qualities hitherto to this

great subject. We have regarded this question as one not affecting us as individuals, and have left it to take its chance, and in doing so have incurred great peril. The point which most struck me, and which I hope all will carry in their minds most seriously, is that France, having regard to her tonnage, spends a guinea a year to our threepence. These figures seem almost incredible, but there can be no doubt they are true. Then, again, it is put to us, not as a matter of patriotism, but of business. We all pride ourselves on being business men, and it is a matter of business that affects our future most seriously if not taken to heart. We cannot defend this great Empire by simply declaring our patriotism, but must agree to pay a reasonable national insurance for the sake of the enormous interests we have everywhere, and this can only be effectively and fairly done by a combination and co-operation between ourselves at home and our brethren beyond the seas coming together in conclave, and justly and fairly accepting the burden, and co-operating also in consultation as to the best means by which the burden should be fairly adjusted and the money properly spent. The discussion the paper has already called forth has been of the most interesting and valuable character, and I am sure Captain Colomb will be very much pleased with the important remarks made by previous speakers. I wish to express my sympathy with the views of Captain Colomb, to say I most cordially agree with him, and hope everyone will do the same.

Lord RAVENSWORTH: It gives me great pleasure to propose a vote of thanks to the lecturer. Captain Colomb has made this question his study for many years past, to the very great advantage of the public both in England and abroad. I do not believe that Captain Colomb, in the able manner in which he has treated this question, not only to-day but on previous occasions, has any desire to create anything approaching panic. One sentence of the excellent paper I most thoroughly and cordially agree with, which says that we have much to learn even in peace. I trust we shall certainly learn wisdom, and that wisdom very much consists in the idea that though Providence blesses us with peace at present, we may not always remain so, and that the best safeguard against war is to be thoroughly prepared to meet it, if it unhappily arises in any part of the world, because English interests are world-wide. Captain Colomb has invited the British communities beyond the sea to consider carefully whether existing arrangements for the Empire's defence are satisfactory. I hope this will be responded to, and that our colonists will give their opinion on the subject. We are far too

much inclined in England to rest on our oars and fancy all is right. During the thirty-five years I have been in Parliament I have found all Governments optimists in the highest sense as regards defence. It is one of those responsibilities of Governments which all Governments are very fond of shirking, though any minister who on his responsibility would say we are not prepared would soon have the means of preparation placed at his disposal. I do not think it a right thing on the present occasion to make use of anything approaching irritating language, and I somewhat regret, with the greatest respect to the gallant officer, the tone taken by him on the question of the New Hebrides. It is a little premature, as I trust the reports which have reached us are exaggerated; at any rate, at present we should abstain from saying anything which might offend our French allies. We ought to maintain our army in the highest state of efficiency, but the great strength of this country, on which it will depend more and more every year, is the solidarity between England and the Colonial Empire. We have heard a good deal about coal, which now might almost be called the sinew of war. I have this morning received a letter from a young fellow located in the north-west portion of Queensland, who describes the magnificent supplies of coal there. The first thing for us to do is to assist our Colonies, and show our working classes what our Colonies can produce, and what a labouring man can earn there. I hope and trust that the promoters of the great Exhibition will do that, and give to them encouragement to emigrate and make the Colonies their future homes. In conclusion, I beg to propose a vote of thanks to the gallant lecturer.

Captain COLOMB: I wish to make one or two remarks on certain points which have arisen. With regard to the gallant officer who spoke first, I was very sorry to hear from him anything which might add to the friction and tension existing, owing to the report about the French in the New Hebrides. I do so on every ground. Before we strike we should be prepared to guard, and before we advance we should be prepared to secure retreat. Applying that to the gunboats of New South Wales and Victoria, I would ask the gallant officer if he thought they could get there? Is he aware they have not sufficient coal-carrying capacity for the purpose, and would he, in an attempt that might fail, deprive the places they were specially built to protect of their protection in an effort to provoke war?

General BRAY: There are two English men-of-war on the same station.

Captain COLOMB: I am merely dealing with what General Bray said as to the New South Wales and Victoria gunboats, which have not coal-carrying capacity to attack the New Hebrides, and therefore might not get back again. Supposing we acted in that way, what would be the result? In the South Pacific alone in this year there are 176 millions of British commerce, and over the whole globe a thousand millions. In every sea there are French ships built for the purpose of war, and, taking the question of Government as it is in France, does he or does he not think that the course proposed by him might not lead to the very circumstances that I have been endeavouring to point out we are not prepared for? However strongly I may feel on the matter of the New Hebrides, I only make these remarks to urge we should not encourage attack, but make sure carefully that we have got the tools and means of doing so when we do. The real point in regard to the New Hebrides was brought out by Mr. Labilliere, and is to the effect that we are too apt to deal with foreign Powers, utterly regardless of the countries in connection with us beyond the sea. This should teach us the lesson that, if we mean to be respected by Australia, and if the report as to the New Hebrides is true, we must have some machinery by which they can have a voice in foreign affairs with which they were concerned. Mr. Pennefather, coming from New Zealand, where he has served under Sir William Jervois, has in a very practical way dealt with the coaling stations, and generally confirms my own view. I would, however, ask him—with reference to his argument for local boards acting together for defence—can he draw the line where it is to end?

Mr. PENNEFATHER: No.

Captain COLOMB: I merely mentioned the matter to ensure that reply. It is no use making a circle round a group of Colonies if, say in the case of Australia, you neglect Singapore. The commerce to the other hemisphere must be defended along the whole route. It is no good defending a hundred miles unless you do the same by the thousands beyond. Referring to Mr. Kerr, I agree in all he said as to the Imperial importance of the Falkland Islands. With regard to Australia if the Canal is blocked, one of the means of communication, especially on the homeward route, is round Cape Horn, and simultaneously with the blocking of the Canal by any hostile Power we should find the Falkland Islands gone unless we were prepared to keep them. We cannot draw the line where Imperial responsibility ceases. What is wanted is

a common mutual effort applied for common mutual defence, with no geographical limits to it. Mr. Pennefather spoke of King George's Sound. I well remember being ridiculed years ago for strongly advocating its defence, but in reading a vast number of Colonial papers and Colonial Blue Books I have never found any on this great question of defence which has not brought it in of late years. Referring again to the Falkland Islands, I have pointed out to the authorities that two important points are Sierra Leone and the Falkland Islands. They should be defended for the reason that if the Canal is blocked the commerce passing near them will increase. The answer given me was that the Falkland Islands are too much in the corner of a naval station. What is a naval station? Simply imaginary lines drawn on the ocean for the purpose of administration, and these naval lines or naval stations were drawn when commerce was limited and the duties of the fleet were sailing duties. I state this because by neglecting the Falklands we might be turned out of our base, and then we would have no base. The Falkland Islands should be our naval centre, and the naval centre which should be drawn from that centre for the defence of Cape Horn. A hundred years ago one of the most stirring speeches of Lord Chatham was on the Falkland Islands. He referred to their coming importance by saying that to neglect them in the future was to produce disasters, while the consequences of their steady development would avoid expenditure of blood and treasure. I would like to ask Mr. Kerr if he got any orders or warning from home of the probability of war, and what he was to do if there was war. In tracing out the operations of 1854 and 1855 I traced a mysterious Russian frigate knocking about the South Atlantic. On inquiring of the Governor of St. Helena at the time if he got any information, he said that he never got any notice at all that war had been declared, and I know that guns which defeated our fleet at Petropolowski and stores were in a vessel which called at St. Helena long after the Guards had marched out of London. I quite agree with Mr. Macfie as to the defence of Leith, but it has a great population and great means of raising local volunteer forces. The Colonies have similar commercial ports, and have volunteer forces, but the Government should give defences. With regard to Mr. Ohlson, I quite agree with him, and, looking to the opening of the Panama Canal, we have no business to leave Jamaica and St. Lucia unprotected. It is a monstrous thing that our chief coal port in the West Indies, St. Thomas, should be a foreign one. According to regulations, a belligerent

ship can take coal at a foreign port sufficient to take her to her nearest port. Thus a Russian vessel can get as much coal as would carry her to Sebastopol, while an English vessel can only have coal for one day. The Russian vessel is not bound to go to Sebastopol, but, if at war, could just run out the steam of the English vessel and then knock her to pieces. If we unfortunately go to war over the New Hebrides, we might depend upon hearing a good deal more of St. Lucia. With regard to Lord Ravensworth, I thank him very cordially for the way in which he proposed a vote of thanks. It was greatly through his lordship that an effort of mine succeeded five years ago, when he took the chair on the occasion of my reading a paper on the dangers of going on without an Intelligence Department for the navy, which has now resulted in success, though not to the extent required.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, carried on the motion of Mr. FREDERICK YOUNG.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE Eighteenth Annual General Meeting was held in the Library of the Institute, on Wednesday, June 30, 1886.

His Grace the Duke of MANCHESTER, K.P., Chairman of Council, presided.

The HONORARY SECRETARY read the notice convening the Meeting, which had appeared in two of the daily papers.

The CHAIRMAN, in accordance with Rule 62, nominated Mr. Henry J. Jourdain, C.M.G., and Mr. Fred. Dutton scrutineers of the Ballot for Members of the Council to be elected at the Meeting.

The HONORARY SECRETARY read the Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting, and of the Special General Meeting held on March 15, 1886, both of which were confirmed.

The Annual Report, which had previously been circulated among the Fellows, was taken as read.

REPORT.

The Council have much pleasure in presenting to the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute their Eighteenth Annual Report.

The Council congratulate the Fellows on the completion of the new building in Northumberland Avenue, which was occupied on August 10, 1885. At a special general meeting held on March 15 last, the Council were authorised to acquire the freehold of the site. In order to carry out this operation, a sum of £85,020 has been borrowed, upon the terms that the principal-bearing interest at 4½ per cent.—be repaid in forty years by half-yearly instalments of £897 11s. 9d., the Council reserving the right of paying off at any time a larger proportion of the loan than is included in such half-yearly instalments on giving the lenders six months' notice of their intention to do so. Arrangements have been made to pay off outstanding debentures—amounting to £6,500—on July 1, 1886, from which date they will cease to bear interest.

Since the last Annual Meeting 183 Resident and 253 Non-Resident Fellows have been elected—together 436—as compared with 163 Resident and 237 Non-Resident—together 400—in the preceding year. The Institute has had to deplore the loss by death of 45 Fellows. The list now comprises 1,145 Resident and 1,735 Non-Resident Fellows, or a total of 2,880, being an addition of 293 during the year.

The list of deaths includes the name of the Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., a Vice-President of the Institute, who took an active interest in its welfare, as well as in the great national objects which it was founded to promote. The Council feel convinced that the memory of the departed statesman will long be cherished as that of a great and good man, who warmly and ably advocated the strengthening of those ties by which the unity of the Empire may be maintained.

The following papers have been read at the ordinary meetings of the past Session:—

1. "Our Portion in South Africa (Bechuanaland)." By Sir Charles Warren, G.C.M.G.
2. "The Material Progress of New South Wales." By Edward Combes, Esq., C.M.G.
3. "Recent and Prospective Development of Canada." By Joseph G. Colmer, Esq.
4. "Telegraphic Enterprise in Australasia." By Charles Todd, Esq., C.M.G.
5. "Burma: the Latest Addition to the Empire." By J. Annan Bryce, Esq.
6. "Our West Indian Colonies." By Nevile Lubbock, Esq.
7. "Tasmania as it is." By W. L. Dobson, Esq., Chief Justice of Tasmania.
8. "The Federation of the British Empire." By Sir George F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

The opening of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition—an Exhibition illustrating exclusively for the first time the vast and varied resources of the outlying parts of the Empire—affords, in the opinion of the Council, a most favourable opportunity, which probably will never again present itself, for realising one of the primary objects for which the Institute was founded, viz., to promote the establishment in London of a Colonial Museum. The unique collection of the products and manufactures of India and the Colonies, now brought together at the cost of so much time, thought, and money, will thus find a fitting repository, and be permanently preserved and displayed for public inspection and instruction. The Council have accordingly addressed letters to the High Commissioner for Canada, and the Agents-General for the Colonies, strongly advocating the formation of such a Museum, and offering to co-operate as far as lies in their power in carrying out any well-considered plan for accomplishing that object.

The Council have had great pleasure in extending the privilege

of Honorary Membership of the Institute to the Executive Commissioners of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and, on their recommendation, to members of their staff from the Colonies and India who are not already Fellows, during the time that the Exhibition remains open.

Conferences have been held under the auspices of the Institute, in the Conference Hall at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, by permission of the Royal Commission, when the following subjects were discussed :—

1. "Imperial Federation." Paper by F. P. Labilliere, Esq.
2. "System of Land Transfer adopted by the Colonies." Paper by J. D. Wood, Esq.
3. "Emigration to the Colonies." Paper by Frederick Young, Esq.
4. "Imperial Defence." Paper by Capt. J. C. R. Colomb.

The Council have conveyed to the Government and people of Canada their hearty congratulations on the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, an enterprise which cannot fail to be regarded with the deepest interest throughout the whole British empire, establishing as it does rapid communication on British soil between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

The Council note with much satisfaction that Her Majesty's Government have promised to make provision in the Estimates for the collection and dissemination of trustworthy information to intending colonists under the official sanction of the Colonial Office ; thus admitting the important principle which this Institute has constantly urged, that it is the duty of the State to encourage, by every means in its power, emigration to British possessions in preference to foreign countries.

The serious injury to the commercial interests and prosperity of the wine-producing Colonies resulting from the almost prohibitive import duty imposed on their produce has repeatedly been brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Government by the Council, who urged the pressing necessity of modifying the existing tariff for the admission into this country of the wines of the British Colonies. They therefore observe with gratification that a convention has been entered into between England and Spain, in terms of which Her Majesty's Government engage to apply to Parliament for authority to admit all wines at or under thirty degrees of alcoholic strength at the reduced duty of one shilling a gallon, and that a Bill to give effect to this convention has passed its second reading in the House of Commons.

The Library Catalogue, revised to date, has been printed through the liberality of Mr. Charles Washington Eves, a Fellow of the Institute, who has kindly volunteered to undertake the entire cost of the first impressions of the work, and presented the stereotyped plates to the Institute. The want of a printed catalogue has long been felt, and the boon will be much appreciated. The Library now contains 4,700 volumes and 1,600 pamphlets.

The Council recommend that Rule 58 be repealed, and the following Rule adopted in lieu thereof:—"The Annual Meeting shall be held in the month of February or March." The effect of this alteration will be that the accounts will be made up to December 31 in each year instead of to June 11, as hitherto.

In conclusion, the Council desire to express their gratification at the evidences of increased interest taken in Colonial questions both in Parliament and amongst the public at large—an interest which it will be the object of the Council to continue to foster and extend.

FREDERICK YOUNG,

Honorary Secretary.

June, 1886.

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C. S. Dicken, Esq.	
A. T. Drummond, Esq., Canada	

T. B. Jamieson, Esq.
 T. C. Just, Esq., Tasmania
 L. J. Kennaway, Esq.
 N. E. Lewis, Esq., Tasmania
 Hon. Samuel Lewis, M.L.C., Sierra Leone
 General Sir J. H. Lefroy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Professor A. Liversidge, New South Wales
 Alexander McArthur, Esq., M.P.
 Major H. E. McCallum, R.E., C.M.G., Straits Settlements
 Rev. E. McClure
 G. D. Meudell, Esq., Victoria
 Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G.
 Gisborne Molineux, Esq.
 H. E. Montgomerie, Esq.
 D. C. F. Moodie, Esq., South Australia
 Henry J. Morgan, Esq., Canada
 D. Morris, Esq., M.A., F.G.S., Jamaica
 C. H. Harley Moseley, Esq., Civil Commandant, Sherbro', W. Africa
 Baron Sir Ferdinand Von Mueller, K.C.M.G., Government Botanist, Victoria
 Sir Virgile Naz, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., Mauritius
 New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company
 John Noble, Esq., Cape of Good Hope
 Colonel Sir Charles Nugent, K.C.B.
 Lucius R. O'Brien, Esq., Canada
 J. S. O'Halloran, Esq.
 W. W. Oswald, Esq.
 G. Pellew Paul, Esq.
 J. A. Payne, Esq., Lagos
 Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company
 E. A. Petherick, Esq.
 Hon. J. H. Phillips, M.L.C., British Honduras
 Wilfred Powell, Esq.
 Bernard Quaritch, Esq.
 W. L. Rees, Esq.
 J. Stuart Reid, Esq.
 H. H. Remfrey, Esq., India
 Messrs. Richards, Slater & Co., Cape Colony
 Andrew Robertson, Esq., Canada
 George Robertson, Esq., Victoria
 H. Ling Roth, Esq., Queensland
 H. C. Russell, Esq., New South Wales
 C. S. Salmon, Esq.
 Messrs. Sampson Low & Co.
 Messrs. Sands and Macdougall, New South Wales
 Sir William Sargeaunt, K.C.M.G.
 Dr. R. Schomburgk, South Australia
 Messrs. S. W. Silver & Co.

A. C. Sinclair, Esq., Jamaica
 Sutherland Sinclair, Esq., New South Wales
 Douglas B. W. Sladen, Esq.
 E. Stanford, Esq.
 G. Vesey Stewart, Esq.
 John Stone, Esq., New Zealand
 Messrs. G. Street & Co.
 G. J. Symons, Esq.
 Professor Tanner
 Dr. W. F. Taylor, Queensland
 Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 James Thomson, Esq., British Guiana
 J. Duncan Thomson, Esq.
 Edward Tregear, Esq., New Zealand
 Messrs. Trübner & Co.
 Professor Van der Lith, Holland
 Richard Vausa, Esq., Natal
 C. E. Howard Vincent, Esq., C.B., M.P.
 Mrs. C. E. Howard Vincent
 Messrs. Walery
 Crichton Walker, Esq., New South Wales
 William Walker, Esq.
 Messrs. Watson, Ferguson & Co.
 Lieut.-Colonel William White, Canada
 F. H. Wilcher, Esq.
 Cope Whitehouse, Esq.
 W. H. Whyham, Esq.
 James A. Youl, Esq., C.M.G.
 Frederick Young, Esq.
 The Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras
 The Anthropological Institute
 " Anti-Slavery Society
 " Art Publishing Company, Toronto, Canada
 " Association for the Reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations
 " Australian Museum, Sydney
 " Board of Trade, Montreal
 " Cambridge University Library
 " Canadian Institute
 " Canadian Pacific Railway Company
 " Canterbury College, New Zealand
 " Chamber of Commerce—
 Adelaide, South Australia
 Cape Town
 Kimberley, Cape Colony
 Maryborough, Queensland
 Melbourne, Victoria
 Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony
 " Colonial Museum, Wellington, New Zealand
 " Colonial Office
 " Crown Agents for the Colonies
 " Department of Mines, Victoria
 " Diocesan Synod of British Guiana

The East India Association
 ,,, Geological Survey of Canada
 ,,, Geographical Society of Australasia
 ,,, Historical and Scientific Society, Winnipeg
 ,,, Imperial Federation League
 ,,, India Office
 ,,, Institute of Bankers
 ,,, Institution of Civil Engineers
 ,,, Jamaica Society of Agriculture
 ,,, Launceston Mechanics' Institute
 ,,, Manchester Geographical Society
 ,,, Mechanics' School of Art, Sydney
 ,,, Medical Board of Victoria
 ,,, Netherlands Indian Institute
 ,,, New Zealand Institute
 ,,, Public Library—
 Adelaide, South Australia
 Beechworth, New South Wales
 Birmingham
 Derby
 Glasgow (Mitchell)
 (Stirling and)
 Leeds
 Liverpool
 Manchester
 Melbourne, Victoria
 Plymouth
 Swansea
 Sydney, New South Wales
 ,,, Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana
 ,,, Royal College of Physicians
 ,,, Royal Engineer Inst., Chatham
 ,,, Royal Geographical Society
 ,,, Royal Humane Society of Australasia
 ,,, Royal Society of Canada
 ,,, Royal Society of New South Wales
 ,,, Royal Society of Queensland
 ,,, Royal Society of South Australia
 ,,, Royal Society of Tasmania
 ,,, Royal United Service Institution
 ,,, St. Margaret's and St. John's Library, Westminster
 ,,, Scottish Geographical Society
 ,,, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, United States
 ,,, Social Science Association
 ,,, Society of Arts
 ,,, Sydney University
 ,,, Statistical Society
 ,,, University College, Toronto
 ,,, Union Steamship Company
 ,,, Victoria Institute
 ,,, Wool Brokers' Association (Catalogue of Sales)

The Government of—
 Assam
 Bengal
 Bombay
 Canada
 British Columbia (Provincial)
 Manitoba
 New Brunswick "
 Ontario
 Prince Edward Island "
 Quebec
 The Cape of Good Hope
 Central Provinces, India
 Ceylon
 Hong Kong
 Hyderabad
 India
 Madras
 Jamaica
 Mauritius
 Natal
 New South Wales
 New Zealand
 North-West Provinces, India
 Punjab
 Queensland
 Sierra Leone
 South Australia
 Tasmania
 Tobago
 Victoria
 Western Australia
 The Court of Policy, British Guiana
 ,,, Department of State, Washington
 ,,, High Commissioner for Canada
 ,,, Agents-General for—
 British Columbia
 The Cape of Good Hope
 New South Wales
 New Zealand
 Queensland
 ,,, Agents-General for—
 South Australia
 Victoria
 ,,, Registrar-General of—
 Jamaica
 New Zealand
 Queensland
 Tasmania
 Also Files of the following Papers from the Proprietors:—
 Australian Times and Anglo-New Zealander
 British Australasian
 British Mercantile Gazette
 British Trade Journal
 Chamber of Commerce Journal
 Colonies and India
 Estates Roll
 European Mail
 Home and Colonial Mail

Planters' Gazette
Scottish News
South African Mail
Weekly Official Intelligencer

Africa, South
Cape of Good Hope—
Beaufort Courier
Budget, Port Alfred
Commercial Report, Prices Current
Diamond Fields Herald
Eastern Star, Grahamstown
Farmers' Chronicle, Cathcart
Fort Beaufort Advocate
Free Press, Queenstown
Kimberley Independent
Wynberg Times

Natal—
Mercury
Witness

Orange Free State—
Friend of the Free State

Transvaal—
Advertiser

Africa, West—
Bathurst Observer
Gold Coast Times
Lagos Eagle
,, Observer

Australasia

Fiji—
Fiji Times
Suva Times

New South Wales—
Australasian Medical Gazette
Sydney Bulletin
,, Daily Telegraph
,, Echo
,, Illustrated News
,, Mail
,, Morning Herald
,, Tribune

New Zealand—
Ashburton Guardian
Canterbury Times
Lyttelton Times
Otago Daily Times
Timaru Herald

Queensland—
Agriculturist
Australian Tropical Planter
Brisbane Daily Courier
Capricornian
Figaro
Mackay Standard
Maryborough Colonist
Queenslander

South Australia—
Kapunda Herald
Northern Territory Times

Pictorial Australian
South Australian Advertiser
South Australian Register
Southern Argus, Strathalbyn

Tasmania—
Examiner, Launceston
Mercury, Hobart

Victoria—
Age
Argus
Australasian
Australasian Sketcher
Ballarat Star
Illustrated Australian News
Imperial Review
Insurance and Banking Record
Leader
Melbourne Review
Warrnambool Standard

Western Australia—
Enquirer, Perth
Herald, Fremantle
Morning Herald, Perth
Victorian Express, Geraldton
Western Mail, Perth

Borneo—
North Borneo Herald

Canada—
Commercial, Manitoba
Daily Witness, Montreal
Globe, Toronto
Manitoba Free Press
Weekly Sun, New Brunswick
Weekly British Colonist, British Columbia
Weekly Examiner, Prince Edward Island

Ceylon—
Observer
Times of Ceylon
Tropical Agriculturist
Port Adelaide News

Malta—
Times

Mauritius—
Merchant and Planter's Gazette

Straits Settlements—
Singapore Free Press

West Indies—
Antigua—
Observer
Standard

Bahamas—
Nassau Guardian
Nassau Times

Barbados—
Globe
Herald

British Guiana—
Argosy

British Guiana—	Grenada—
Asylum Journal	Equilibrium
Daily Chronicle	St. George's Chronicle
Royal Gazette	
British Honduras—	Jamaica—
Colonial Guardian	Colonial Standard
Government Gazette	Gleaner
Dominica—	St. Lucia—
Dial	Voice
	Trinidad—
	Chronicle

DONATIONS TO BUILDING FUND.

(To June 11, 1886.)

		£	s.	d.
Amount announced in previous Reports	..	4,455	10	0
J. H. Angas, Esq., South Australia	..	105	0	0
John Ware, Esq., Victoria	..	50	0	0
Edward R. Fairfax, Esq., New South Wales	..	25	0	0
George Stiebel, Esq., Jamaica	..	25	0	0
J. C. Ware, Esq., Victoria	..	25	0	0
C. Washington Eves, Esq., Jamaica	..	10	10	0
J. F. Debrot, Esq., Spanish Honduras	..	10	0	0
Henry Attlee, Esq.	..	5	5	0
Sir Samuel Davenport, South Australia	..	5	5	0
John S. Distin, Esq., Cape Colony	..	5	5	0
Stewart Gardner, Esq.	..	5	5	0
J. K. Hawthorn, Esq.	..	5	5	0
J. F. Hayward, Esq., South Australia	..	5	5	0
Hon. Henry S. Littleton	..	5	5	0
H. W. Newman, Esq., New South Wales	..	5	5	0
Thomas Glanville, Esq., Jamaica	..	5	0	0
Hamilton Hunter, Esq., Fiji	..	5	0	0
Alexander Macfarlan, Esq.	..	5	0	0
Sir Joseph Needham, Trinidad	..	5	0	0
W. R. Macpherson, Esq., Jamaica	..	3	3	0
R. S. Fraser, Esq., Ceylon	..	2	9	6
C. M. Browne, Esq., Grenada	..	2	2	0
F. Evans, Esq., C.M.G., Lagos	..	2	2	0
C. J. George, Esq., Lagos	..	2	2	0
E. G. Levy, Esq., Jamaica	..	2	2	0
J. McLennan, Esq., New Zealand	..	2	2	0
C. H. Harley Moseley, Esq., Sierra Leone	..	2	2	0
Charles Moses, Esq., Cape Colony	..	2	2	0
H. P. Murray-Aynsley, Esq., New Zealand	..	2	2	0
J. C. O'Halloran, Esq., Rodrigues	..	2	2	0
G. Quin, Esq., Cape Colony	..	2	2	0
W. S. Richards, Esq., Jamaica	..	2	2	0
M. V. D. Stuart, Esq., Sierra Leone	..	2	2	0
B. Travers, Esq., British Honduras	..	2	2	0
C. F. B. Wollaston, Esq., Cape Colony	..	2	2	0
Rev. Brymer Belcher	..	2	0	0
M. Hildebrand, Esq., M.D.	..	1	11	6
Erasmus Beynon, Esq., Bombay	..	1	1	0
W. K. Bradford, Esq., Cape Colony	..	1	1	0
Rev. H. T. S. Castell, British Guiana	..	1	1	0

						£	s.	d.	
F. M. Chadwick, Esq., Grenada	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
J. C. Crawford, New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
Francis Damian, Esq., Trinidad	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
F. de la Mare, Esq., Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
D. A. Hay, Esq., West Australia	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
Robert Kirkland, Esq., Jamaica	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
Thomas Lewis, Esq., Tasmania	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
John Nairn, Esq., New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
Stephen Pike, Esq., Natal	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
Charles C. Rawson, Esq., Queensland	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
John K. M. Ross, Esq., Fiji	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
Robert Russell, Esq., Jamaica	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
J. B. Sorapure, Esq., Jamaica	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
David Symons, Esq., Cape Colony	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
H. Thwaites, Esq., Ceylon	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
Mr. Justice Trafford, St. Vincent	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
John Varley, Esq., South Australia	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
Arthur Wortley, Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
F. Wyatt, Esq., Queensland (second donation)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
F. R. Bradford, Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
John Hemming, Esq., Cape Colony	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
Abraham Hyam, Esq., Cape Colony	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
						£4,831	15	0	
Over-credited in error	0	18	0
						£4,832	13	0	

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

1885-1886.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING JUNE 12, 1885, AND ENDING JUNE 11, 1886.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Bank Balance as per last Account	£1,082	12	10	Salaries and Wages	836	9	1
On Deposit at Interest with London and Westminster Bank	1,000	0	0	Printing	519	12	1
Cash in the hands of the Secretary	2	7	4	Advertising Meetings	32	7	10
18 Life Subscriptions of £20	£360	0	0	Hire of Rooms for Meetings, and Expenses	60	3	0
3 , , , 15	45	0	0	Reporting Meetings	26	5	0
38 , , , 10	380	0	0	Reports of Meetings sent to Fellows	140	11	9
178 Entrance Fees of £3	534	0	0	Postages	282	17	11
235 , , , £1 is	246	15	0	Stationery	165	17	9
7 , , , to complete	13	13	0	Newspapers	68	8	11
1,183 Subscriptions of £2	2,366	0	0	Books, Binding, &c.	62	17	4
1,070 , , , £1 1s.	1,123	10	0	Rent, No. 15, Strand, to September 29, 1885, and Ground Rent of Northumberland Avenue to June 2, 1886	1,367	16	7
187 , , , £1 and under to complete	178	13	0	Housekeeper, Fuel, Light, &c.	58	13	10
				Guests' Dinner Fund	22	1	6
				Rates and Taxes	89	2	6
				Fire Insurance	20	6	0
6 months' Dividend on £500 Victoria Government 5 per cent. Debentures (less Income Tax)	£12	1	8	Conversazione- Refreshments supplied	£335	5	6
6 months' Dividend on £500 at 4 per cent. 6 months' Dividend on £1,000 South Australia. Government 4 per cent. Debentures (less Income Tax)	9	13	4	Use of South Kensington Museum and Attendance of Guards' Band	54	17	6
6 months' Dividend on £1,000 New South Wales Government 4 per cent. Debentures (less Income Tax)	19	6	8	Attendance of Royal Marines' Band	31	10	0
6 months' Dividend on £1,000 Queensland Government 4 per cent. Debentures (less Income Tax)	19	6	8	Attendance of Royal Marines' Band	39	18	0
				Printing	16	2	0
				New Building, Northumberland Avenue	477	13	0
				Purchase of Freehold	7,140	11	1
					30,520	0	0

6 months' Dividend on £500 New Zealand Government 5 per cent. Debentures (less Income Tax)	12 1 8	Law Charges &c Acquisition of Site, &c.	662 18 5
6 months' Dividend on £500 Canada Government 5 per cent. Debentures (less Income Tax)	12 1 8	Commission to Agents on sub-letting portion of Premises	50 10 0
6 months' Dividend on £500 Cape of Good Hope Government 4½ per cent. Debentures (less Income Tax)	10 17 6	Interest on Advance	15 5 9
		Interest on Debentures	254 3 3
		Bust of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales	140 7 6
		Gratuity	60 0 0
		Subscriptions paid in error, refunded	12 2 0
		Miscellaneous	45 10 4
			<hr/>
		Balance in hand as per Bank Book	£523 5 2
		On Deposit at Interest with London and Westminster Bank	2,000 0 0
		Cash in the hands of the Secretary	5 14 10
			<hr/>
			2,529 0 0
			<hr/>
Proceeds of Sale of Colonial Government Debentures	5,170 17 6		
Principal of Canada 5 per cent. Debentures redeemed	500 0 0		
Amount received in connection with the Conversazione	378 10 0		
Rent for 3 quarters to March 25, 1886, less Property Tax	870 0 0		
Proportion of Insurance Premium	9 15 0		
Building Fund—			
Donations in aid of	377 3 0		
Proportion of cost of Party Wall, &c.	239 1 0		
Interest on Deposit	1 12 3		
		617 16 3	
			<hr/>
Advance for purchase of site on security of Mortgage	35,020 0 0		
Less amount to be received June 30, 1886	4,500 0 0		
		30,520 0 0	
Bust of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales	111 2 6		
Proceeds of Sale of Papers, &c.	26 4 2		
		<hr/>	
		£45,651 12 5	

W. C. SARGEAUNT,
Honorary Treasurer.

June 12, 1886.

STATEMENT OF THE BUILDING FUND ACCOUNT, JUNE 11, 1886.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To Donations				377	3	0	By Paid Contractors			
,, Proportion of Cost of Party Wall, &c.	239	1	0	,, Architect			4,516	11	5	
,, Interest on Deposit	1	12	3	,, Clerk of Works			718	2	0	
,, Advance for Purchase of Site on security of Mortgage.....	35,020	0	0	,, Furniture			13	13	0	
Less amount to be received June				,, Law Charges, <i>re</i> requirement of Site, &c. ..			1,892	4	8	
30, 1886.....	4,500	0	0	,, Interest on Advance			662	18	5	
	<hr/>			,, Cost of Freehold			15	5	9	
				30,520	0	0	<hr/>			
				<hr/>			31,137	16	3	
,, Amount transferred from General Account....				7,200	19	0	<hr/>			
				<hr/>			£38,338	15	3	

W. C. SARGEANT,

Hon. Treasurer.

June 12, 1885.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES JUNE 11, 1886.

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.	ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
To Sundry Accounts	551	16	11	By Subscriptions outstanding.....			
,, Principal of Debentures created to provide				,, Property of the Institute—			
Funds for the erection of New Building	6,500	0	0	New Building and Furniture			
,, Interest on ditto to June 11, 1886	150	11	9	(cost price)	£21,591	13	0
,, Advance for Purchase of Site on security				Books, &c., valued at.....	1,000	0	0
of Mortgage.....	£35,020			,, Cost of Freehold			
Less amount to be received June 30, 1886	4,500			Balance at Bank	£523	5	2
	30,520	0	0	37,722	8	8	
Balance in favour of Assets	18,579	13	4	,, in hands of Secretary		5	14 10
				Amount on Deposit	2,000	0	0
						2,529	0
	£56,302	2	0		£56,302	2	0

June 12, 1886.

W. C. SARGEANT,

Hon. Treasurer.

Examined and found correct. A list of the Fellows in arrear on the 12th instant has—in conformity with Rule 22a—been laid before the Auditors by the Honorary Treasurer, showing an amount due to the Institute of £661 9s.

W. WESTGARTH,
G. MOLINEUX, } *Auditors.*

June 18, 1886.

The HON. TREASURER (Sir W. C. Sargeaunt, K.C.M.G.): I am happy to say that what I have to bring under your notice to-day may be expressed in a very few sentences. I have no large deficit to explain away, neither have I any large and burdensome balance to ask you to dispose of. Our year has again been, so far as income and expenditure are concerned, a prosperous one. I will not ask you to follow me through all the figures to show you what progress we have made year by year. That I have done on previous occasions. It may, perhaps, be sufficient if I say that the year before last our income was £4,800, last year £5,500, and this year £6,600. Our expenditure during the same period was £2,600, £2,800, and £4,500. I think those few figures will show you that the Council have been prudent in their expenditure, while they have not been so niggardly as to frighten members away. Since last year we have acquired the building in which we are now met. This, I need not say, is a matter of congratulation to us all. The Hon. Secretary mentioned to you just now a slight alteration proposed to be made in paragraph 2 of the Annual Report. Some of the Fellows had stated that the original wording might lead to misunderstanding. If they had calculated what $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is on £35,020 they would, I think, have arrived at the meaning of the paragraph: it equals £1,444 11s. 6d. The payments half-yearly (the same paragraph states) are to be £897 11s. 9d., which, multiplied by two, gives £1,790 3s. 6d. The difference between these sums—£350 12s.—will be the amount we pay the first year towards the repayment of capital. That amount will, of course, increase annually until we pay off our whole debt. It may not be uninteresting to you to hear a short account of the manner in which we obtained the funds for this building. Our surplus invested in Government debentures amounted to £6,077. We have been able to take from our cash balance £4,239, and we have received donations amounting to £4,820. We therefore began with a realised sum, so to say—money in hand—of £15,148 18s. 11d. The rest—the further expenditure on the building—has been paid first by raising debentures to the extent of £6,500, and by miscellaneous receipts amounting to £394, making the total expenditure on our building £22,043 11s. The laying by from year to year of small sums, under the prudent administration of the Council, has, I do not hesitate to say, been the means of enabling us to erect this building. I do not know that I have anything more to say. I have endeavoured to put the accounts so clearly before the Fellows that everyone in his own study might read and understand them; and if

I have in any way failed in doing this I shall be most ready to answer any questions.

The CHAIRMAN: I move the adoption of the Report and accounts.

Mr. GEORGE VANE, C.M.G., seconded the motion, which was carried.

Sir HENRY BARKLY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.: I rise to move an alteration of one of the Rules as suggested in the Report. It is, "That Rule 58 be repealed, and the following Rule be adopted in lieu thereof: 'The Annual Meeting shall be held in February or March.'" The object of the resolution is that the accounts may be made up to December 31 in future. They have hitherto been made up to June 11, which is an odd date, and which has always hurried us so as to close the accounts in time for the Annual Meeting, which must be held in June. This year we hold the meeting on the very last day of the month, and only with a considerable amount of stress have we been able to be ready for you. It is proposed, then, that in future the accounts be made up to December 31, and that the Annual General Meeting shall be held in February or March following. That is a time when people have come to town, and when most members will be able to attend, and altogether this will, I think, be much more convenient than the present arrangement. I beg to move the resolution.

Mr. H. E. MONTGOMERIE: I have pleasure in seconding the resolution. I think there will be a great advantage in being able to present a financial statement for the year from January to December, as most societies do. A little inconvenience will arise, no doubt, in making any comparison with regard to the next accounts, which will be only for half a year, but this will occur only once, and on future occasions we shall have them year by year from January to December.

The Resolution was passed.

Mr. R. A. MACFIE brought forward a motion that residents in Ireland, Scotland, and all other places 200 miles from London, should be admitted Fellows on the same terms as residents in the Colonies and India. He thought this would serve to strengthen the Institute, while the change would be greatly appreciated by those Fellows living out of London who have been so long connected with it.

The motion was ruled out of order, but Mr. J. DENNISTOUN Wood, Member of the Council, assured Mr. Macfie that the subject should be brought before one of the Council Meetings.

The CHAIRMAN announced the result of the ballot for members of the Council as follows:—

PRESIDENT.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., G.C.M.G., &c.

CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL.

His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

His Royal Highness Prince Christian, K.G.

His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.T.

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I.

His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P.

His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K.G.

The Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.

The Most Hon. the Marquis of Normanby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven, K.P.

The Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Iddesleigh, G.C.B.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery.

The Right Hon. Viscount Bury, K.C.M.G.

The Right Hon. Viscount Craubrook, G.C.S.I.

The Right Hon. Viscount Monek, G.C.M.G.

The Right Hon. Lord Carlingford, K.P.

The Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P.

Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.

Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G.

COUNCIL.

Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. Gisborne Molineux, Esq.

A. R. Campbell-Johnston, Esq., Jacob Montefiore, Esq.

F.R.S

Charles Parbury, Esq.

Sir Charles Clifford.

John Rae, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.

Sir John Coode, K.C.M.G.

Peter Redpath, Esq.

General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney

Alexander Rivington, Esq.

G.C.B.

Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart.

Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G.

H. B. T. Strangways, Esq.

H. J. Jourdain, Esq., C.M.G.

Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I.,

F. P. Labilliere, Esq.

C.I.E., M.P.

Lieut.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B.

J. Duncan Thomson, Esq.

Nevile Lubbock, Esq.

William Walker, Esq.

Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B.

J. Dennistoun Wood, Esq.

James A. Youl, Esq., C.M.G.

The retiring Vice-Presidents and Members of the Council having all been re-elected, a long discussion ensued as to the desirability of filling up the vacancy in the list of Vice-Presidents, caused by the death of the Right Hon. W. E. Forster. A large number of Fellows present were anxious that Mr. Frederick Young, the Honorary Secretary, in consideration of his long and valued services to the Institute, should be elected to fill the vacancy. Indeed, a

formal motion to this effect was proposed by Captain Colomb and seconded by Mr. F. G. GOODLIFFE, formerly a member of the Council. It was pointed out, however, that inasmuch as one of the Vice-Presidents was frequently called upon to take the chair in the absence of the President, or Chairman of the Council, a gentleman holding the office of Honorary Secretary could not perform the duties of Chairman and Honorary Secretary at one and the same time. The subject had been under the consideration of the Council, and much as they would have liked to have placed Mr. Young amongst the Vice-Presidents, they were precluded from nominating him owing to the incompatibility of the office of Honorary Secretary with that of Vice-President. The Solicitor of the Institute was present, and gave his opinion in support of the views of the Council. The subject then dropped, Mr. Young expressing his warmest thanks to those who were desirous of electing him to the post of Vice-President.

Mr. T. KERR (Governor of the Falkland Islands) : I beg to move "That the thanks of the Fellows be given to the Honorary Secretary (Mr. Frederick Young), and the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries in the various Colonies ; the Honorary Treasurer (Sir William C. Sargeaunt, K.C.M.G.) ; and the Auditors (Messrs. William Westgarth and Gisborne Molineux) for their services during the past year." The extraordinary vigour and growth of this Institute must, I think, in some degree be due to the zeal and ability of the officers, and as regards Mr. Young there could be no higher testimony to the value in which his services are held, than the discussion which has just taken place.

Mr. L. W. THRUSS : I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution, and I quite agree with the mover that, with regard to Mr. Young, the esteem in which his valuable services are held has been already manifested. There is no occasion to add a single word to those remarks, which have all tended one way.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The HONORARY SECRETARY : I feel very much gratified by the resolution you have so kindly passed in recognition of my continued service in the honourable post which I have the honour to hold. After the discussion which has taken place, I will not detain you except to say, that I wish to return you my hearty thanks for the compliment you have paid me, but I cannot sit down without taking occasion to say that I am supported by a most efficient permanent staff, Mr. O'Halloran, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Boosé, and now Mr. Bull, who, in their several capacities, do all that is possible to be

done to forward the great interests of this Institute. I see on the table a liberal and handsome present which has been made to the Institute by one of the Fellows, Mr. C. Washington Eves. It is a catalogue of the books in the Library, and was compiled in manuscript by Mr. Boosé. It was considered by the Council that the work was too costly for them to undertake the publication, whereupon Mr. Eves generously came forward, and at his own expense has had the work printed in the handsome form you see lying on the table. That, which is the earliest copy, is presented to your Grace as Chairman of the Council. I am sure we are greatly indebted to Mr. Eves for this contribution towards the Library. I beg once more to thank you most sincerely for the honour you have done me on this occasion.

Sir W. C. SARGEANT, K.C.M.G. : I beg also to thank you for your very kind vote of thanks.

Mr. G. MOLINEUX : As one of the Hon. Auditors, I return our best thanks for the kind resolution you have passed.

Mr. W. H. WHYHAM (of Antigua) : As one of the Hon. Corresponding Secretaries, allow me to return my best thanks on my own behalf and on behalf of my colleagues.

General LOWRY, C.B. : Now that we have discharged a bounden duty, and paid a well-deserved compliment to our honorary officers, I have full confidence—after another year's experience of the working of this Institute—in asking you to accord a not less hearty acknowledgment of the services of its permanent officials. The removal of the Institute to the comparative palace we now occupy, and the large increase of visitors caused by the great Exhibition now in our midst, have each added very considerably to the work to be done by our officers ; but I venture to affirm, without fear of any challenge, they have done it in a way which has given unqualified satisfaction to the Fellows of the Institute. No institution could have an abler, more courteous, or more devoted a secretary than we have in Mr. O'Halloran, and he is thoroughly well supported by Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Boosé. Indeed, down to the page boy in the hall, the work of the Royal Colonial Institute is done by as efficient and attentive a staff as could be got together. I ask you, then, with confidence, to pass a resolution of cordial acknowledgment of the services of Mr. O'Halloran and the permanent officials.

Mr. MORTON GREEN : I can add but little in seconding the motion to what has been so well said ; but I may state, on behalf of myself and other members from South Africa, that on every occasion when we have visited the Institute we have met with the

utmost civility and attention, and that from Mr. O'Halloran downwards the officers have always been ready to place their information at our disposal.

Mr. LABILLIERE: Speaking from a long experience, I would like to add that not one syllable too much has been said as to the services rendered by the officials. I believe that my friend Mr. O'Halloran, and also Mr. Boosé and Mr. Chamberlain, have had their hearts in the work, and that they have not done their duty merely because it was their office to do it.

The CHAIRMAN: It seems hardly necessary to put this resolution.

The resolution was passed *nem. con.*

Mr. J. S. O'HALLORAN (Secretary): I rise to return the sincere thanks of the permanent staff, who gratefully appreciate this renewed proof that their endeavours to do their duty to this Institute have earned your approbation. When I became officially connected with you five years ago the number of Fellows was about 1,350, while it now exceeds 2,900. As a matter of course, our labours have materially augmented year by year, but, by means of improved organisation, division of labour, and unlimited zeal, the extra work has been successfully grappled with, the only aid asked for being the addition of a junior clerk and an office boy. Speaking as a colonist to colonists, after fourteen years' active association with this Institute, first as one of its Fellows and then as its principal permanent official, I hope I may be permitted to state that I have always felt the firmest faith in its future, and express my conviction that its remarkable progress is mainly attributable to three causes—Firstly, that it was originally established on thoroughly sound principles; secondly, that it has supplied a public need, and inspired the confidence of colonists in its practical utility as a working body; and thirdly, that its affairs have been ably and wisely administered by the Council, to whom your best thanks are most justly due.

Mr. FRED DUTTON: I think we ought not to separate without according a vote of thanks to Mr. C. Washington Eves for his liberality in having had the catalogue of the Library printed. I have no doubt that a suitable acknowledgment has already proceeded from the Council, but it is right and proper we should recognise his kindness. I move: "That the thanks of this Institute be given to Mr. Charles Washington Eves for his liberality in undertaking the cost of printing the Library Catalogue."

Mr. HENRY J. JOURDAIN, C.M.G., seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. J. R. MOSSE: We should be exceedingly ungrateful, I think—especially the Colonial Fellows—did we not record our sincere thanks to your Grace and to the Members of the Council for your exertions on our behalf.

Mr. R. A. MACFIE: I beg to second that motion. I would point out that, in addition to the ordinary services they have given us, they have promoted a series of conferences at the Exhibition. I am only sorry that at our Exhibition at Edinburgh we cannot enjoy a like advantage. I had the great pleasure the other day of hearing our friend Captain Colomb give a lecture at one of those meetings, and could not but think how desirable it was that the information he gave should be communicated to others besides the small audience then assembled. No doubt the proceedings will be published, but I think it would be a great advantage if Captain Colomb could be induced to give a similar address at Edinburgh and at Liverpool.

The motion was carried with acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN: I am very much obliged to you for thanking me for my services as representing chiefly the Prince of Wales. I am sure you would all have been gratified had he been able to attend to the duties himself, but he certainly wishes the Institute well, and the lead he has taken in the management and arrangement of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition proves the sympathy he has with the Colonies. All the speeches which His Royal Highness has made of late have only shown more clearly and positively how his sympathies lie. Perhaps I ought to have mentioned when I put the vote of thanks to the honorary officers, that Mr. Young has filled the position of Honorary Secretary since 1874, on the death of Dr. Eddy, which happened so suddenly at Glasgow; that Sir William Sargeaunt has been Hon. Treasurer since the foundation of the Institute in 1868; and that Mr. Westgarth and Mr. Molineux have also given their services continuously as Auditors. The Honorary Corresponding Secretaries, who are twenty-two in number, represent the Institute in the several Colonies, and have rendered much service in collecting subscriptions, distributing publications, enlisting new members, and making the objects of the Institute more widely known—duties which entail a considerable amount of correspondence and involve much time and trouble, which have been ungrudgingly given. In conclusion I would say that, as you all know, I sympathise warmly with the Colonies, and am almost a colonist myself.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE CONVERSAZIONE.

THE thirteenth annual Conversazione was held at the South Kensington Museum, on Thursday evening, July 1, and was more numerously attended than any of its predecessors, the guests numbering 4,127, including representative colonists from all parts of the Empire. The bands of the Grenadier Guards, under Mr. Dan Godfrey, and the 1st West India Regiment, under Mr. W. J. Quord, played selections of music during the evening.

The guests were received by His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P., Chairman, and the following members of the Council :—Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; A. R. Campbell-Johnston, Esq., F.R.S.; Sir Charles Clifford, Sir John Coode, K.C.M.G.; General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, G.C.B.; Henry J. Jourdain, Esq., C.M.G.; F. P. Labilliere, Esq., Lieut.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B., Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Gisborne Molineux, Esq., Jacob Montefiore, Esq., Charles Parbury, Esq., John Rae, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.; Peter Redpath, Esq., Alexander Rivington, Esq., Sir William C. Sargeaunt, K.C.M.G.; Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart.; J. Duncan Thomson, Esq., J. Dennistoun Wood, Esq., James A. Youl, Esq., C.M.G.; and Frederick Young, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

APPENDIX.

FAREWELL BANQUET TO MR. R. MURRAY SMITH,
C.M.G.*(A Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute).*

A COMPLIMENTARY banquet was given at the Freemasons' Tavern on April 7, 1886, by the friends of Mr. R. Murray Smith, C.M.G., on his resigning the position of Agent-General for Victoria in England, previous to his departure for Australia.

His Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, K.G., G.C.M.G., presided, and was supported by Her Majesty's Colonial, Indian, Foreign, and Home Ministers, several ex-Cabinet Ministers and ex-Colonial Governors, and many prominent members of the Houses of Lords and Commons, while the general company, which numbered 300, included representatives of almost every part of the British Empire.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE, in proposing the toast of "The Queen," said: My Lords and Gentlemen,—I have the honour of addressing a very large, a very influential, and a very united body of men, and I have to give you the first toast, and that first toast I believe is one that will be accepted with acclamation by every gentleman who is surrounding me on this occasion. There is but one sentiment which pervades your minds and your hearts, whether you belong to the old Mother Country here, or whether you belong to the distant portions of the Empire; and I am persuaded that there will be only one desire—to vie with one another, the old and the new, in drinking the health of the Sovereign we love and who represents this great Empire, to which we are proud to belong. I give you "The Health of Her Majesty the Queen."

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, the band playing "God Save the Queen."

The toast of "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family" was entrusted to Sir CHARLES TUPPER, High Commissioner for Canada, who, in proposing it, said: Your Royal Highness, my Lords and Gentlemen,—I thank the committee of this great banquet for placing this toast in my hands—first, because I consider it a great honour to be asked to propose the toast of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal Family; and, secondly, because it is a toast which may safely be entrusted to weak hands, because it requires no arguments on the part of the proposer to secure for it not only here, but in every corner of the Empire, the most enthusiastic reception at the hands of any body of Englishmen. Next to the fact that Her Majesty

the Queen reigns in the hearts of her subjects as no Sovereign of the present or almost any other time, perhaps, has ever reigned, I regard as one of the strongest bulwarks of the Throne the fact that the Royal Family of England has earned, and justly earned, and obtained the respect and confidence of Her Majesty's subjects throughout every portion of the Empire. I need not tell you of the untiring assiduity of the Prince of Wales, whose unceasing labours are such as fairly to bring him within the designation of one of the working classes. I need not tell you that his Royal brothers and his sons have visited various portions of the Empire, with the desire of cultivating, not only a thorough acquaintance with every portion of it, but of making themselves known to Her Majesty's subjects; and I can only say that wherever they have gone it has been to obtain the entire respect and hearty approval of the people among whom they have mingled. In Canada we had the great honour, when the noble Marquis of Lorne filled the high position of representative of the Queen, of seeing a member of the Royal Family presiding with grace and dignity such as has never been excelled in the Government House of Canada. I may say, with reference to His Royal Highness who has honoured us by his presence here to-night, that it would not become me to express in his presence that which I am quite sure would meet with the hearty approval of everyone present; but I am only saying that which commends itself to the knowledge and judgment of every Englishman everywhere—that His Royal Highness has filled a position of exceptional difficulty with such signal tact and ability, as the head of the Army of Great Britain, as to obtain the respect and confidence of every member of the Empire. This is a toast upon which the proposer is expected to make very few observations, but I wish, on behalf of the committee of this banquet, to tender to His Royal Highness their hearty and enthusiastic thanks for taking the chair here to-night.

His Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE next rose to propose the toast of the evening, "Mr. R. Murray Smith, C.M.G." In doing so, he said: My Lords and Gentlemen,—It now becomes my duty, and a pleasing duty it is, to explain the position in which I am placed here and the object with which we have met on this occasion. Now, it may appear rather egotistical that I should speak of myself first, but I am bound to make an apology, for I think an apology is due to this great meeting that I should have had the presumption to preside over you; for there are very many others, with experience and knowledge of the subject with which I am about to deal and with the great interests concerned, who would have much more worthily filled the chair than I can possibly do. But when this subject was brought to my notice, and it was said to me that it would be agreeable to the committee and acceptable in general that I should undertake this duty, I agreed, from this feeling and this sentiment—that the meeting was a representative meeting of all shades and sentiments of political opinion—and that it was difficult for any individual member of any political shade of opinion to preside at a meeting which was intended to be, and which is, I believe, and which ought to be, absolutely neutral,

and though, in a public position, I really flatter myself that there are few who could fill the position in that sense as well as I can. I have been now for over thirty years at the head of Her Majesty's Army. The subject has been kindly alluded to by my excellent friend who spoke last, and who kindly expressed himself as regards the position that I have had the honour to fill by the gracious kindness of Her Majesty and by the good feeling of the people of England. I see myself surrounded by representatives here in the Old Country of every description of politics. I need not name them; you see them here around me. We have also those greatly interested in Colonial matters. But to-night we have none of the political sentiments which are now very strong sentiments, and thus we are happy on one side on this occasion, and I hope even to the entire approval of the noble lords and my friends who sit around me. We have only come here to do honour to a worthy, excellent, and good man who sits by my side, and who in his person has represented the great Colony with which he is connected in a manner highly to his credit and greatly to the advantage of those whom he has represented. Gentlemen, I feel persuaded that he is proud of being honoured by so large an assembly as the one which I have the honour to address. I am sure he feels proud in leaving, as he leaves here, feelings of affection and regard for himself, and especial interest in the Colony with which he happens to be connected. Now, what is it that we are considering here to-night? Why, it is a very large and important toast. We are here to-night representing a vast, an important, and a great Empire. We are representing an Empire in which I believe that the most distant parts feel as loyally, as devotedly, and as affectionately—aye, perhaps more affectionately—than some of those who have not had the advantage of testing their genius and ability in distant lands. Well, I have a great disadvantage in addressing you, and I am sorry for it—very sorry. One of the things that I have always regretted is that when I was young there was not the facility of locomotion and movement that there is now, and men did not wander then over the world as they do now; and the consequence is that my illustrious relatives, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Connaught, have been all over the world, while I have confined myself to these shores and the narrow dependencies of the Crown in the Mediterranean. That has been my experience, and a very small one, compared with what young men now can do. I regret it, because I should have learnt a great deal if I had been able to go to the Colonies and to India. I should have seen and known a good many things which would have been a great advantage to me and a great advantage to the Army which I have the honour to command. I only refer to that to point out how rapidly we are marching on in this world. We have steamers, we have telegrams, we have everything to bring nations together, and the result is a closer and more affectionate sentiment by every part of the Empire towards the Mother Country. That is a sentiment so noble, so grand, so conspicuous, that I trust in God it may never be diminished. We hear of all sorts of efforts; some may be good, some may be bad; I am not

the person, nor is this the occasion, to enter into these theories; but this I do say—that the more every portion of the Empire is bound together in one section and one feeling, the better for this great nation and the better for every individual. Our guest of this evening is young comparatively in experience, and in age certainly; he only went out to the Colonies in 1853, he became a public man in 1873, and he has now represented his Colony here with the highest credit to himself and advantage to those whom he has had the honour to represent. He goes back home shortly, and will take back with him, I feel persuaded, a lively sentiment of affection and regret towards those who have come here to-night to do him honour—and in doing him honour to do themselves honour—to do honour to all those great Colonies with which they are connected, and which they feel and are satisfied form this great Empire, which I, in my capacity here of neutrality, venture to represent. This year we hope to show the world that England, small in its islands, is great in its Colonies, in its great Indian Empire as well as in its Colonies; that every portion of Great Britain is devoted to the interest of the other, that no interest in one part should be neglected for any of the others, and that there should be one homogeneous whole which should play that powerful part in the world which makes Great Britain what it hitherto has been. Gentlemen, we have formed a great Empire. I entreat of you do not let us lose the position we have obtained. And if by kindly sentiments such as these which we are able to express to-night we weld together that homogeneous whole which we are anxious to see continued for all time, we shall have done a good work, and we shall be satisfied with the results of our gathering. We shall most cordially and affectionately drink the health of the guest of the evening, who leaves us with the affectionate sentiments of those whom he now sees around him, who leaves us with the feeling that we hope that he will have every prosperity and success in any undertaking in which he may be engaged in the great country to which he now belongs and which he here has so worthily represented, and if it pleases God that he shall come once more among us we shall welcome him back again.

MR. R. MURRAY SMITH, C.M.G.: Your Royal Highness, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—Your Royal Highness has very truly said that I must be proud on this occasion, and yet it would be impossible, I think, for any man, even if he were possessed of a great deal more self-confidence than I can claim, not to feel embarrassed, and I might also say overpowered, by such a reception as this. Nor is it a very easy task to find any adequate form of words with which to express my emotions on the present occasion. I feel deeply grateful to all who have done me the honour of attending this evening, and to your Royal Highness for your cordial condescension in presiding, and to those noble lords and gentlemen with whom I have been brought into communication, and who have, not only by their presence on this occasion, but in all our official relations, exhibited to me, as to my colleagues, that courtesy and consideration which has ever been a tradition of English public life. I have further to express my sincere appreciation of the honour paid to me by the Chamber of Com-

merce, that newly-established but powerful body which I trust is destined, by its consistent and strenuous advocacy of the doctrines of common sense, to exercise a powerful and valuable influence wherever English trade is found. And where is it not found? I have also to thank the Royal Colonial Institute, its chairman of council, my friend, if he will allow me to call him so, the Duke of Manchester, and the untiring hon. secretary, Mr. Frederick Young, the friend of all colonists. Last, but not least, I welcome the presence of those private and intimate associates who have heaped kindness upon me until I am truly bankrupt of thanks. But, on the other hand, I remember that I am closing what has been the most interesting and instructive period of my life, and that though a career of usefulness in accordance with such abilities as I possess is not closed to me, I am scarcely likely to have again such opportunities as have been afforded to me here. Nor can I forget that I am going to the other end of the world, that I am leaving again the old friendships of my youth which I have renewed, and the new friendships which I have had much pleasure in forming, and that our meeting again must in the nature of things be uncertain. Yet what pleasant memories I shall carry back with me. I am not so vain or egotistical to imagine that this present demonstration is due to my own personal merit, but to the position I have had the honour to occupy as representative of the Colony of Victoria in England. In the capacity of representative as well as an individual, I have enjoyed my life here. I have been a politician on a small scale in Victoria, and it has been a very great pleasure to me to lay aside all political feeling and to act here on behalf of all my clients in Victoria. And I think I may say of my successor, whom I commend to your consideration, that he will be actuated by the same feelings that I have been. He has had the good—or bad—fortune of not always agreeing with me, but I feel sure that he will now instantly “bury the hatchet,” and be glad to act, as I have tried to do, on behalf of Victoria as a whole. My experience, so far as public life is concerned, has been remarkably fortunate. I have a very kindly remembrance of Sir B. O’Loghlen, who appointed me; and then I had my old friend and leader, Mr. Service. In looking back, your Royal Highness, my lords, and gentlemen, it must naturally be specially pleasant to me to speak of Mr. Service, for he has filled the whole of my representative life, and I have never had the shadow of a difference with him, and he has trusted me—as I have trusted him—well and truly. Mr. Service’s career has been eventful, not only to himself, but to me. I do not intend to weary you with any figures on the subject of the advancement of the Australasian Colonies, or of our Colonies as a whole, but if anyone has any doubt about their progress, I would ask him to pay a visit to the forthcoming Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and see there how the material wealth of the Colonies is exhibited, not only of Victoria, but of all the Australasian Colonies; and not only of the Australasian Colonies, but of all the Colonies in every clime under the sun. He will there see the material wealth and advancement in various industries and civilisation. I may say that to Mr. Service is due the credit for doing

more than any other for the development of Australia, and to him also is due the initiation of the movement which resulted in the Australasian Convention which met at Sydney, in December, 1883. Now, there were three leading principles which guided the gentlemen who were the movers in that Convention. The first was the protection of British interests in the Pacific; the next was the unity of the Australian nationality; and the third was the furtherance of Imperial Unity. In regard to the first—the protection of British interests in the Pacific, we—or, rather, I should say, the statesmen who took part in that Convention—have fallen somewhat short of their high idea. Perhaps it was thought too high an idea; but I will not go into the question to-night. Although we may have been disappointed in some of our objects, however, we need not be afraid of our interests for the future. I mean the prominence of British interests. When Lord John Russell was asked what portion of that vast Empire he claimed, he said, "All." Whatever France or Germany may do, I feel convinced that the Australasian Colonies will be a predominant power in the future, and if these Australasian Colonies live and thrive, British interests will be safe. With regard to the second proposition, "the furtherance of Australasian unity," that has, at all events, been practically successful, owing, undoubtedly, far and away above anyone else, to the energy and perseverance of Mr. Service and Mr. Griffiths. It was owing to these two gentlemen that the Australasian Federal Council was formed, and this Council has been well described as "being a success, inasmuch as it has not been a failure." Differences of opinion might exist, but its friends were satisfied, and its foes were silent. We do not wish to be ambitious, but to be useful. We do not wish to try too much, but we say that the powers we are aware are exercisable could be exercised on behalf of all the Colonies of Australia if all the Colonies would come in. The Federation is as yet incomplete; we shall possibly get an addition of another Colony, but the non-adhesion of New South Wales is a very great loss. Yet I cannot conceive that the prudent statesmen of that Colony will not agree soon with the statesmen of the Federal Council and see the advantages of a complete Federation in dealing with those important interests which would best be dealt with by a united Parliament. The third leading principle to which I have referred, "the furtherance of Imperial Unity," is one of the greatest importance, and your Royal Highness, my lords, and gentlemen, in speaking on this subject I cannot but express the great feelings of regret which we all must feel at the loss of a statesman who has done so much to enable us to further this project, which I know was dear to his heart; I allude to Mr. Forster. Every loyal and earnest colonist will regret his death, which is not only a national loss but an Imperial misfortune. On the question of Imperial Federation I would ask: Why should Australasia federated be less loyal than Australia divided into separate Colonies? We are told that Imperial Federation is a dream; but, if it is so, I hope we shall be able to convert it into a waking reality. Whilst we are discussing the solution of the problem, it is being solved for us already in various ways; and, whatever happens, I think I

am right in saying that the loyalty of the Colonies is safe. Our loyalty, indeed, is of a good antique type, for our thoughts possibly are not so much upon the England of to-day, with her social troubles and party strifes, as on the England of story and of song. Our hearts turn to that old fortress by the river whose records for good or evil are inextricably interwoven with English history in all times; or to that great city cathedral where the saviours of the silver-coasted isle, Wellington and Nelson, sleep side by side; or, most of all, to that hallowed abbey, where rest the bones, or are inscribed the monuments, of those great men to whose genius, to whose labour and sacrifices, we owe so much of all that makes life worth living. Who is there so dead of soul as not to be moved by these things? Who sees them and does not thank God that Australian, Canadian, South African though he be, he is nevertheless an Englishman? This is the England we love; we love her for the dangers she has passed. And long may such associations be hallowed in our mind, long may we find in her a just and beneficent parent, and if her evil days should come, which God forbid, may those whose infancy she has protected rise to aid her in their manhood.

Sir ARTHUR BLYTH, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for South Australia), proposed "The Chairman," coupled with the "Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces." He spoke highly of the way in which he and, he believed, all other Agents-General had always been treated at the War Office and by the Commander-in-Chief, who, he said, had assisted the Colonies on every possible occasion.

His ROYAL HIGHNESS replied, saying that allusion had been made to the fact that he was in charge more or less of all the forces of Her Majesty's Empire. He accepted the position in its integrity, and he believed that every portion of the Empire had one object in view—to support the honour of the Queen and the Empire under any circumstances in which we might happen to be placed. There were instances in which the Colonies had come forward in the handsomest possible manner to assist the Mother Country when it was supposed that difficulties had arisen. It was not a question of aggression but of defence. As long as these feelings of affection and loyalty existed he believed that the Empire was as safe as they could wish it to be, but they must not relax their efficiency. There might be great difficulties in adopting a plan of Imperial Federation, but that Federation existed now, and he had the most perfect confidence that whatever circumstances might arise they would be able to maintain the power and grandeur of this great Empire. With regard to what had been said about the late Mr. Forster, he entirely agreed. He grieved for his loss, and he was sure they all felt grief at his death.

Earl GRANVILLE, in proposing the toast of "The Empire," said:—A great toast has been committed to my charge, I am desired to propose to you to drink to the Empire. It is almost impossible when thinking of this subject not to repeat again and again the well-worn, but still fresh, proud old Castilian boast that the sun never sets on the dominion over which our Sovereign reigns. One of the things which, on looking back

at a long life I regret the most is never having given effect to a strong wish to visit the great dependencies of the Empire. I know of only two topics of consolation. The first is that if, as a young man some fifty years ago, I had made such visits I might have learnt the geographical and physical characteristics of our great Colonies, but my information would now be, with the exception of a few of the older Colonies, absolutely old-fashioned and obsolete as to the creation of great cities, the progress of agriculture and commerce, and the marvellous development of social and political life which has taken place. Another consolation is that the facilities of communication are so much increased, and so many both at home and in the Colonies profit by them, that by merely keeping one's ears and one's eyes open it is difficult not to have a pretty clear idea of what is going on. A great statesman once said that an official man had so much manuscript to read that he could hardly be expected to look at what was printed. But an official man must be busy indeed who cannot find time to read two such books on the Empire as have lately been published, one by an Austrian statesman, a highly-trained diplomatist, a cultivated writer, a Conservative among Conservatives in his own Conservative country, but overflowing with friendly sympathy not only for us but for our still more democratic relations across the ocean; the other, a strong Englishman, a classical historian, one who thinks for himself, and is by no means satisfied "stare super antiquas vias." It is impossible to read the graphic descriptions which these two gentlemen give of these vast communities, which they both visited, without feeling as if a magnificent panorama in all its details was being rolled out before our eyes. Nothing can be more amusing, more interesting, and more instructive, especially for one in my position, and I trust that they will not be jealous if I profit in some respects by their lessons. Mr. Froude cannot write ten pages without showing his capacity for warm sympathy with communities, with races, and with individuals; and although he is not altogether without the power of feeling strong antipathies, his whole tone as regards our fellow subjects in the Colonies is admirable. But there is one criticism which I will venture to make, which he will not mind, and indeed, which he perhaps will be glad that I should think I have cause to make. Mr. Froude hardly loses an opportunity of stating that in England a great party in general, and the Colonial Office in particular, are indifferent, or rather hostile, to the Colonies. Mr. Froude must have been aware that, from his high position and great literary reputation, an account written with his masterly and attractive pen of a personal visit to some of our most important Colonies was the one book which was certain to be most read in the Colonies and by the greatest number of colonists. I think it was Pascal who said that, if truth was the first rule, discretion was the second, and I have much doubt whether, even if Mr. Froude's statement was accurate, it would be advantageous to stamp it indelibly on the minds of our fellow subjects in the Colonies. But I entirely deny the fact. It is a preconceived notion, and not one founded on truth. When speaking of the Australian Federation, which has been

with such singular eloquence advocated by our guest of this evening, Mr. Froude says that it is favoured by the Colonial Office to save themselves trouble. I feel certain that it is not his deliberate opinion that when men like Lord Derby, Sir F. Stanley, and Lord Kimberley, who are present here to-night, and Lord Carnarvon, who is absent, together with the staff of the Colonial Office, some of the most hard-working of the Civil Service, two of whom were respectively Prime Minister and Attorney-General in an Australasian Colony, come to a conclusion, whether right or wrong, on one of the most important Colonial subjects, that they do so merely to save themselves trouble. Mr. Murray Smith, our honoured guest, will be at home next month. In addition to the great personal position which he held in the estimation of his fellow-colonists when he came out, his sojourn in this country must add to the weight of his opinions. He is the type of the class of men whom the great Colonies have sent out as their representatives, and who have contributed to the formation of an institution of inestimable advantage to the relations of the Home Country and the great dependencies of the Crown. They have brought us into nearer touch one with another. Many mistakes which have formerly arisen from misconception on either side, either as regards the feelings of the Colonies, the Imperial necessities, or international obligations, would now be unjustifiable and ought to be impossible. I speak without his authority, but I cannot help hoping that Mr. Murray Smith will be able to point out as an indirect compliment to the Colony which he represents the appreciation of his personal services, of which the crowning proof is shown by this meeting to-night, presided over by an illustrious member of the Royal Family and singularly representative of all classes and of all political parties—a meeting which has only one sad void, caused by the death of the remarkable man who passed away this week, and who, if his health and strength had been spared, would have been a foremost figure here to-night. It is possible that Mr. Murray Smith, when he reaches Melbourne, will be able to say for the Colonial Office that it is not exclusively hard at work to save itself trouble. He may give useful information on some such questions as these. A subject of reasonable alarm in Australia is the burning one of foreign convicts in the Pacific. The French Government lately have made in a friendly spirit suggestions for an arrangement—on which I give no opinion at present, as I wish to be guided by the views of the Colonies most interested in the matter—but which contains the important proviso that the sending of convicts to the Pacific shall completely and immediately cease. Mr. Murray Smith may, perhaps, speak of our not being unmindful at home of how the New South Wales Contingent fought alongside of their brethren in arms, and of our knowledge how other Colonial contingents would have rallied to that flag which, in my opinion, should always be the same Imperial standard. He may, perhaps, state that many of us hope that a closer connection may be formed on a permanent basis between the Colonial and Imperial forces. I venture to say, in all humility, in the presence of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief,

that it would not be impossible to grant a certain number of commissions in the regular army above those allotted to the chartered Universities. Baron von Hübner and Mr. Froude both gave wonderful descriptions of the erection of public buildings and institutions in our Colonies. Is it not possible that Australia may have its own military college like that so successfully initiated in Canada, and then, like Canada, supply recruits to the scientific branches of its army? A proposal is being made to the Australasian Colonies for their more efficient naval defences, an incidental feature of which is the increase of naval cadetships. Perhaps such measures might afford a practical and solid contribution towards Imperial Confederation. The Australian Colonies have at their own cost provided means of defence for their ports, which are also bases of operation for Her Majesty's ships. Proposals are now under consideration for the co-operation of the Imperial Government and the whole group of Colonies for defending King George's Sound. Although it does not directly interest Mr. Murray Smith, I may mention that similar proposals accepted in principle are being considered by the Government of the Dominion and ourselves as to the defence of Vancouver. The Government of the Cape of Good Hope will probably agree to proposals we are about to make on the subject of Table Bay. Hong Kong and Singapore, as probably will be the case with Mauritius and Ceylon, are bearing their share of the expense of Imperial defence. Lastly, I am not without hope that Mr. Murray Smith will take with him the conviction that while differences formerly existed, which have now almost entirely ceased, as to the freedom of self-government which should be enjoyed by Anglo-Saxon communities, and while there may be an honest difference of opinion whether there should be or should not be great extensions of our present Colonial dependencies, I believe he will report—and, indeed, I am authorised by a remarkable passage in his speech to-night to feel sure he will report—that we all unanimously and earnestly desire to strengthen the ties of sympathy and community of interests which every day more firmly bind us together, and to adopt all practical measures for this purpose which recommend themselves to the Mother Country and its vast Colonial dependencies. It is our hope and belief that we shall transmit to our posterity, undiminished and untarnished in its power and in its glory, the Empire to which I have now the honour to ask you to drink.

Sir SAUL SAMUEL, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for New South Wales) responded, and in doing so said that the growth of the British Colonies had been almost as marvellous as the growth of the Old Country herself. With regard to our naval defence, the best plan that could be devised would be for the Imperial Navy to undertake the defence of the Colonies and for the Colonies to pay their fair share of the cost. If that could be accomplished it would be a practical step towards Federation, which, combined with the Federation brought about by trade and by family ties, which were increasing every day, would tend to give permanence to the unity and integrity of the Empire.

There were calls for a speech from Lord Rosebery, and, in response to

them, the Duke of CAMBRIDGE called upon his lordship to address the gathering.

The Earl of ROSEBERY said that he could not disguise from himself that he, as well as Lord Granville, spoke in the names of the Colonies, because when the Foreign Minister of this country spoke he spoke in the name of the countries, the islands, and the races which constituted the Empire. He trusted that those who held his position would never forget that lofty trust, would never speak in a voice either too low or too rash, or too cautious for the position they occupied. They were met to do honour to a man who in the short space of four years had endeared himself so much to the people of this country that they had given in his honour a banquet such as had been given to few who had spent a lifetime in the public service. In a speech which would have done honour to the oldest statesman of the Mother Country, Mr. Murray Smith had well said that public men from all parts of the kingdom and from all parts of the Empire were met to recognise the great fact that we had in our possession a traditional Empire which it was the proud prerogative of everyone, and of whatever station, to maintain and defend to the last moment of life.

The Duke of MANCHESTER proposed "Trade and Commerce." He said the trade and commerce between the United Kingdom and its Colonies was a very large portion of the whole trade of the world. The exports of the United Kingdom to the Colonies and India, he believed, were computed at ninety millions, and those to the rest of the world at two hundred and seventy millions. The proportion of inhabitants in Her Majesty's dominions formed one-sixth of the entire population of the world, and that certainly was a large proportion, and this one-sixth took nearly one-half of the produce of the United Kingdom. It should be the object of Chambers of Commerce to promote the growth of this trade which was so profitable to us, and there were two ways in which that could be done. There were in England many men who were not consumers, merely because they were not producers, and there were many who would be producers if they could. These men might be placed upon small portions of land, which would in a few years become freehold, and they could thus become producers equal to the present inhabitants of the Colonies. Mr. Kimber, M.P., had already drawn up one scheme towards this end, and he hoped that some measure of that kind would be adopted very shortly, in order to give the starving workmen in this country means of employment. Regarding Free Trade, he could only say that they had not seen it. It was starving the world, and he hoped some other system would be adopted.

Mr. J. H. TRITTON (President of the London Chamber of Commerce) responded. He said it was more than a duty, it was a pleasure to do so, and all the more because this banquet had been organised, in conjunction with the Royal Colonial Institute, by the London Chamber of Commerce, which he had the honour to represent there that evening. Both were anxious to do their duty in paying honour to Mr. Murray Smith, whom "the nation delighteth to honour." The Royal Commission was still sitting, inquiring into the depression in trade; and

on such an occasion as this, when called upon to reply to this toast, one was tempted to go back to the past, and speak of the greatness of this country and its trade in the times gone by, and to indulge in hopes for the future. To do the former would be out of place altogether, but in the very few words he was about to address to them he would ask them to look with him into the future. If there was a bright gleam upon the horizon, it would be admitted that it was this country's relations with her Colonies. They had been reminded of what our Colonies could do *per capita*, but let him go further and say that we exported to the extent of £8 per head—more than ten times per head than any other nation—and whilst other nations were shutting our trade out the Colonies opened their doors to it, and there lay our hope. He would not go further than to show how this hope could be realised. Our hearts were beating in unison with our brethren (who owned our gracious Majesty the Queen as their Sovereign) all round the world. Unison was thus accomplished, and when that was accomplished it was not a very far step to union and unity. He trusted that the outcome of the banquet that evening, originally intended as a compliment to Mr. Murray Smith, would be an appreciable advance in the unity of the British Empire.

Sir W. C. SARGEAUNT, K.C.M.G., next gave "The Visitors," and alluded to the distinguished guests who had honoured them with their presence, and mentioned that General Lord Wolseley, the Marquis of Normanby, Sir Charles Mills (Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope), Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Sir F. Dillon Bell (Agent-General for New Zealand), Sir W. F. Stawell, Mr. O. V. Morgan, M.P., and Mr. E. Howard Vincent, M.P., would have been happy to be amongst them but were unavoidably detained.

(This toast was originally entrusted to Mr. J. F. Garrick, C.M.G., but, owing to an attack of hoarseness, Sir William Sargeaunt kindly undertook to propose it.)

Colonel Sir FREDERICK STANLEY, M.P., responded. At that late hour of the evening one could not help feeling that, whilst they had welcomed the coming, they were almost willing to speed the parting guest. He would, however, put into as concise a form as possible the words of thanks he had to offer. As for the primary cause of their meeting, one could not help feeling that there was a cause of regret in it. He was sure that their guest that evening would always cherish a happy recollection of that occasion, and he was sure that the visitors would also do so. They had attended there to honour one who, by his ability, by his courtesy, by his perseverance in advocating that which he thought was right, had won the esteem of all, and made a deep and abiding impression upon those he had met in this country. Having said this much on behalf of Mr. Murray Smith, he could only conclude by expressing the sincere thanks of the visitors to those who had invited them, and to say that they would long remember the occasion of this banquet and the sentiments which it had evoked—and he was glad to think with unanimity—and which could not fail to tend in strengthening, irrespective of party, the bonds of union between the Mother Country and her Colonies, of which they all felt proud.

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